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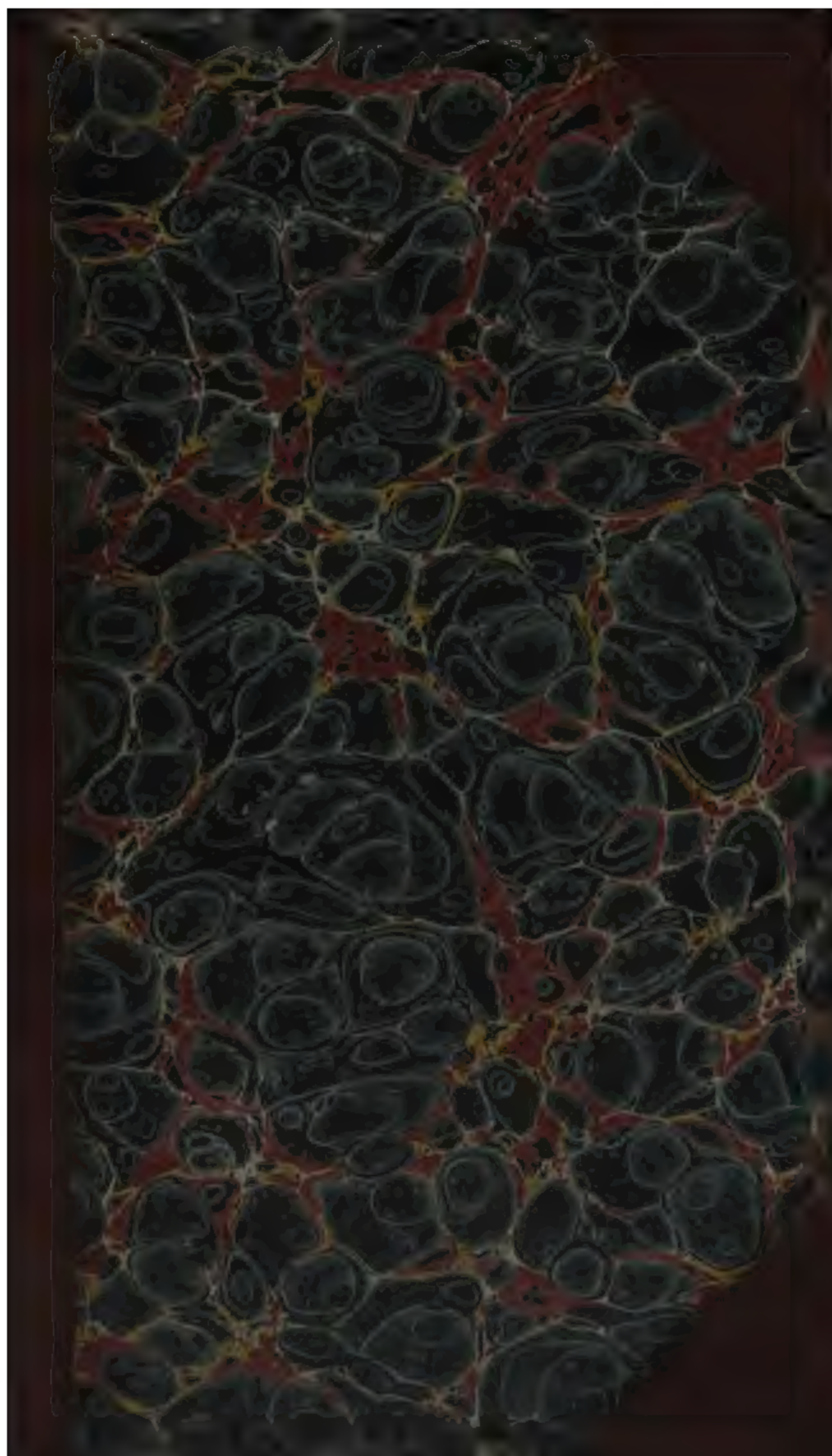
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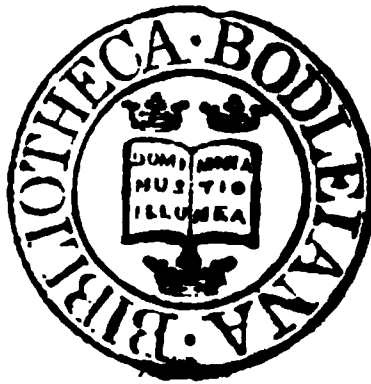


THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
AND
REPOSITORY
OF
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
FOR THE YEAR
1849.

BOSTON:
CHARLES C. LITTLE AND JAMES BROWN.
1848.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1848, by
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P R E F A C E.

THE twentieth volume of the American Almanac, being the tenth volume of the second series, is now offered to the public. The volume for 1839, which was the tenth volume of the first series, contained an index of such matters in those ten volumes as were not common to all the volumes of the Almanac. A similar index to the ten volumes of the second series is appended to this volume. Unwearied pains have been taken to collect full, authentic, and varied information concerning the complex affairs of the general and State governments; and a mass of official documents and private correspondence has been digested relating to the government, finances, legislation, public institutions, internal improvements, and resources of the United States. It is believed that the present volume is equal to its predecessors in ~~firmness~~ and accuracy, and that it will sustain the high character of the American Almanac as a trustworthy manual for reference, and a full repository of useful knowledge.

The Astronomical Department ~~has~~ been, as usual, under the direction of Professor Peirce, whose high ~~reputation~~ is a sufficient guaranty of the completeness and accuracy of the computations. The article upon the Coast Survey will give a distinct idea of this great national work, of the method of conducting the survey, and of the benefits that have already resulted from it to science, commerce, and navigation. The Meteorological Information is full, embracing points in all parts of the United States. The returns for consecutive years from the same places, and by the same observers, give a continuous series of observations of great value.

In the Second Part of the volume, the chapters upon the several Departments will be found to be full and accurate, having been corrected at Washington to the latest dates. The account of the dead-letter office, the rates of postage to foreign countries, and the tables of the extent of territory acquired by the recent treaty, will be found interesting and valuable. The article upon Population as affected by Immigration points out the true method of estimating the number of immigrants. The extent and rapid growth of the undeveloped resources of the country are practically exhibited in the articles upon the Ice-Trade and the Commerce of the Lakes

and Western Rivers. The Statistics of the Army in Mexico show the fearful ravages of disease among the soldiers. The tabular view of all the railroads in this country is continued from the last volume ; and the comparative view of the debts, property, and general financial condition of all the States, has been corrected with great care from the latest official returns. The table of the Traffic of the German Railways will be new to most of our readers. The titles of the public laws and joint resolutions are given as last year. The abstracts of the laws have been carefully prepared, and made more full than formerly. They are now sufficiently full for all but professional use. The information concerning the individual States is as full as in former years. Should any one note inaccuracies or deficiencies therein, he is urgently asked to correct them. The European part of the work has been thoroughly revised, and is believed to be accurate. The Chronicle of Events and the Obituary Notices are more extended than in former years.

The thanks of the Editor are particularly due to the heads of Departments at Washington, and to his many contributors and correspondents, to whom the work is indebted for a great part of its value. A continuance of their favors is respectfully solicited. A work embracing such a multitude of facts must necessarily contain some errors : persons who detect any are earnestly requested to communicate them to the Editor. It is particularly desirable that these communications should not be anonymous. It is frequently a source of regret to the Editor that he cannot suitably acknowledge the valuable hints and assistance of anonymous correspondents. It is a matter of some public interest, that a periodical which circulates so widely, both in Europe and America, and which is so universally trusted as a manual for reference, should be rendered as accurate as possible ; and this end can be obtained only by the coöperation of many individuals. Communications should be addressed to the "Editor of the American Almanac," Boston.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1848.

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THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC,
FOR
1849.

PART I.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1849,

Being the latter part of the 73d, and the beginning of the 74th year of the Independence of the United States of America ;

- “ the 6562d year of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 5609th, and the beginning of the 5610th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews ;
- “ the 2602d year (according to Varro) since the foundation of Rome ;
- “ the 2596th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astronomers, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ ;
- “ the 2625th year of the Olympiads, or the first year of the 657th Olympiad, beginning in July, 1849, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or at or about the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 1265th, and the beginning of the 1266th year (of twelve lunations) since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which, as is generally supposed, took place on the 16th of July, in the year 622 of the Christian era.

I. CALENDAR

AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.
♁ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♄ Saturn.
☾ The Moon.	♀ Juno.	♅ Herschel or Uranus.
☿ Mercury.	♁ Pallas.	★ A fixed star.
♀ Venus.	♁ Ceres.	
♊ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.		
☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in “ “ “		
♊ Opposition, or differing 180° in “ “ “		
♊ The ascending, ♋ the descending node.		

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*; but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in latitude indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A.*, *m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters,	. . . B, A	Solar Cycle,	. . . . . 10
Epact,	. . . . . 6	Roman Indiction,	. . . . . 7
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number,	7	Julian Period,	. . . . . 6562

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{	1. ♈	Aries.	}	Autumn signs.	7. ♎	Libra.
		2. ♉	Taurus.			8. ♏	Scorpio.
		3. ♊	Gemini.			9. ♐	Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	{	4. ♋	Cancer.	}	Winter signs.	10. ♑	Capricornus.
		5. ♌	Leo.			11. ♒	Aquarius.
		6. ♍	Virgo.			12. ♓	Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters ♑ (Winter begins)	1848, Dec. 21st,	h. m. s.	10 52 2 M.	} Mean Time at Washing- ton Obser- vatory.
" " ♈ (Spring ")	1849, March 20th,	0 4 26 A.		
" " ♋ (Summer ")	" June 21st,	8 58 59 M.		
" " ♎ (Autumn ")	" Sept. 22d,	10 55 10 A.		
" " ♑ (Winter ")	" Dec. 21st,	4 32 47 A.		
		d. h. m. s.		
Sun in the Winter signs,	. . . . .	89 1 12 24		
" " Spring "		92 20 54 33		
" " Summer "		93 13 56 11		
" " Autumn "		89 17 37 37		
" north of Equator, (Spring and Summer,)	186 10 50 44			
" south of " (Winter and Autumn,)	178 18 50 1			
Length of the tropical year, commencing at				
the winter solstice, 1848, and terminating		365 5 40 45		
at the winter solstice, 1849,				
Mean, or average length of the tropical year,		365 5 48 48		

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1849.

Septuagesima Sunday,	Feb. 4th	Rogation Sunday,	May 13th
Quinq. or Shrove Sunday,	Feb. 18th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.,	May 17th
Ash Wed., Lent begins,	Feb. 21st	Whitsunday or Pentecost,	May 27th
Mid Lent Sunday,	Mar. 18th	Trinity Sunday,	June 3d
Palm Sunday,	April 1st	Corpus Christi Day, }	June 7th
Easter Sunday,	April 8th	Fête Dieu,	
Low Sunday,	April 15th	Advent Sunday,	Dec. 2d

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.]

Year.	Names of the Months.		
5609	Thebet begins,	.	Dec. 26, 1848
"	" 10th, Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem,	.	Jan. 4, 1849
"	Sebat begins,	.	Jan. 24, "
"	Adar begins,	.	Feb. 23, "
"	" 13th, Fast of Esther,	.	Mar. 7, "
"	" 14th, *Purim,	.	Mar. 8, "
"	" 15th, Schuscan Purim,	.	Mar. 9, "
"	Nisan begins,	.	Mar. 24, "
"	" 15th, *Beginning of the Passover,	.	April 7, "
"	" 16th, *Second Feast, or Morrow of the Passover,	.	April 8, "
"	" 21st, *Seventh Feast,	.	April 13, "
"	" 22d, *End of the Passover,	.	April 14, "
"	Ijar begins,	.	April 23, "
"	" 18th, Lag Beomer,	.	May 10, "
"	Sivan begins,	.	May 22, "
"	" 6th, *Feast of Weeks or Pentecost,	.	May 27, "
"	" 7th, *Second Feast,	.	May 28, "
"	Thammus begins,	.	June 21, "
"	" 17th, Fast for the taking of the Temple,	.	July 7, "
"	Ab begins,	.	July 20, "
"	" 9th, *Fast for the burning of the Temple,	.	July 28, "
"	" Elul begins,	.	Aug. 19, "
5610	Tisri begins, *Feast for the New Year,	.	Sept. 17, "
"	" 2d, *Second Feast for the New Year,	.	Sept. 18, "
"	" 3d, Fast of Gedaljah,	.	Sept. 19, "
"	" 10th, *Fast of the Reconciliation or Atonement,	.	Sept. 26, "
"	" 15th, *Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles,	.	Oct. 1, "

Year. Names of the Months.

5610	Tisri 16th, *Second Feast of the Huts,	Oct. 2, 1849.
"	" 21st, Feast of Palms or Branches,	Oct. 7, "
"	" 22d, *End of the Hut or Congregation Feast,	Oct. 8, "
"	" 23d, *Rejoicing for the discovery of the Law,	Oct. 9, "
"	Marchesvan begins,	Oct. 17, "
"	Chisleu begins,	Nov. 16, "
"	" 25th, Consecration of the Temple,	Dec. 10, "
"	Thebet begins,	Dec. 16, "
"	" 10th, Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem,	Dec. 25, "

The Jewish year generally contains 354 days, or 12 lunations of the Moon, but in a cycle of 19 years, an intercalary month (Veader) is 7 times introduced, for the purpose of rendering the average duration of the year nearly or quite correct.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year. Names of the Months.

1265	Muharrem begins,	Nov. 27, 1848.
"	Saphar "	Dec. 27, "
"	Rabia I. "	Jan. 25, 1849.
"	Rabia II. "	Feb. 26, "
"	Jomadhi I. "	Mar. 25, "
"	Jomadhi II. "	April 24, "
"	Redjeb "	May 23, "
"	Chaban "	June 23, "
"	Ramadan " (Month of Fasting,)	July 21, "
"	Schewall " (Bairam,)	Aug. 20, "
"	Dsu'l-kadah "	Sept. 18, "
"	Dsu'l-hejjah "	Oct. 18, "
1266	Muharrem "	Nov. 17, "
"	Saphar "	Dec. 17, "

The Mahometan Era dates from the flight of Mahomet to Medina, July 16th, A. D. 622.

The Mahometan year is purely lunar ; it consists of 12 synodical periods of the Moon, or of 354 days 19 times in a cycle of 30 years, and 11 times of 355 days. The average length of this year is therefore $354\frac{11}{30}$ days, which differs only *thirty-three seconds* from the truth ; a degree of exactness that only could have been attained by a long series of observations. But as no allowance is made for the excess of 11 days in the length of a tropical year over the time of 12 revolutions of the Moon, it is obvious that once in about 33 years the above months will correspond to every season and every part of the Gregorian year.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1849.

Computed by the formula of Laplace (*Mécanique Céleste*, Vol. II. pp. 289, Paris ed., and [2858] Bowd. ed.)

New or Full Moon.				Height of the Tide.	New or Full Moon.				Height of the Tide
Full Moon,	Jan.	d. 8,	h. 6	A. 1.00	Full Moon,	July	d. 5,	h. 8	M. 0.77
New "		24,	5	M. 0.87	New "		19,	4	A. 1.01
Full "	Feb.	7,	6	M. 0.99	Full "	Aug.	3,	11	A. 0.83
New "		22,	9	A. 0.98	New "		18,	0	M. 1.02
Full "	March	8,	8	A. 0.97	Full "	Sept.	2,	0	A. 0.94
New "		24,	9	M. 1.07	New "		16,	11	M. 1.00
Full "	April	7,	11	M. 0.91	Full "	Oct.	2,	0	M. 1.03
New "		22,	7	A. 1.09	New "		16,	0	M. 0.94
Full "	May	7,	2	M. 0.83	Full "		31,	12	M. 1.06
New "		22,	2	M. 1.05	New "	Nov.	14,	4	A. 0.85
Full "	June	5,	5	A. 0.77	Full "		29,	10	A. 1.05
New "		20,	9	M. 1.01	New "	Dec.	14,	10	M. 0.78
					Full "		29,	9	M. 1.04

The unit of altitude at any place is the height at that place of that tide which arrives *about a day and a half* after the time of New or Full Moon, when the Sun and Moon, at the moment of conjunction or opposition, are at their mean distance from the Earth, and in the plane of the celestial equator.

This unit of altitude, which must be derived from observation for each place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, gives the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

By the above table it appears, that the highest tides of 1849 will be those of March 26, April 24, May 23, Oct. 3, Nov. 2, and Dec. 1 and 31.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient, perhaps, to cause damage.

The formula from which these tides were computed is, however, strictly true only for Brest and its vicinity, and must be regarded as a very uncertain approximation for the coast of the United States.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 48m	6 30a	5 48m	6 24a	5 48m	6 30a	5 47m	6 36a	5 44m	6 42a
N. York,	5 48	6 22	5 48	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash'n,	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.,	5 35	6 23	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Ori's,	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 33	6 54

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 6th day, 10h. A.

Apogee, 18th day, 7h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 2d day, 2h. 30.2m. M.	New Moon, 24th day, 4h. 54.8m. M.
Full Moon, 8th " 5 42.0 A.	First Quarter, 31st " 11 34.5 M.
Last Quarter, 16th " 1 46.1 M.	

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 M.		7 30	4 38	7 25	4 43	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 5	6 57	5 11	3 30a	1 10a	11 30m
2 Tu.		30	39	25	44	19	50	3	6	57	12	4 19	1 58	0 18a
3 W.		30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	57	12	5 12	2 53	1 13
4 Th.		30	41	25	46	19	52	3	7	56	13	6 23	4 2	2 22
5 F.		30	42	25	47	19	53	3	8	56	14	7 35	5 15	3 35
6 S.		30	43	25	48	19	54	3	9	56	15	8 48	6 28	4 48
7 Su.		7 30	4 44	7 26	4 49	7 19	4 55	7 3	5 10	6 56	5 15	9 52a	7 32a	5 52a
8 M.		30	45	25	50	19	56	3	11	56	16	10 49	8 29	6 49
9 Tu.		30	46	25	51	19	57	3	12	56	17	11 41	9 21	7 41
10 W.		29	47	24	52	19	58	3	13	56	18	. . .	10 9	8 29
11 Th.		29	48	24	53	18	59	3	14	56	18	0 29m	10 56	9 15
12 F.		29	49	24	54	18	6 0	3	14	56	19	1 15	11 38	9 58
13 S.		28	50	23	55	18	1	3	15	56	20	1 58	. . .	10 41
14 Su.		7 28	4 51	7 23	4 56	7 17	5 2	7 3	5 16	6 56	5 21	2 41m	0 21m	11 21a
15 M.		27	53	22	58	17	3	3	17	57	22	3 31	1 1	. . .
16 Tu.		27	54	22	59	17	4	3	17	57	23	4 4	1 44	0 4m
17 W.		26	55	21	6 0	16	5	2	18	57	23	4 46	2 26	0 45
18 Th.		26	56	21	1	16	6	2	19	57	24	5 42	3 22	1 42
19 F.		25	58	20	2	16	7	2	20	57	25	6 50	4 30	2 50
20 S.		24	59	19	3	14	8	1	20	56	26	7 59	5 39	3 59
21 Su.		7 26	5 0	7 19	5 4	7 14	5 9	7 1	5 21	6 56	5 27	9 2m	6 49m	5 9m
22 M.		23	1	18	5	13	10	1	22	56	28	10 4	7 44	6 4
23 Tu.		23	2	18	7	12	12	0	23	55	29	10 46	8 28	6 48
24 W.		21	4	17	8	12	13	0	24	55	30	11 29	9 9	7 29
25 Th.		20	5	16	9	11	14	6 59	25	55	31	0 58a	9 45	8 6
26 F.		20	6	16	10	10	15	59	26	54	32	0 42	10 23	8 42
27 S.		19	7	14	11	10	16	58	27	54	33	1 17	10 57	9 17
28 Su.		7 18	5 9	7 14	5 13	7 9	5 17	6 58	5 29	6 53	5 34	1 53a	11 33m	9 53m
29 M.		17	10	13	14	8	19	57	30	63	35	2 29	0 9a	10 29
30 Tu.		16	11	12	15	8	20	57	31	62	36	3 11	0 51	11 11
31 W.		16	12	11	17	7	21	56	32	62	37	3 45	1 35	11 55

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

Days of Month.	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
1	11 46m	24 46	0 53	24 17	0 24	22 54	0 43	20 33	1 12	17 17
2	502	25 14	2 54	13 40	2 57	10 53	3 0	7 57	2 2	4 54
3	19m	26 6	10 16m	23 31	10 10m	23 48	10 5m	23 55	10 11m	23 55
4	272	5 22	5 108	5 22	4 53	4 22	4 37	3 21	4 21	3 18
5	30	0 17	10 3	0 25	9 38	1 15	9 13	2 11	8 50	3 10
6	49m	3 10	9 34m	3 26	9 19m	3 47	9 42m	4 13	8 49m	4 42
7	56	12 18	9 42	19 44	9 26	20 9	9 14	20 20	9 0	20 50
8	58	15 10	2 28	15 21	2 2	18 33	1 36	15 47	1 10	16 2
9	412	5 55	4 192	5 45	3 57	5 23	3 25	5 20	3 14	5 5
10	23	6 38	5 52	6 39	5 23	6 41	5 13	6 44	4 50	6 47
Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.										
h. m.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.				
	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	Sundays and Holidays.				
1	5 42	...	...	...	...	Washington Mean Time.				
2	6 33	0 21m	0 21m	0 21m	0 21m	Circumcision. ☉ nearest ☉.				
3	7 25	1 10	1 9	1 8	1 4	2 7 33m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 0 51 S.				
4	8 21	2 20	2 18	2 15	2 9	2 0 13m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 9 21 N.				
5	9 18	3 30	3 27	3 24	3 16	3 4 15m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 1 7 N.				
6	10 19	4 41	4 37	4 33	4 21	6 0 54m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 0 27 S.				
7	11 20	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 23	Epiphany.				
8	12 21	6 43	6 39	6 35	6 24	1st Sunday after Epiphany.				
9	1 22	7 44	7 40	7 36	7 25	9 0 21m ☉ ☉ ☉.				
10	2 23	8 45	8 41	8 37	8 26	9 2 52m Sup. ☉ ☉ ☉.				
11	3 24	9 46	9 42	9 38	9 27	11 1 7m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 2 30 N.				
12	4 25	10 47	10 43	10 39	10 28	11 10 31m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 0 14 N.				
13	5 26	11 48	11 44	11 40	11 29	16 4 7m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 0 5 N.				
14	6 27	12 49	12 45	12 41	12 30	16 10 57m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 0 23 N.				
15	7 28	1 50	1 46	1 42	1 31	2d Sunday after Epiphany.				
16	8 29	2 51	2 47	2 43	2 32	17 5 5m ☉ gr. Hel. Lat. S.				
17	9 30	3 52	3 48	3 44	3 33	21 0 52m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 0 21 S.				
18	10 31	4 53	4 49	4 45	4 34	21 7 6m ☉ ☉ ☉ stationary.				
19	11 32	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 35	21 2 6m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 5 23 S.				
20	12 33	6 55	6 51	6 47	6 36	Reappearance of h's ring.				
21	1 34	7 56	7 52	7 48	7 37	22 0 45m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 0 7 S.				
22	2 35	8 57	8 53	8 49	8 38	3d Sunday after Epiphany.				
23	3 36	9 58	9 54	9 50	9 39	24 9 21m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 1 34 S.				
24	4 37	10 59	10 55	10 51	10 40	25 6 20m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 4 3 S.				
25	5 38	11 60	11 56	11 52	11 41	Conversion of St. Paul.				
26	6 39	12 1	12 57	12 53	12 42	27 8 52m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 0 17 N.				
27	7 40	1 2	1 58	1 54	1 43	27 9 52m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 1 16 S.				
28	8 41	2 3	2 59	2 55	2 44	4th Sunday after Epiphany.				
29	9 42	3 4	3 60	3 56	3 45	28 7 47m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 0 16 S.				
30	10 43	4 5	4 61	4 57	4 46	29 9 31m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 1 44 N.				
31	11 44	5 6	5 62	5 58	5 47	29 6 20m ☉ ☉ ☉ * 2 27 N.				

12 February, Second Month, begins on Thursday. [1849.]

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 38m	6 50a	5 31m	6 56a	5 25m	7 3a	5 18m	7 10a	5 9m	7 17a
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash'n,	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 56	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.,	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 8	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's,	5 26	6 59	5 25	7 2	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 13	5 11	7 16

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 3d day, 4h. A.

Apogee, 16th day, 2h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, 7th day, 5h. 7.4m. M. | New Moon, 22d day, 8h. 21.4m. A.
Last Quarter, 14th " 10 54.3 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 6	5 22	6 55	5 33	6 51	5 39	4 43a	2 25a	0 45a
2	F.	13	15	9	19	6	23	55	34	50	38	5 45	3 28	1 45
3	S.	11	16	8	20	4	24	54	35	49	39	7 4	4 44	3 4
4	Su.	7 10	5 18	7 7	5 21	7 3	5 25	6 53	5 35	6 49	5 40	8 29a	6 58	4 29a
5	M.	9	19	8	23	9	26	63	37	48	41	9 41	7 21	5 41
6	Tu.	8	20	5	23	1	27	52	38	47	41	10 40	8 20	6 40
7	W.	7	22	4	25	0	28	51	39	47	42	11 33	9 13	7 33
8	Th.	6	23	3	26	6 59	29	50	40	46	43	. . .	9 58	8 18
9	F.	6	25	2	27	58	31	49	41	45	44	0 16m	10 46	9 6
10	S.	6	26	1	29	57	33	48	41	44	45	1 9	11 17	9 27a
11	Su.	7 2	5 27	6 59	5 30	5 56	33	6 47	5 42	6 43	5 45	1 37m	11 54a	10 14a
12	M.	1	29	56	31	55	34	46	43	43	47	2 14	. . .	10 49
13	Tu.	0	30	57	33	54	35	45	44	42	47	2 49	0 29m	11 26
14	W.	6 56	31	55	34	53	36	44	45	41	48	3 26	1 8	. . .
15	Th.	57	33	54	35	52	38	43	46	40	49	4 2	1 43	0 30m
16	F.	55	34	53	36	50	39	42	47	39	50	4 45	2 25	0 45
17	S.	54	35	51	37	49	40	41	48	38	51	5 41	3 21	1 41
18	Su.	6 52	3 36	6 50	5 38	6 48	41	6 40	5 49	6 37	5 51	6 56m	4 39m	2 59m
19	M.	51	38	49	39	47	42	39	50	36	52	8 16	5 58	4 16
20	Tu.	50	39	48	41	46	43	38	51	35	53	9 30	7 10	5 30
21	W.	48	41	46	43	44	45	37	52	34	54	10 21	8 1	6 21
22	Th.	47	42	45	43	43	46	36	53	33	55	11 5	8 45	7 5
23	F.	45	43	44	44	41	47	35	53	32	55	11 43	9 23	7 43
24	S.	44	45	43	45	40	48	34	54	31	56	0 21a	10 1	8 21
25	Su.	6 42	5 48	6 41	5 47	6 38	5 49	6 33	5 55	6 30	5 57	0 58a	10 36m	8 56m
26	M.	40	47	39	46	37	50	31	55	29	58	1 32	11 12	9 32
27	Tu.	38	48	38	48	35	51	30	57	28	59	2 11	11 51	10 11
28	W.	37	49	36	50	34	52	29	57	27	59	2 49	0 29a	10 49

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
1	1 18 3	— 12 34	1 23 2	— 8 24	1 13 2	— 5 26	0 41 2	— 4 50	11 55 11	— 5 48
2	3 3	— 1 23	3 3	+ 1 35	3 3	+ 4 40	3 3	+ 7 41	3 22	+ 10 38
3	5 56 11	— 23 43	9 52 11	— 23 23	9 48 11	— 23 54	9 43 11	— 23 16	9 39 11	— 21 29
4	22	— 1 1	3 47 2	+ 0 3	3 22 2	+ 1 8	3 17 2	+ 2 12	3 22	+ 3 18
5	24	+ 4 35	3 2	+ 5 27	7 43	+ 6 29	7 24	+ 7 28	7 5	+ 8 26
6	21 11	+ 5 23	3 15 11	+ 6 0	7 59 11	+ 6 45	7 42 11	+ 7 30	7 25 11	+ 8 20
7	43	— 21 11	3 29	— 21 28	8 14	— 21 39	7 59	— 21 48	7 44	— 21 56
8	29	+ 16 19	0 12	+ 16 35	11 55 2	+ 16 52	11 29 2	+ 17 6	11 13	+ 17 19
9	2 49 2	— 4 48	2 29 2	— 4 32	2 7	— 4 16	1 49	— 3 59	1 26	— 3 42
10	4 23	+ 5 51	4 0	+ 5 50	3 37	+ 7 1	3 16	+ 7 7	2 52	+ 7 13

Days of Month	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
		Mean Time.					
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'mon, &c.	N. Orl's, &c.	
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	7 32	1 16m	1 15m	1 13m	1 4m	1 2m	Washington Mean Time.
2	8 6	2 27	2 29	2 20	2 9	2 6	d. h. m. o ,
3	9 6	3 31	3 27	3 25	3 11	3 8	4 5 20 ♀ in ♍.
S.	10 42	4 33m	4 29m	4 25m	4 12m	4 9m	Purification of B. V. Mary.
5	11 2	5 29	5 25	5 21	5 9	5 6	5 4 38m ♀ in ♍.
6	11 58	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	Septuagesima Sunday.
7	♂	5 52	5 56	5 59	6 52	6 12	6 7 14m ♂ ♀ ♂ * 1 32 N.
8	0 51m	6 59	7 1	7 3	7 9	7 12	6 4 1m ♂ ♀ ☉.
9	1 41	8 4	8 6	8 7	8 9	8 12	7 5 44m ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 2 17 N.
10	2 29	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 7	9 8	6 6 21m ♀ gr. elong. 16 10 E.
S.	2 15m	10 52	10 52	10 52	10 22	10 22	9 6 112 ♀ in Perihelion.
12	4 0	11 5	11 4	11 2	10 58	10 56	14 4 58m ♀ stationary.
13	4 45	...	...	11 59	11 51	11 49	Sexagesima Sunday.
14	5 29	0 31m	0 1m	...	...	...	14 7 30m ♂ ♀ ☾ * 1 30 N.
15	6 14	0 59	0 57	0 54m	0 44m	0 41m	17 4 52 ♂ ♀ ☽ ☽ 3 18 S.
16	7 1	1 56	1 51	1 47	1 36	1 32	17 11 55 ♂ ♀ ☾ * 0 2 S.
17	7 48	2 47	2 42	2 39	2 26	2 22	19 4 12 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ 4 40 S.
S.	8 36m	3 27m	3 33m	3 29m	3 16m	3 12m	20 2 51m ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.
19	9 25	4 24	4 20	4 16	4 3	4 0	22 8 25 ♂ ♀ ☽ ♀ 2 20 N.
20	10 15	5 7	5 5	5 1	4 49	4 46	Quinquages. or Shr. Sunday.
21	11 5	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	22 9 42 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 2 19 N.
22	11 55	5 30	5 32	5 35	5 42	5 47	23 8 22 Inf ♂ ♀ ☉.
23	0 45	6 37	6 39	6 40	6 44	6 46	Ash Wednesday.
24	1 35	7 42	7 45	7 45	7 45	7 48	Solar eclipse, invis. in U. S.
S.	2 26	8 52	8 51	8 52	8 49	8 49	24 10 2m ♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 0 54 S.
26	3 17	10 0	9 59	9 58	9 52	9 52	St. Matthias.
27	4 10	11 9	11 7	11 6	10 58	10 58	1st Sun. Lent. Quadragesima.
28	5 4	...	...	...	...	11 58	25 7 52 ♂ ♀ ☽ ♀ 7 40 N.
							26 1 57m ♂ ☽ ☾ ☽ 2 47 N.
							26 7 31m ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 5 42 N.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begin.	Ends	Begin.	Ends	Begin.	Ends	Begin.	Ends	Begin.	Ends
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 3m	7 23a	4 53m	7 29a	4 43m	7 37a	4 32m	7 46a	4 20m	7 52a
N. York,	5 4	7 23	4 54	7 29	4 44	7 35	4 34	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash'n,	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 45	7 34	4 35	7 40	4 25	7 45
Charles.,	5 7	7 19	4 56	7 24	4 46	7 29	4 36	7 38	4 26	7 39
N. Orl's,	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 37	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON

Perigee, 1st day, 6h. M. | Apogee, 15th day, 11h. M. | Perigee, 27th day, 6h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 1st day, 6h. 54.9m. A. | New Moon, 24th day, 8h. 57.4m. M.
Full Moon, 8th " 7 53.8 A. | First Quarter, 31st " 1 51.8 M.
Last Quarter, 16th " 7 30.4 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	6 36	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 33	5 53	6 28	5 58	6 26	5 0	3 33a	1 13a	11 33m
2	F.	34	51	33	52	31	54	27	56	25	0	4 23	2 2	0 23a
3	S.	33	52	32	53	30	55	26	56	24	1	5 24	3 4	1 24
4	Su.	6 31	5 54	6 30	5 55	6 28	5 56	6 25	5 0	6 23	5 2	6 45a	4 25a	2 45a
5	M.	30	55	29	56	27	57	24	1	22	3	8 13	5 53	4 13
6	Tu.	28	56	27	57	26	58	23	1	21	3	9 35	7 15	5 35
7	W.	26	58	26	59	24	59	22	2	20	4	10 32	8 12	6 32
8	Th.	25	59	24	6 0	23	6 0	21	3	19	5	11 20	9 0	7 20
9	F.	23	6 0	23	1	21	1	20	3	18	5	...	9 40	8 0
10	S.	21	1	21	2	19	2	18	4	16	6	0 0m	10 19	8 29
11	Su.	6 19	6 2	6 19	6 3	6 18	6 3	6 17	6 5	6 15	6 7	0 39m	10 52a	9 12a
12	M.	17	3	17	4	16	4	16	6	14	7	1 13	11 26	9 46
13	Tu.	16	4	16	5	15	5	14	6	13	8	1 46	...	10 20
14	W.	14	6	14	6	13	6	13	7	12	9	2 20	0 0m	10 55
15	Th.	12	7	12	7	12	7	11	8	10	9	2 58	0 33	11 27
16	F.	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	9	9	10	3 27	1 7	...
17	S.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	10	4 6	1 46	0 6m
18	Su.	6 7	6 10	6 7	6 10	6 7	6 10	6 6	6 10	6 7	6 11	4 52m	2 32m	0 52m
19	M.	5	11	5	11	5	11	5	11	5	11	6 3	3 43	2 3
20	Tu.	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	11	5	12	7 26	5 6	3 25
21	W.	2	14	2	13	2	13	3	12	3	12	8 44	6 24	4 44
22	Th.	0	15	0	14	1	14	2	13	2	13	9 48	7 28	5 48
23	F.	5 59	16	5 59	15	0	15	1	14	1	14	10 35	8 15	6 35
24	S.	57	17	58	16	5 58	16	5 59	14	5 59	14	11 16	9 56	7 16
25	Su.	5 55	6 19	5 56	6 17	5 56	6 17	5 59	5 15	5 58	6 16	11 53m	9 23m	7 53m
26	M.	53	20	54	18	55	18	...	16	56	16	0 31a	10 11	8 31
27	Tu.	52	21	53	19	54	19	55	16	55	16	1 9	10 49	9 9
28	W.	50	22	52	20	53	20	54	17	54	17	1 49	11 29	9 49
29	Th.	48	23	50	21	51	20	53	18	53	17	2 33	0 13a	10 39
30	F.	46	24	48	22	49	21	52	18	52	18	3 17	0 57	11 17
31	S.	44	25	46	23	47	22	50	19	50	18	4 8	1 45	0 58

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °
1	11 26m	— 8 36	10 53m	—10 50	10 24m	—11 52	10 26m	—11 30	10 26m	—10 21
2	3 13	+12 40	2 59	+15 18	2 56	+17 44	2 53	+19 54	2 48	+21 49
3	9 36m	—20 44	9 31m	—19 44	9 26m	—18 36	9 21m	—17 21	9 16m	—16 0
4	2 53	+ 3 59	2 38	+ 5 1	2 24	+ 6 3	2 10	+ 7 3	1 56	+ 8 3
5	6 54	+ 9 3	6 38	+ 9 56	6 21	+10 43	6 6	+11 27	5 51	+12 7
6	2 13m	+ 8 51	1 55m	+ 9 48	1 37m	+10 48	1 18m	+12 0	0 58m	+13 16
7	7 23	—22 3	7 17	—22 12	7 0	—22 20	6 43	—22 27	6 36	—22 26
8	10 30	+17 27	10 42	+17 37	9 39	+17 46	9 14	+17 53	8 49	+17 57
9	1 11	— 3 30	0 50	— 3 13	0 29	— 2 56	0 6	— 2 37	11 47m	— 2 20
10	2 37	+ 7 17	2 15	+ 7 24	1 53	+ 7 31	1 30	+ 7 38	1 7	+ 7 46

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori'n, &c.		
		sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	Washington Mean Time. d h. m.
1	6 12	0 17m	0 15m	0 11m	0 1m	...	St. David.	
2	6 58	1 24	1 20	1 16	1 6	1 2m	1 6 52a ♀ gr. elong. 45 22 E.	
3	7 56	2 26	2 22	2 17	2 6	2 1	3 3 31m ♂ ♂ π ♄ * 1 55 N.	
4	8 52a	3 22m	3 18m	3 14m	3 1m	2 56m	2d Sunday in Lent.	
5	9 48	4 13	4 9	4 5	3 54	3 51	6 8 25m ♂ ♄ ♄ ♄ * 2 25 N.	
6	10 42	4 50	4 33	4 51	4 41	4 38	7 4 43m ♂ ♂ ♄ ♄ * 1 17 N.	
7	11 31	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	8 4 1m ♀ stationary.	
8	♂	5 47a	5 48a	5 50a	5 54a	5 58a	Lunar eclipse, vis. in U. S.	
9	0 20m	6 50	6 51	6 51	6 53	6 54	10 2 52m ♀ in Perihelion.	
10	1 7	7 52	7 51	7 52	7 50	7 50	15 2 23 ♀ in ♄.	
11	1 52m	8 52a	8 51a	8 50a	8 45a	8 45a	3d Sunday in Lent.	
12	2 38	9 51	9 48	9 46	9 40	9 38	18 7 27m ♂ ♄.	
13	3 22	10 47	10 44	10 43	10 34	10 31	18 6 2a ♂ ♂ ♄ ♄ * 1 54 N.	
14	4 7	11 43	11 41	11 37	11 28	11 23	19 2 10m ☐ ♄. [begins.	
15	4 53	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 53 ☐ enters ♄. Spring
16	5 40	0 37m	0 33m	0 29m	0 17m	0 13m	20 8 25a ♂ ♂ ♄ ♄ * 0 18 S.	
17	6 28	1 29	1 26	1 20	1 8	1 3	St. Patrick.	
18	7 16m	2 16m	2 12m	2 8m	1 56m	1 51m	4th Sunday in Lent.	
19	8 5	3 2	2 56	2 54	2 42	2 38	20 9 38a ♂ ♂ ♄ ♄ ♂ 3 34 S.	
20	8 54	3 42	3 40	3 36	3 28	3 22	21 6 22m ♂ ♄ ♄ ♄ ♀ 2 0 S.	
21	9 44	4 31	4 18	4 16	4 8	4 5	22 10 15m ♂ ♄ ♄ ♄ * 0 6 S.	
22	10 34	4 58	4 56	4 55	4 48	4 47	22 7 12 ♀ gr. elong. 27 45 W.	
23	11 26	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	22 7 23a ☐ ♄.	
24	0 16a	5 33a	5 34a	5 34a	5 32a	5 32a	24 0 39m ♂ ♄ ♄ ♄ ♄ 0 25 S.	
25	1 53	7 44a	7 43a	7 43a	7 39a	7 39a	5th Sun. in Lent. Lady Day.	
26	2 3	8 56	8 54	8 51	8 44	8 44	26 0 23a ♂ ♄ ♄ ♄ ♄ 2 52 N.	
27	2 58	10 7	10 4	10 2	9 53	9 50	25 6 50a ♀ in Aphelion.	
28	3 53	11 13	11 12	11 9	10 57	10 54	27 9 17m ♂ ♄ ♄ ♄ ♄ ♀ 9 50 N.	
29	4 53	...	...	...	11 59	11 58	27 6 18a ♂ ♄ ♄ ♄ ♄ * 1 55 S.
30	5 51	0 20m	0 16m	0 13m	...	...	30 8 18m ☐ ♄.
31	6 48	1 19	1 15	1 11	0 59m	0 54m	31 2 33m ♂ ♂ ♄ ♄ ♄ * 0 26 N.	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 7m	8 12	3 55m	8 02	3 43m	8 18	3 31m	8 27	3 19m	8 37
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash'n,	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.,	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 56	3 50	8 0	3 31	8 6
N. Orl's,	4 20	7 39	4 31	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 58

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON

Apogee, 12th day, 5h. M.

Perigee, 24th day, 5h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, 7th day, 10h. 41.3m. M. | New Moon, 22d day, 5h. 46.0m. A.
 Last Quarter, 15th " 1 59.4 A. | First Quarter, 29th " 9 15.2 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		5 43	6 26	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 23	5 49	6 20	5 49	6 19	5 11 1/2	2 51 1/2	1 11 1/2
2 M.		43	26	44	26	45	24	48	21	48	20	6 25	4 15	2 25
3 Tu.		40	29	42	27	43	25	46	21	46	20	8 2	5 42	4 2
4 W.		38	30	40	28	41	26	45	22	45	21	9 19	6 58	5 19
5 Th.		36	31	38	29	40	27	44	23	44	21	10 13	7 53	6 13
6 F.		34	32	36	30	38	28	42	23	42	22	10 59	8 39	6 59
7 S.		32	33	34	31	36	29	41	24	41	22	11 36	9 15	7 36
8 Su.		5 31	6 34	5 33	6 32	5 35	6 30	5 39	6 25	5 40	6 23	...	9 52 1/2	8 12 1/2
9 M.		29	35	31	33	33	31	38	25	39	23	0 12m	10 26	8 46
10 Tu.		27	36	29	34	31	32	37	25	38	24	0 46	10 58	9 18
11 W.		26	37	28	35	30	33	35	27	37	24	1 18	11 31	9 51
12 Th.		24	38	26	36	28	34	34	27	36	25	1 51	...	10 31
13 F.		23	40	25	38	27	35	33	28	35	25	2 21	0 1m	10 55
14 S.		21	41	23	39	26	36	32	29	34	26	2 55	0 35	11 23
15 Su.		5 19	6 42	5 21	6 40	5 24	6 37	5 31	6 30	5 33	6 27	3 23m	1 13m	...
16 M.		18	43	20	41	23	38	30	30	33	27	4 19	1 59	0 19m
17 Tu.		16	44	18	42	22	39	29	31	31	28	5 19	2 59	1 19
18 W.		14	45	16	43	20	40	28	32	30	29	6 42	4 22	2 42
19 Th.		13	47	15	44	19	41	27	32	29	29	7 57	5 37	3 57
20 F.		11	48	13	45	17	42	25	33	28	30	9 5	6 45	5 5
21 S.		10	49	12	46	16	43	24	34	27	30	9 58	7 38	5 58
22 Su.		6 8	6 50	5 10	6 47	5 14	6 44	5 23	6 35	5 26	6 31	10 41m	8 21m	6 41m
23 M.		6	51	9	49	13	45	22	35	25	31	11 22	9 9	7 22
24 Tu.		6	52	8	49	12	46	21	36	24	32	0 42	9 44	8 4
25 W.		3	53	6	50	10	46	20	37	23	33	0 47	10 27	8 47
26 Th.		2	54	5	51	9	47	19	37	22	33	1 30	11 10	9 30
27 F.		1	55	4	52	8	48	18	38	21	34	2 16	11 56	10 16
28 S.		1 59	56	2	53	6	49	16	39	20	35	3 5	0 45 1/2	11 5
29 Su.		4 58	6 58	3 1	6 54	5 5	6 50	5 15	6 39	5 19	6 35	3 59 1/2	1 39 1/2	11 59m
30 M.		56	59	0	56	3	51	14	40	18	36	4 2	2 43	0 22 1/2

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

Average of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Sun.														
1st day.			7th day			13th day			19th day			25th day		
souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.
h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	° ' "	
10 32m	—	7 40	10 40m	—	4 30	10 52m	—	0 38	11 5m	+	3 50	11 24m	+	8 48
9 30a	+	23 39	2 29a	+	34 50	2 14a	+	26 37	1 55a	+	26 57	1 30a	+	26 44
9 9m	—	14 34	9 8m	—	13 2	8 57m	—	11 27	8 51m	—	9 48	8 45m	—	8 5
1 30a	+	9 6	1 36a	+	10 3	1 12a	+	10 59	0 58a	+	11 51	0 44a	+	12 42
5 39	+	12 48	5 20	+	12 20	5 8	+	13 46	4 52	+	16 9	4 29	+	14 36
0 33m	+	14 36	0 18m	+	15 35	11 47	+	16 55	11 25	+	16 4	11 1	+	19 11
1 3	—	22 46	0 46	—	22 55	0 26m	—	23 6	0 5m	—	23 18	11 41	—	23 35
8 30a	+	16 1	7 57a	+	16 1	7 33a	+	16 0	7 10a	+	17 57	6 48	+	17 50
11 33m	—	2 0	11 21m	—	1 43	10 41m	—	1 26	10 30m	—	1 10	9 59m	—	0 56
0 41a	+	7 54	0 23a	+	8 2	11 57	+	8 10	11 34	+	8 18	11 12	+	8 26

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.		
		sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.		
1	7 43a	9 10m	9 7m	9 3m	1 51m	1 48m	Sundays and Holidays.	
2	8 26	9 55	9 54	9 50	2 40	2 36		
3	9 26	9 36	9 33	9 31	3 29	3 21		
4	10 16	4 11	4 10	4 9	4 3	4 2		
5	11 1	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.		
6	11 47	6 40a	6 40a	6 41a	6 40a	6 41a		
7	8	6 39	6 39	6 38	6 35	6 35		
8	0 32m	7 40a	7 38a	7 36a	7 30a	7 29a	Washington Mean Time.	
9	1 17	8 37	8 35	8 33	8 26	8 23	d. h. m. o	
10	2 2	9 34	9 32	9 28	9 18	9 15	Palm Sunday.	
11	2 47	10 30	10 26	10 23	10 10	10 6	1 5 24m ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	
12	3 34	11 21	11 17	11 13	11 0	10 56	2 11 34m ♂ ♀ 2 38 N.	
13	4 21	...	...	...	11 48	11 45	4 1 52a ♂ ♀ 1 57 * 0 50 S.	
14	5 8	0 9m	0 5m	0 1m	...	...	4 3 52a ♂ ♀ 3 57 * 0 0	
15	5 57m	0 56m	0 51m	0 47m	0 36m	0 30m	Good Friday.	
16	6 46	1 38	1 35	1 31	1 19	1 16	6 11 32 ♀ at gr. brilliancy.	
17	7 33	2 18	2 14	2 10	2 1	1 58	EASTER SUNDAY.	
18	8 23	2 58	2 50	2 45	2 41	2 39	8 8 27m ♀ stationary.	
19	9 12	3 26	3 26	3 24	3 19	3 19	9 7 0m ♀ in ☾.	
20	10 2	4 2	4 1	4 0	3 59	3 59	9 4 54a ♂ ♀ 1 17 * 1 31 S.	
21	10 54	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 9 9m ♂ ♀ 7 8 * 1 45 S.	
22	11 47m	6 33a	6 32a	6 31a	6 25a	6 25a	11 11 1m ♂ ♀ 2 2 * 0 27 S.	
23	0 44a	7 47	7 45	7 43	7 34	7 32	12 2 5m ♂ ♀ ☉.	
24	1 43	8 59	8 57	8 55	8 42	8 40	Low Sunday.	
25	2 43	10 9	10 5	10 1	9 48	9 45	12 2 27a ♂ ♀ 2 7 * 1 56 S.	
26	3 43	11 12	11 8	11 3	10 50	10 47	15 4 30m ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	
27	4 42	...	...	...	11 47	11 44	18 11 5a ♂ ♀ 1 46 S.	
28	5 39	0 8m	0 4m	0 0m	...	...	20 4 19a ♂ ♀ 2 0 17 S.	
29	6 33a	0 55m	0 53m	0 49m	0 38m	0 34m	21 6 22m ♀ stationary.	
30	7 24	1 38	1 35	1 33	1 23	1 21	21 7 40a ♂ ♀ 1 23 N.	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	8 1m	8 47a	9 50m	8 57a	2 45m	9 7a	2 35m	9 17a	2 25m	9 38a
N. York,	8 14	8 40	8 4	8 49	2 54	8 59	2 45	9 9	2 36	9 18
Wash'n,	8 22	8 32	8 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles,	8 43	8 11	8 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's,	8 51	8 3	8 45	8 6	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 9th day, 4h. A.

Perigee, 22d day, 1h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, 7th day, 1h. 53.5m. M. New Moon, 22d day, 2h. 28.3m. M.
Last Quarter, 15th " 5 21.8 M. First Quarter, 29th " 6 14.9 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor for refr) M. Time										High Water M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	4 56	7 0	4 59	6 56	5 2	3 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	6 21a	4 12	2 21a
2	W.	53	1	57	57	1	53	12	42	16	58	7 40	5 30	3 40
3	Th.	52	2	56	58	0	54	11	43	15	59	8 53	6 33	4 52
4	F.	50	3	54	59	4 58	55	10	44	14	40	9 47	7 27	5 47
5	S.	49	4	53	7 0	57	56	10	45	13	40	10 32	8 12	6 32
6	Su.	4 48	7 5	4 52	7 1	4 56	5 57	9 9	5 46	5 13	6 41	11 13a	8 53a	7 13a
7	M.	47	6	51	2	55	58	8	46	12	42	11 45	9 25	7 45
8	Tu.	46	7	50	3	54	59	7	47	11	42	. . .	10 0	8 20
9	W.	45	8	49	4	53	7 0	6	47	11	43	0 20m	10 32	8 52
10	Th.	44	9	48	5	52	1	5	48	10	44	0 52	11 3	9 23
11	F.	43	10	47	6	51	2	6	49	9	44	1 23	11 36	9 56
12	S.	42	11	46	7	50	3	4	49	9	45	1 56	. .	10 31
13	Su.	4 41	7 12	4 45	7 8	4 49	7 4	5 3	6 50	5 8	6 45	2 31m	0 11m	11 9a
14	M.	40	13	44	9	48	6	3	51	7	46	3 9	0 49	11 56
15	Tu.	39	14	43	10	47	6	2	51	7	46	3 55	1 35	. . .
16	W.	38	15	42	11	46	7	1	52	6	47	4 47	2 27	0 47m
17	Th.	37	16	42	12	46	7	1	53	6	48	5 57	3 37	1 57
18	F.	36	17	41	13	45	8	0	53	5	48	7 9	4 49	3 9
19	S.	36	18	40	14	44	9	0	54	5	49	8 18	5 58	4 18
20	Su.	4 35	7 19	4 39	7 16	4 44	7 10	4 59	6 56	5 4	6 49	9 16m	6 56m	5 16m
21	M.	34	20	39	16	43	10	58	66	4	50	10 5	7 45	6 5
22	Tu.	33	21	38	16	43	11	58	66	3	50	10 53	8 33	6 53
23	W.	32	22	37	17	42	12	57	67	3	51	11 41	9 21	7 41
24	Th.	32	23	36	18	42	13	57	67	2	52	0 28	10 8	8 23
25	F.	31	24	36	19	41	14	56	66	2	52	1 14	10 54	9 14
26	S.	30	25	35	20	40	15	56	66	1	53	2 4	11 44	10 4
27	Su.	4 30	7 26	4 34	7 21	4 40	7 16	4 53	6 59	5 1	6 53	2 56m	0 36a	10 56m
28	M.	29	27	34	22	39	16	55	7 0	1	54	3 49	1 29	11 49
29	Tu.	28	27	33	23	39	17	55	0	0	54	4 49	2 29	0 49a
30	W.	27	28	32	23	38	18	54	1	0	55	5 52	3 32	1 52
31	Th.	26	29	31	24	37	18	54	1	0	55	7 6	4 43	3 6

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

Days of Month.	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
1	11 47m	+18 58	0 14h	+18 46	0 43h	+22 32	1 0h	+24 48	1 28h	+26 36
2	1 0h	+24 51	0 26	+23 17	11 47m	+21 10	11 10m	+18 51	10 36m	+16 46
3	8 39m	- 6 21	8 39m	- 4 36	8 36	- 2 48	8 18	- 1 2	8 11	- 0 45
4	0 21h	+13 30	0 18h	+14 17	0 6h	+16 1	11 51	+16 42	11 50	+16 32
5	4 25	+14 38	4 12	+14 45	4 0	+14 49	3 47h	+14 48	3 34h	+14 44
6	3 41m	+20 4	3 18m	+21 4	3 40m	+21 0	3 24m	+22 49	1 55m	+23 30
7	4 23	-22 49	4 0	-24 7	3 36	-24 28	3 11	-24 51	2 45	-25 15
8	9 26h	+17 44	6 48	+17 36	6 42h	+17 26	6 21h	+17 14	6 18	+17 0
9	9 38m	- 0 40	9 17m	- 0 28	8 53m	- 0 18	8 34m	0 0	8 12m	- 0 11
10	10 50	+ 8 33	10 27	+ 8 40	10 5	+ 8 47	9 42	+ 8 54	9 20	+ 9 0
Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.										
Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.			
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ton, &c.	N. Ott's, &c.				
	h. m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	Washington Mean Time.			
1	8 13h	2 18m	2 18m	2 11m	2 5m	2 3m	d. h. m.	° ' "	St. Philip and St. James.	
2	8 59	2 47	2 46	2 45	2 41	2 40	1 8 12h	6 51h		
3	9 44	3 16	3 16	3 18	3 17	3 17	3 2 35h	Sup. 6 50.	4th Sunday after Easter.	
4	10 29	3 48	3 49	3 49	3 51	3 53	3 9 43h	□ 1/2.		
5	11 18	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	4 3 50m	6 18 8.	8 0 43m 6 50 1/2 4 48 N.	
6	11 58h	6 29h	6 27h	6 25h	6 16h	6 16h	8 7 0m	7 stationary.		
7	8	7 37	7 26	7 22	7 12	7 9	8 9 24m	6 50 7 3 29 S.	8 5 27h 6 in Perihelion.	
8	0 43m	8 28	8 30	8 18	8 4	8 1	8 0 52m	7 gr. Hel. Lat. S.		
9	1 29	9 18	9 12	9 7	8 56	8 51	12 0 26h	Inf. 6 50.	Rogation Sunday.	
10	2 16	10 6	10 2	9 58	9 45	9 41	13 7 0m	6 58h 1 20 N.		
11	3 4	10 53	10 49	10 45	10 32	10 29	14 6 31m	6 57h 1 44 S.	Ascension Day.	
12	3 52	11 26	11 32	11 28	11 16	11 12	14 11 41h	6 56h 1 33 S.		
13	4 39m	...	...	...	11 58h	11 55h	15 7 0h	6 55h	Sunday after Ascension.	
14	5 27	0 15m	0 12m	0 9m	...	...	16 6 57m	6 54h 1 0 3 N.		
15	6 15	0 52	0 49	0 47	0 39m	0 36m	17 1 21m	6 53h 1 21 N.	Whitsunday.	
16	7 3	1 26	1 24	1 23	1 15	1 15	18 1 45h	6 52h 1 3 10 N.		
17	7 51	1 58	1 57	1 57	1 52	1 52	19 1 14m	6 51h 1 6 17 N.	27 5 29m 6 50h 2 51 N.	
18	8 40	2 31	2 31	2 31	2 31	2 32	20 11 52m	6 50h 1 7 9 N.		
19	9 32	3 5	3 5	3 7	3 9	3 12	21 6 0h	6 49h 1 0 40 N.	27 7 0m 6 48h 1 2 51 N.	
20	10 27m	3 40m	3 43m	3 45m	3 51m	3 54m	22 5 29m	6 47h 1 2 51 N.		
21	11 24	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	23 7 0m	6 46h 1 2 51 N.	27 7 0m 6 45h 1 2 51 N.	
22	0 26h	7 49h	7 45h	7 41h	7 36h	7 32h	24 7 0m	6 45h 1 2 51 N.		
23	1 26	8 57	8 53	8 49	8 36	8 32	25 7 0m	6 44h 1 2 51 N.	27 7 0m 6 43h 1 2 51 N.	
24	2 28	9 58	9 54	9 50	9 37	9 33	26 7 0m	6 43h 1 2 51 N.		
25	3 29	10 52	10 48	10 44	10 32	10 29	27 7 0m	6 42h 1 2 51 N.	27 7 0m 6 41h 1 2 51 N.	
26	4 26	11 37	11 35	11 31	11 21	11 18	28 7 0m	6 41h 1 2 51 N.		
27	5 20h	...	...	...	...	...	29 7 0m	6 40h 1 2 51 N.	27 7 0m 6 39h 1 2 51 N.	
28	6 10	0 17m	0 16m	0 12m	0 6m	0 3m	30 7 0m	6 38h 1 2 51 N.		
29	6 56	0 51	0 49	0 46	0 43	0 40	31 7 0m	6 37h 1 2 51 N.	27 7 0m 6 36h 1 2 51 N.	
30	7 44	1 18	1 18	1 18	1 15	1 17	...	6 36h 1 2 51 N.		
31	8 28	1 52	1 52	1 52	1 55	1 56	...	6 35h 1 2 51 N.	27 7 0m 6 34h 1 2 51 N.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 34h 1 2 51 N.		

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	9 17m	9 37B	9 12m	9 44B	9 9m	9 50B	9 6m	9 54B	9 9m	9 56B
N. York,	2 29	9 36	2 25	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash'n,	2 41	9 18	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.,	3 12	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 58
N. Orl's,	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 22	8 41

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 5th day, 10h. A

Perigee, 20th day, 0h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, 5th day, 5h. 13.5m. A. | New Moon, 20th day, 9h. 10.8m. M.
 Last Quarter, 13th " 5 16.0 A. | First Quarter, 27th " 5 35.5 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 F.		4 26	7 30	4 31	7 28	4 37	7 19	4 54	7 2	5 0	6 56	8 32	5 49B	4 52B
2 S.		25	31	30	26	37	19	53	2	4 59	56	9 12	6 53	6 13
3 Su.		4 26	7 32	4 30	7 27	4 36	7 20	4 53	7 3	4 59	6 57	10 12	7 41B	6 12
4 M.		24	33	29	27	35	20	53	3	59	57	10 44	8 24	6 44
5 Tu.		24	33	29	26	36	21	53	4	59	58	11 23	9 2	7 23
6 W.		23	33	29	26	35	21	52	4	59	58	11 58	9 38	7 58
7 Th.		23	34	28	29	35	23	52	5	59	58	. . .	10 12	8 22
8 F.		23	35	28	30	35	23	52	5	59	59	0 33m	10 44	9 4
9 S.		23	35	28	30	34	23	52	6	59	59	1 4	11 19	9 39
10 Su.		4 22	7 36	4 28	7 31	4 34	7 24	4 52	7 6	4 59	7 0	1 39m	11 53B	10 13B
11 M.		23	36	28	31	34	24	52	7	59	0	2 12	. . .	10 50
12 Tu.		23	37	28	31	34	25	52	7	59	0	2 50	0 30m	11 23
13 W.		23	37	28	32	34	25	52	8	59	1	3 32	1 12	. . .
14 Th.		23	38	28	33	34	26	52	8	59	1	4 22	2 2	0 23m
15 F.		23	38	28	33	34	26	52	8	59	1	5 19	3 59	1 10
16 S.		23	38	28	33	34	26	52	9	59	2	6 31	4 11	2 31
17 Su.		4 22	7 39	4 28	7 34	4 34	7 27	4 52	7 9	4 59	7 2	7 34m	5 14m	3 34m
18 M.		23	39	28	34	34	27	52	9	59	2	8 37	6 17	4 37
19 Tu.		23	39	28	34	34	27	52	9	59	2	9 37	7 17	5 37
20 W.		23	39	28	34	34	27	52	10	59	3	10 31	8 11	6 31
21 Th.		23	39	29	34	35	28	53	10	59	3	11 23	9 2	7 23
22 F.		23	39	29	34	35	28	53	10	59	3	0 16B	9 56	8 16
23 S.		23	40	29	35	35	28	53	10	59	3	1 5	10 45	9 5
24 Su.		4 23	7 40	4 29	7 36	4 35	7 28	4 53	7 10	5 0	7 4	1 33B	11 33m	9 53m
25 M.		23	40	29	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	2 41	0 21B	10 41
26 Tu.		23	40	29	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	3 31	1 11	11 31
27 W.		24	40	30	35	36	29	54	11	0	4	4 23	2 3	0 23B
28 Th.		24	40	30	36	36	29	54	11	1	4	5 18	3 58	1 18
29 F.		24	40	30	36	36	29	54	11	1	4	6 21	4 1	2 21
30 S.		25	40	31	36	37	29	55	11	1	4	7 23	5 3	3 23

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day		13th day		19th day.		25th day	
	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
☿	1 408.	+25 9	1 408.	+25 56	1 182.	+22 27	1 52.	+20 43	0 322.	+18 22
♀	10 6m	+14 48	9 45m	+14 9	9 26m	+13 55	9 16m	+14 10	9 6m	+14 46
♂	8 2	+2 47	7 55	+4 31	7 48	+6 12	7 40	+7 51	7 33	+9 26
♂	11 23	+17 5	11 11	+17 37	10 58	+19 8	10 45	+19 36	10 32	+19 0
♂	3 182.	+14 34	3 58	+14 21	3 542.	+14 4	2 412.	+13 43	2 282.	+13 30
♂	1 26m	+24 6	0 55m	+24 28	0 27m	+24 38	11 53	+24 36	11 24	+24 23
♂	3 14	+25 46	1 47	+25 14	1 19	+26 37	0 50m	+27 4	0 26m	+27 29
♂	4 272.	+16 42	4 172.	+16 27	3 572.	+16 9	3 372.	+15 50	3 182.	+15 30
♂	7 47m	+0 28	7 25m	+0 31	7 2m	+0 39	6 45m	+0 45	6 17m	+0 50
♂	8 54	+9 7	8 31	+9 12	8 8	+9 17	7 45	+9 22	7 23	+9 25

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'n'son, &c.	N. Orl'a, &c.		
		sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	Sundays and Holidays.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Washington Mean Time.	
1	9 122.	2 26m	2 27m	2 27m	2 29m	2 32m	d	h. m.
2	9 56	2 50	2 52	2 56	3 0	3 3	1	1 132 ♀ stationary.
S.	10 412.	3 22m	3 25m	3 26m	3 36m	3 40m	2	1 452 ♀ gr. elong. 23 40 E.
4	11 27	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	Trinity Sunday.	
5	♂	7 122	7 22	7 42	8 222.	8 422.	4	5 422 ♂ in Perihelion.
6	0 13m	8 3	7 59	7 55	7 42	7 37	10	6 42m ♂ ♀ ♂ * 0 0
7	1 1	8 52	8 48	8 48	8 30	8 27	11	1 222 ♀ in ☿.
8	1 49	9 25	9 22	9 27	9 15	9 10	Corpus Christi. Fête Dieu.	
9	2 36	10 17	10 12	10 9	9 58	9 54	14	6 452 ♂ ♀ ☿ ♀ 0 31 N.
S.	3 24m	10 522.	10 512.	10 482.	10 382.	10 262.	15	6 442 ♂ ♀ ☿ ♂ 2 8 N.
11	4 11	11 27	11 25	11 22	11 16	11 14	1st Sunday after Trinity.	
12	4 59	11 59	11 59	11 57	11 52	11 52	St. Barnabas.	
13	5 45	...	...	...	...	...	16	0 54m ♂ ☿ ☿ ☿ 2 26 N.
14	6 32	0 31m	0 20m	0 31m	0 29m	0 26m	18	6 432 ♀ stationary.
15	7 21	1 2	1 2	1 4	1 5	1 7	17	4 16m ♂ ♀ ☿ intensity of light 0.374.
16	8 13	1 36	1 36	1 39	1 44	1 47	17	2 182 ♂ ♀ ☿ ♀ 1 45 N.
S.	9 7m	2 12m	2 16m	2 19m	2 26m	2 31m	18	3 35m ♀ at gr. brilliancy.
18	10 5	2 55	2 58	3 2	3 12	3 18	2d Sunday after Trinity.	
19	11 6	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	21	2 0m ♂ ♀ ☿ ♂ 1 4 S.
20	0 82.	7 402.	7 362.	7 312.	7 182.	7 152.	21	7 1m ♂ ♀ ☿ ♀ 1 26 N.
21	1 11	8 29	8 35	8 21	8 18	8 15	21	9 0m ☿ ent. ☿. Sum. beg.
22	2 12	9 29	9 26	9 23	9 11	9 9	21	2 82 ♂ ♀ ☿ * 0 4 S.
23	3 9	10 12	11 10	10 19	10 0	9 57	21	5 72 ♀ in Aphelion.
S.	4 32	10 522.	10 502.	10 482.	10 432.	10 412.	23	9 192 ♂ ♀ ☿ ♀ 2 15 N.
25	4 53	11 22	11 26	11 24	11 20	11 19	2d Sun. after Trin. St. J. Bap.	
26	5 40	11 55	11 56	11 56	11 55	11 55	26	5 48m ♂ ♀ ☿ intensity of light 0.812.
27	6 26	...	...	...	...	...	29	9 8m ☿ ☿ ☿.
28	7 11	0 26m	0 27m	0 27m	0 29m	0 32m	30	2 15m Inf. ♂ ♀ ☿.
29	7 55	0 55	0 56	0 58	1 2	1 5	30	11 35m ♀ in Aphelion.
30	8 29	1 26	1 27	1 29	1 37	1 41	St. Peter.	
							30	10 222 ☿ farthest from ☿.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m	9 54a	2 19m	9 49a	2 26m	9 44a	2 35m	9 37a	2 44m	9 33a
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 16
Wash'n,	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.,	3 18	8 58	3 17	8 51	3 29	8 46	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Orl's,	3 26	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON

Apogee, 3d day, 3h. M. | Perigee, 18th day, 9h. M. | Apogee, 30th day, 2h. A

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, 5th day, 8h. 20.3m. M. | New Moon, 19th day, 4h. 7.2m. A.
Last Quarter, 13th " 1 59.5 M | First Quarter, 26th " 7 27.0 A.

Days of Month	Days of Week	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor for refr) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		4 25	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 37	7 29	4 56	7 11	5 1	7 4	6 26a	6 52a	4 29a
2 M.		26	40	32	36	37	30	55	11	1	4	9 28	7 8	5 28
3 Tu.		27	40	32	36	38	29	56	11	1	4	10 5	7 55	6 5
4 W.		27	39	32	34	38	28	56	11	2	4	10 56	8 38	6 58
5 Th.		28	39	33	34	39	28	57	11	2	4	11 35	9 15	7 35
6 F.		29	39	34	34	40	28	57	11	3	4	...	9 53	8 12
7 S.		29	39	35	34	40	28	58	11	4	4	0 13m	10 28	8 48
8 Su.		4 30	7 38	4 35	7 32	4 41	7 27	4 59	7 10	5 4	7 4	0 48m	11 22	9 32a
9 M.		31	38	36	33	42	27	59	10	5	4	1 32	11 36	9 56
10 Tu.		32	38	37	33	42	27	5 0	10	5	3	1 56	...	10 38
11 W.		33	37	38	32	43	26	0	10	6	3	2 33	0 13m	11 14
12 Th.		33	37	39	32	44	26	1	9	6	3	3 14	0 54	11 58
13 F.		34	36	39	31	45	25	1	9	7	3	3 59	1 39	...
14 S.		35	36	40	31	45	25	2	9	8	2	4 48	2 28	0 48m
15 Su.		4 36	7 35	4 41	7 30	4 46	7 24	5 3	7 8	5 8	7 2	5 47m	3 27m	1 47m
16 M.		37	34	42	29	47	24	3	8	9	2	6 57	4 37	2 57
17 Tu.		37	34	43	29	48	23	4	8	10	1	8 7	5 47	4 7
18 W.		38	33	44	28	49	23	4	7	10	1	9 14	6 54	5 14
19 Th.		39	32	44	27	50	22	5	7	11	0	10 17	7 57	6 17
20 F.		40	32	45	27	50	21	5	6	11	0	11 12	8 52	7 12
21 S.		41	31	46	26	51	21	6	6	12	6 59	0 52	9 45	8 5
22 Su.		4 42	7 30	4 47	7 26	4 52	7 20	5 7	7 6	5 12	8 59	0 56a	10 35m	8 56m
23 M.		43	29	48	24	53	19	7	5	13	56	1 39	11 19	9 39
24 Tu.		44	28	49	23	53	18	8	4	13	57	2 22	0 22	10 22
25 W.		45	27	49	22	54	17	8	3	14	57	3 7	0 47	11 7
26 Th.		46	26	50	22	55	17	...	3	14	56	3 51	1 31	11 51
27 F.		47	25	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	55	4 36	2 16	0 36a
28 S.		48	24	52	20	56	16	11	1	16	56	5 28	3 6	1 26
29 Su.		4 49	7 23	4 58	7 19	4 57	7 14	5 11	7 0	5 16	6 54	6 31a	4 11a	2 31a
30 M.		50	22	54	18	58	14	12	0	17	54	7 38	5 18	3 38
31 Tu.		51	21	55	17	59	13	13	6 59	18	53	8 48	6 26	4 46

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
☿	11 54m	+15 37	11 18m	+18 36	10 53m	+19 22	10 41m	+20 30	10 44m	+21 20
♂	8 59	+15 36	8 55	+16 35	8 52	+17 36	8 51	+18 35	8 51	+19 29
♀	7 26	+10 56	7 18	+12 23	7 11	+13 45	7 8	+15 2	6 56	+16 13
♂	10 19	+19 32	10 6	+19 42	9 52	+19 58	9 39	+20 12	9 26	+20 22
♂	2 15a	+12 55	2 32a	+12 26	1 49a	+11 56	1 37a	+11 22	1 22a	+10 44
♂	10 57	+24 0	10 23	+23 29	10 1	+22 45	9 34	+21 55	9 8	+21 0
♂	11 45	+28 0	11 16	+28 17	10 48	+28 35	10 19	+28 50	9 53	+29 9
♂	2 58	+16 8	2 39	+14 46	2 30	+14 23	2 1	+13 59	1 43	+13 33
♂	5 55m	+0 54	5 32m	+0 56	5 8m	+0 57	4 46m	+0 56	4 22m	+0 54
♂	7 0	+9 29	6 36	+9 32	6 13	+9 34	5 50	+9 35	5 27	+9 36

Days of Month	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	9 24a	1 57m	2 0m	2 4m	2 14m	2 19m
2	10 10	2 23	2 36	2 41	2 52	2 58
3	10 57	3 11	3 15	3 20	3 38	3 40
4	11 46	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
5	8	7 35a	7 31a	7 17a	7 14a	7 10a
6	0 34m	8 17	8 14	8 10	7 58	7 59
7	1 22	8 55	8 52	8 49	8 39	8 35
8	2 9m	9 31a	9 28a	9 26a	9 18a	9 16a
9	2 56	10 4	10 2	10 0	9 54	9 54
10	3 43	10 34	10 33	10 33	10 30	10 30
11	4 30	11 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 7
12	5 17	11 38	11 38	11 40	11 43	11 45
13	6 6	...	...	...	...	...
14	6 57	0 11m	0 14m	0 15m	0 22m	0 25m
15	7 42m	0 49m	0 52m	0 55m	1 4m	1 9m
16	8 49	1 30	1 35	1 39	1 51	1 56
17	9 49	2 21	2 26	2 30	2 44	2 51
18	10 51	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
19	11 53	7 17a	7 13a	7 8a	6 57a	6 54a
20	0 52a	8 4	8 2	7 59	7 49	7 45
21	1 49	8 47	8 44	8 42	8 35	8 33
22	2 42a	9 22a	9 22a	9 20a	9 15a	9 15a
23	3 38	9 56	9 56	9 56	9 54	9 54
24	4 20	10 27	10 28	10 28	10 30	10 31
25	5 6	10 57	10 58	11 0	11 3	11 6
26	5 51	11 27	11 29	11 31	11 38	11 41
27	6 38	11 59	...	...	...	...
28	7 21	...	0 2m	0 5m	0 14m	0 18m
29	8 7a	0 31m	0 36m	0 40m	0 50m	0 57m
30	8 54	1 9	1 14	1 18	1 31	1 38
31	9 41	1 52	1 57	2 1	2 15	2 28

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.	
d. h. m.	° ' "
4th Sunday after Trinity.	
5 9 17a	♂ ♀ ☿ * 1 7 S.
11 5 57m	♀ stationary.
12 2 51m	♂ ♀ ☿ h 0 32 N.
12 3 33m	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
12 10 38m	♂ ♀ ☿ * 0 16 S.
12 6 22a	♂ ♀ ☿ * 0 25 S.
5th Sunday after Trinity.	
13 3 11m	♂ ♀ ☿ * 0 1 N.
13 9 16m	♂ ♀ ☿ ♀ 3 41 N.
13 11 25a	♂ ♀ ☿ * 1 6 N.
14 0 42a	♂ ♀ ☿ ♂ 3 28 N.
15 11 37a	♂ ♀ ☿ * 1 51 S.
16 9 58m	♂ ♀ ☿ ♀ 1 32 N.
6th Sunday after Trinity.	
16 7 6m	♂ ♀ ☿ ♀ 1 19 N.
16 9 37a	☿ ☿ ☿.
20 9 24a	h stationary.
21 4 3a	♂ ♀ ☿ ♀ 1 28 N.
21 6 16a	♀ gr. elong. 19 58 W.
21 11 40a	♀ gr. elong. 46 39 W.
7th Sunday after Trinity.	
22 3 18m	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
22 11 45a	♂ ♀ ☿ * 0 51 S.
St. James.	
24 7 0a	♂ in Aphelion.
27 6 55a	♂ ♀ ☿ * 0 32 N.
28 7 52a	♂ ♀ ☿ * 1 52 N.
8th Sunday after Trinity.	
31 3 3am	♂ in ☿.
31 4 33m	♂ ♀ ☿ * 0 52 N.

24 August, Eighth Month, begins on Wednesday. [1849.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begin	Ends	Begin	Ends	Begin	Ends	Begin	Ends	Begin	Ends
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 55m	9 17h	3 5m	9 5h	3 15m	8 52h	3 24m	8 42h	3 24m	8 32h
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 55	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash'n,	3 14	8 56	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 38	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles,	3 29	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's,	3 48	8 34	3 54	8 15	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 15th day, 10h. M.

Apogee, 27th day, 6h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, 3d day, 10h. 43.9m. A. New Moon, 18th day, 0h. 24.4m. M.
Last Quarter, 11th " 8 24.3 M. First Quarter, 25th " 11 47.7 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 W.		4 53	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 14	6 58	5 19	6 53	9 45h	7 26h	5 45h
2 Th.		53	19	57	15	1	11	14	57	19	52	10 35	8 15	6 35
3 F.		54	16	58	14	1	10	15	56	20	51	11 15	8 55	7 15
4 S.		55	16	59	13	2	9	15	55	21	50	11 53	9 32	7 52
5 Su.		4 56	7 15	5 0	7 11	5 3	7 8	5 15	6 54	5 21	6 48	...	10 10h	8 30h
6 M.		57	14	1	10	4	7	17	53	22	48	0 30m	10 43	9 2
7 Tu.		58	13	2	9	5	6	18	52	23	48	1 2	11 16	9 36
8 W.		59	11	3	7	6	4	18	51	23	47	1 38	11 51	10 11
9 Th.		6 0	10	4	5	7	3	19	50	23	46	2 11	...	10 49
10 F.		1	9	5	5	8	2	20	49	24	45	2 49	0 29m	11 33
11 S.		2	8	6	4	9	0	20	48	25	44	3 23	1 12	...
12 Su.		5 3	7 7	6 7	7 3	9 10	6 59	5 21	6 47	5 25	6 43	4 19m	1 50m	0 19m
13 M.		4	5	1	1	11	58	23	46	26	42	5 16	2 55	1 15
14 Tu.		5	4	9	0	12	57	23	45	26	41	6 29	4 9	2 29
15 W.		6	3	10	6 56	13	55	23	44	27	40	7 46	5 25	3 43
16 Th.		7	0	11	55	14	53	24	43	28	39	9 5	6 45	5 5
17 F.		8 6 50	12	55	15	52	52	25	42	28	38	10 10	7 50	6 10
18 S.		9	57	13	53	16	50	25	41	29	37	11 6	8 46	7 8
19 Su.		5 10	6 58	5 14	6 52	5 17	6 49	5 26	6 40	5 29	6 36	11 54m	9 24m	7 54m
20 M.		11	54	15	50	18	48	27	39	30	35	0 38h	10 18	8 38
21 Tu.		12	52	16	49	19	46	27	38	30	34	1 17	10 57	9 17
22 W.		14	51	17	48	20	45	28	37	31	33	1 58	11 38	9 58
23 Th.		15	50	18	46	21	44	29	36	32	32	2 35	0 15h	10 35
24 F.		16	48	19	45	21	43	29	35	33	31	3 13	0 53	11 13
25 S.		17	47	20	44	22	41	30	34	33	30	3 51	1 31	11 51
26 Su.		5 18	6 48	5 21	6 42	5 23	6 40	5 31	6 33	5 34	6 29	4 35h	2 15h	0 35h
27 M.		19	44	22	41	24	38	31	32	34	28	5 31	3 11	1 31
28 Tu.		20	42	23	39	25	37	32	31	35	27	6 47	4 27	2 47
29 W.		21	40	24	38	26	36	33	29	35	26	8 3	5 43	4 3
30 Th.		22	39	25	37	27	34	33	28	36	25	9 15	6 55	5 15
31 F.		23	37	26	35	28	33	34	26	36	24	10 7	7 47	6 7

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
11 31m	21 36		11 28m	20 8	11 54m	17 10	0 18h	13 12	0 36h	8 42
8 53	20 18		8 56	20 47	9 0	21 0	9 41m	20 56	9 51m	20 32
6 47	17 29		6 30	18 28	6 31	19 21	6 23	20 8	6 14	20 50
9 10	20 32		8 56	20 36	8 43	20 41	8 29	20 41	8 15	20 40
1 7h	10 1		0 54h	9 21	0 41h	8 40	0 27h	8 26	0 13h	7 13
8 38	19 49		8 18	18 44	7 49	17 36	7 27	16 27	7 4	15 16
9 20	20 14		8 54	20 21	8 29	20 37	8 5	20 31	7 42	20 34
1 21	13 4		1 2	13 37	0 44	12 10	0 26	11 42	0 6	11 14
2 54m	0 30		2 29m	0 45	2 51m	0 38	2 41m	0 31	2 16m	0 23
4 59	9 35		4 35	9 36	4 12	9 25	3 48	9 33	3 24	9 30

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS	
		Boston, &c.	N York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ton, &c.	N. Orl's, &c.		
	P. M.	rises. h. m.	rises. P. M.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	Washington Mean Time. d. h. m.	
1	10 22a	5 31a	5 37a	5 23a	5 10a	5 5a	1 7 0m ♀ stationary.	
2	11 18	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 56	5 51	4 1 34m ♂ ♀ χ ¹ Orion. * 0 18 S.	
3	♂	6 55	6 53	6 49	6 38	6 34	4 4 42a ♀ in Perihelion.	
4	0 51m	7 32	7 29	7 27	7 18	7 16	6 5 14m ♂ ♀ χ ¹ Orion. * 0 34 S.	
5	0 54m	8 52	8 48	8 38	7 55a	7 53a	9th Sunday after Trinity.	
6	1 41	8 38	8 33	8 26	8 32	8 32	8 7 50m ♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ 0 30 N.	
7	2 28	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 8	9 9	8 8 12 ♂ ♀ η Π * 1 42 N.	
8	3 15	9 40	9 42	9 42	9 44	9 47	8 8 48 ♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ 3 45 N.	
9	4 4	10 13	10 16	10 18	10 23	10 26	10 9 47m ♂ ♀ μ Π * 1 40 N.	
10	4 52	10 49	10 51	10 55	11 3	11 7	11 6 41a ♂ ♀ ν Π * 0 40 S.	
11	5 45	11 28	11 31	11 36	11 47	11 53	12 8 25m ♂ ♀ ♄ ♂ 4 19 N.	
12	6 40m	...	...	...	...	...	10th Sunday after Trinity.
13	7 37	0 14m	0 18m	0 22m	0 35m	0 42m	13 7 0m ♀ stationary.	
14	8 36	1 7	1 12	1 16	1 30	1 37	14 6 42a ♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ 9 5 N.	
15	9 36	2 6	2 10	2 15	2 29	2 37	15 0 40m ♂ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	
16	10 36	3 11	3 16	3 20	3 33	3 40	16 8 54m Sup. ♂ ♀ ☉.	
17	11 34	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	Solar eclipse, invis. in U. S.	
18	0 23a	7 17a	7 16a	7 14a	7 5a	7 7a	16 0 12a ♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ 3 39 S.	
19	1 20a	7 52a	7 51a	7 51a	7 47a	7 47a	11th Sunday after Trinity.	
20	2 10	8 25	8 26	8 25	8 25	8 26	18 5 18m ♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ 2 21 N.	
21	2 59	8 56	8 57	8 56	9 0	9 3	19 7 0m ♀ stationary.	
22	3 44	9 26	9 28	9 29	9 35	9 38	18 11 53m ♂ ♀ ♄ ♄ 1 4 N.	
23	4 30	9 56	10 1	10 3	10 13	10 16	19 8 18m ♂ ♀ ζ Π * 0 8 S.	
24	5 16	10 22	10 25	10 29	10 49	10 54	St. Bartholomew.	
25	6 1	11 9	11 13	11 17	11 28	11 36	20 11 38m ♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ 0 51 N.	
26	6 48a	11 48a	11 53a	11 57a	...	...	12th Sunday after Trinity.
27	7 35	...	...	...	0 10m	0 17m	21 2 9m ♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ 4 19 N.
28	8 23	0 22m	0 27m	0 41m	0 56	1 2	21 5 42a ♂ ♀ ♂ * 1 35 S.	
29	9 11	1 20	1 25	1 30	1 44	1 50	22 5 32a ♂ ♀ δ Π * 1 31 N.	
30	10 0	2 13	2 17	2 22	2 35	2 42	23 10 48m ♂ ♀ ☉.	
31	10 48	3 9	3 14	3 19	3 32	3 36	27 8 57m ♂ ♀ τ ♂ * 1 30 N.	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 44m	8 10a	3 51m	8 42	3 59m	7 53a	4 7m	7 40a	4 16m	7 28a
N. York,	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 16	7 26
Wash'n,	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 43	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 28
Charles.,	4 8	7 59	4 13	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 26	4 28	7 16
N. Orl's,	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 11th day, 5h. M.

Apogee, 24th day, 1h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, 2d day, 0h. 9.4m. A. | New Moon, 16th day, 10h. 53.6m. M.
 Last Quarter, 9th " 1 47.1 A. | First Quarter, 24th " 6 15.4 M.

Days of Month	Days of Week	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water M. Time		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	5 24	6 35	5 27	6 33	5 29	6 31	5 35	6 25	5 37	6 23	10 50a	9 30a	6 50a
2	Su.	5 26	1 33	5 28	6 31	5 30	6 29	5 35	6 24	5 37	6 22	11 28a	9 58a	7 28a
3	M.	27	32	29	30	31	28	36	23	38	21	. . .	9 45	8 5
4	Tu.	28	30	30	28	32	26	37	21	38	19	0 5m	10 18	8 38
5	W.	29	28	31	26	33	24	37	20	39	18	0 38	10 52	9 12
6	Th.	30	26	32	24	33	23	38	19	39	17	1 12	11 29	9 49
7	F.	31	25	33	23	34	21	38	18	40	16	1 49	. . .	10 26
8	S.	32	23	34	21	35	20	39	16	40	15	2 26	0 5m	11 6
9	Su.	5 33	6 21	5 35	6 19	5 36	6 18	5 40	6 15	5 41	6 13	3 5m	0 46m	11 54a
10	M.	35	19	36	17	37	16	40	14	42	12	3 54	1 34	. . .
11	Tu.	36	17	37	15	38	15	41	12	42	11	4 53	2 33	0 53m
12	W.	37	15	38	14	39	13	42	11	43	10	5 10	3 50	2 10
13	Th.	38	14	39	13	40	12	43	9	43	8	7 37	5 17	3 37
14	F.	39	12	40	11	41	10	43	8	44	7	9 0	6 40	4 0
15	S.	40	10	40	9	41	9	43	7	44	6	10 0	7 40	5 0
16	Su.	5 41	6 8	5 41	6 7	5 43	6 7	5 44	6 6	5 45	6 5	10 54m	8 34m	6 54m
17	M.	42	6	42	5	43	6	45	5	45	4	11 37	9 17	7 37
18	Tu.	43	6	43	4	44	4	45	4	46	3	0 15a	9 55	8 15
19	W.	44	3	44	2	44	1	46	3	46	2	0 54	10 34	8 54
20	Th.	45	1	45	0	45	0	47	1	47	1	1 30	11 10	9 30
21	F.	46	0	46	5 59	46	5 59	47	0	47	0	2 2	11 42	10 2
22	S.	47	5 58	47	58	47	57	48	5 59	48	5 59	2 38	0 18a	10 39
23	Su.	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 57	5 48	5 57	3 13a	0 53a	11 13m
24	M.	50	55	50	54	49	54	49	55	49	55	3 53	1 33	11 59
25	Tu.	51	53	51	53	50	53	50	54	50	54	4 44	2 24	0 44a
26	W.	53	51	52	51	51	51	50	53	50	53	5 55	3 35	1 55
27	Th.	53	49	52	49	52	49	51	51	51	51	7 18	4 56	3 18
28	F.	54	47	54	47	53	48	52	50	51	50	8 35	5 15	4 35
29	S.	55	45	55	45	54	46	52	48	52	49	9 35	7 15	5 35
30	Su.	5 56	5 44	5 56	5 44	5 56	5 45	5 56	5 47	5 56	5 46	10 20a	8 0a	6 20a

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
♂	0 53a	+ 3 19	1 4a	— 1 11	1 12a	— 5 27	1 18a	— 9 22	1 22a	— 12 50
♀	9 14m	— 19 40	9 19m	+ 18 35	9 24m	+ 17 11	9 29m	+ 15 30	9 34m	+ 13 32
♂	6 4	— 21 30	5 54	— 22 0	5 44	— 22 25	5 33	— 22 45	5 21	— 23 2
♀	7 58	— 20 36	7 44	— 20 31	7 28	— 20 25	7 13	— 20 18	6 57	— 20 10
♂	11 58	— 6 19	11 43	— 5 34	11 29	— 4 48	11 15	— 4 2	11 1	— 3 16
♀	6 38a	+ 13 57	6 18a	+ 12 49	5 58a	+ 11 43	5 38a	+ 10 41	5 18a	+ 9 39
♂	7 17	— 29 36	6 56	— 29 37	6 36	— 29 38	6 16	— 29 38	5 57	— 29 36
♀	11 44m	+ 10 42	11 25m	+ 10 14	11 7m	+ 9 45	10 48m	+ 9 17	10 29m	+ 8 49
♂	1 47	— 0 11	1 22	— 0 1	0 57	— 0 10	0 32	— 0 21	0 6	— 0 33
♀	2 56	+ 9 26	2 32	+ 9 24	2 7	+ 9 20	1 43	+ 9 10	1 19	+ 9 11

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Orl's, &c.		
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	Washington Mean Time.	
1	11 36a	6 6a	6 4a	6 1a	5 55a	5 53a	d. h. m.	° ' "
S.	♂	6 39a	6 39a	6 37a	6 32a	6 32a	1 4 24a	♂ ♀ ☉.
3	0 24m	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 9	7 9	13th Sun. after Trin.	Lunar eclipse, invis. in U. S.
4	1 12	7 42	7 43	7 44	7 45	7 47	4 11 35m	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 0 18 N.
5	2 1	8 17	8 17	8 20	8 23	8 27	4 9 27a	♂ ♂ ♀ ☽ * 0 27 S.
6	2 51	8 51	8 53	8 56	9 3	9 7	5 7 54a	♂ ☿ ☾ ☿ 3 46 N.
7	3 42	9 28	9 32	9 35	9 45	9 51	7 0 35a	♀ in ☿.
8	4 36	10 11	10 15	10 20	10 32	10 37	9 1 35a	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 4 27 N.
							9 1 35a	♂ ♀ ☽ * 0 35 N.
S.	5 31m	11 1a	11 6a	11 10a	11 24a	11 31a	14th Sunday after Trinity.	
10	6 29	11 52	11 58	...	...	...	10 6 25m	☐ ♂ ☉.
11	7 27	...	...	0 2m	0 17m	0 25m	13 3 18m	☐ ♀ ☉.
12	8 25	0 57m	1 2m	1 8	1 20	1 28	13 10 18m	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1 44 N.
13	9 22	2 3	2 7	2 11	2 24	2 29	15 6 57m	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 0 32 N.
14	10 17	3 11	3 15	3 18	3 28	3 34	15 8 22a	♂ ♂ ☽ * 0 46 S.
15	11 9	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	17 4 20a	♀ in Aphelion.
S.	11 59m	6 22a	6 22a	6 22a	6 20a	6 20a	15th Sunday after Trinity.	
17	0 48a	6 54	6 55	6 55	6 57	6 58	18 3 0m	♀ in ☿.
18	1 35	7 26	7 27	7 29	7 33	7 36	18 3 57m	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 5 24 S.
19	2 22	7 56	7 58	8 0	8 8	8 11	20 0 55a	♂ ♀ ☽ * 0 23 S.
20	3 8	8 29	8 31	8 35	8 45	8 49	20 4 7a	♂ ♂ ☽ * 1 47 S.
21	3 54	9 6	9 9	9 14	9 24	9 31	St. Matthew.	[begins.
22	4 41	9 43	9 48	9 52	10 5	10 12	23 10 55a	☉ enters ♌. Autumn
S.	5 28a	10 25a	10 30a	10 35a	10 49a	10 55a	16th Sunday after Trinity.	
24	6 16	11 11	11 16	11 20	11 35	11 41	26 8 21m	♂ ♂ 1328 * 1 25 N.
25	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	26 5 35a	☐ ♀ ☉.
26	7 51	0 2m	0 7m	0 11m	0 25m	0 32m	27 9 58m	♂ ♀ ☽ * 0 7 S.
27	8 39	0 56	1 1	1 5	1 18	1 24	27 1 52a	♂ ♀ ☉.
28	9 27	1 55	1 58	2 3	2 12	2 18	30 6 48m	♀ gr. elong. 25 37 E.
29	10 15	2 56	2 59	3 2	3 10	3 14	Michaelmas Day.	
S.	11 4a	3 59m	4 1m	4 2m	4 8m	4 12m	17th Sunday after Trinity.	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st Day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 28m	7 17a	4 30m	7 4a	4 37m	8 55a	4 44m	8 45a	4 50m	8 38a
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 38	8 54	4 44	8 46	4 50	8 38
Wash'n,	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	8 54	4 44	8 46	4 50	8 38
Charles,	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	8 52	4 45	8 45	4 49	8 39
N. Orl's,	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	8 51	4 45	8 45	4 48	8 40

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON

Perigee, 6th day, 5h. M.

Apogee, 21st day, 10h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon,	2d day,	0h.	34.9m.	M.	First Quarter,	24th day,	1h.	55.5m.	M.
Last Quarter,	8th "	7	25.8	A.	Full Moon,	31st "	11	39.3	M.
New Moon,	16th "	0	4.9	M.					

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor for ref.) M. Time										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 M.		5 57	5 42	5 57	5 42	5 56	5 43	5 54	5 45	5 53	5 46	10 58a	8 38a	6 58a
2 Tu.		58	40	58	40	57	41	56	43	54	44	11 34	9 14	7 34
3 W.		59	39	59	39	56	40	56	42	54	43	...	9 49	8 9
4 Th.		6 1	37	6 0	37	56	38	56	41	55	42	0 9m	10 28	8 48
5 F.		2	36	1	36	5 0	37	57	40	56	41	0 48	11 6	9 26
6 S.		3	34	2	34	1	36	57	39	56	40	1 26	11 45	10 5
7 Su.		6 4	5 33	6 3	5 33	5 2	5 34	5 58	5 37	5 57	5 39	2 51m	...	10 49a
8 M.		5	31	4	31	3	32	59	36	56	38	2 49	0 29m	11 40
9 Tu.		6	29	5	30	4	31	59	35	56	37	3 40	1 20	...
10 W.		8	27	6	28	5	30	6 0	34	5 59	36	4 41	2 21	0 41m
11 Th.		9	26	7	27	6	29	1	33	6 0	35	6 0	3 40	2 0
12 F.		10	24	8	25	7	28	1	31	6	33	7 29	5 9	3 39
13 S.		11	22	9	23	8	25	2	30	1	32	8 51	6 31	4 51
14 Su.		6 12	5 21	6 10	5 23	9 9	5 28	6 3	5 29	6 2	5 31	9 47m	7 27m	5 47m
15 M.		13	19	11	20	10	22	3	28	2	30	10 35	8 15	6 35
16 Tu.		14	17	12	18	11	20	4	26	3	28	11 15	8 56	7 15
17 W.		15	16	13	17	12	19	5	25	4	27	11 58	9 38	7 53
18 Th.		17	14	15	15	13	18	6	24	4	26	0 26a	10 6	8 26
19 F.		18	12	16	14	14	16	7	23	5	25	1 1	10 41	9 1
20 S.		19	11	17	13	15	15	8	22	6	24	1 34	11 14	9 34
21 Su.		6 20	5 9	6 18	5 11	6 16	5 14	6 9	5 21	6 6	5 23	2 52	11 45m	10 51m
22 M.		21	8	19	10	17	13	9	20	7	22	2 41	0 21a	10 41
23 Tu.		22	6	20	9	18	11	10	19	8	21	3 18	0 56	11 18
24 W.		23	5	21	7	19	10	11	18	8	20	4 5	1 45	0 58a
25 Th.		25	3	23	6	20	9	12	17	9	19	5 6	2 46	1 6
26 F.		26	2	24	4	21	8	13	16	10	18	6 29	4 8	2 29
27 S.		27	0	25	3	22	6	14	15	10	17	7 47	5 27	3 47
28 Su.		6 28	4 59	6 26	3 2	6 23	3 5	6 15	3 14	6 11	5 16	8 54a	6 34a	4 54a
29 M.		29	57	27	0	24	3	16	13	12	16	9 48	7 23	5 43
30 Tu.		30	56	28	4 59	25	2	16	12	12	14	10 26	8 6	6 26
31 W.		32	54	29	58	26	1	17	11	13	13	11 4	8 44	7 4

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

A Table of the Meridian (true) Time and Declination of the Planets.									
1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
souths	Dec.	souths	Dec.	souths	Dec.	souths	Dec.	souths	Dec.
h. m.	o. '.	h. m.	o. '.	h. m.	o. '.	h. m.	o. '.	h. m.	o. '.
1 212	—15 38	1 150	—17 30	0 562	—17 56	0 342	—16 6	11 2611	—11 09
9 3811	+11 19	9 4211	+8 54	9 4511	+6 30	9 4911	+3 37	9 53	+0 42
5 9	—23 16	4 55	—23 29	4 40	—23 40	4 34	—23 50	4 6	—24 1
6 41	—20 2	6 24	—19 54	6 7	—19 47	5 49	—19 41	5 31	—19 30
10 48	+2 32	10 32	+1 46	10 17	+1 2	10 5	+0 18	9 47	—0 24
4 552	+8 42	4 412	+7 42	4 232	+6 52	4 58	+6 4	3 472	+5 18
5 29	—29 34	5 22	—28 30	5 5	—28 26	4 40	—28 19	4 32	—28 12
10 1011	+8 22	9 5111	+7 55	9 3211	+7 28	9 1211	+7 2	8 5311	+6 36
11 372	—0 48	11 112	—0 57	10 462	—1 7	10 212	—1 17	9 562	—1 25
0 5411	+9 5	0 3011	+9 1	0 511	+8 56	11 37	+8 50	11 13	+8 44

Days of Month.	Moon South. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets.			Mean Time.		PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ton, &c.	N. Ori'n, &c.	
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	sets.	Washington Mean Time.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m.
1	11 53a	5 42a	5 43a	5 43a	5 43a	5 44a	1 4 11a ☿ ♄ ☾ ♀ 0 4 N.
2	8	6 15	6 16	6 17	6 20	6 23	3 1 43m ☿ ☽ ☾ ☼ 3 40 N.
3	0 44m	6 50	6 52	6 54	7 1	7 4	4 10 6a ☿ ☽ III * 0 8 S.
4	1 36	7 27	7 30	7 33	7 42	7 47	6 0 11a ☽ in ☊.
5	2 30	8 16	8 18	8 17	8 29	8 34	7 4 50a ☿ ☽ ☾ ☼ 4 27 N.
6	3 26	8 57	9 2	9 5	9 20	9 27	8 2 45a ☽ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
S.	4 24m	9 51a	9 56a	10 1a	10 15a	10 22a	18th Sunday after Trinity.
8	5 29	10 50	10 55	11 0	11 14	11 21	9 8 20a ☿ ☽ ☼ ☼ 0 10 N.
9	6 20	11 55	11 58	. . .	. . .	. . .	9 6 37a ☿ ☽ x☾ * 0 14 N.
10	7 16	. . .	. . .	0 41m	0 16m	0 22m	9 6 52a ☿ ☼ x☾ * 0 26 N.
11	8 11	1 11m	1 57m	1 8	1 19	1 25	12 11 23a ☽ stationary.
12	9 8	2 7	2 9	2 13	2 22	2 26	12 11 52a ☿ ☼ ☾ ☼ 0 0
13	9 52	3 19	3 15	3 16	3 23	3 25	13 6 11m ☿ ☽ ☾ ☼ 0 3 S.
S.	10 41m	4 16m	4 20m	4 20m	4 23m	4 25m	19th Sunday after Trinity.
15	11 28	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	13 7 18a ☿ ☽ ☼ ☼ * 0 29 N.
16	0 14a	5 56a	5 57a	5 58a	5 5a	5 8a	14 7 21a ☿ ☽ ☼ ☼ * 2 1 S.
17	1 1	6 27	6 30	6 32	6 41	6 45	16 1 40m ☐ ☽ ☉.
18	1 47	7 0	7 4	7 8	7 18	7 24	St. Luke.
19	2 34	7 37	9 42	7 45	7 58	8 5	17 1 39m ☿ ☽ ☾ ☼ 7 53 S.
20	3 21	8 19	8 24	8 28	8 42	8 49	17 2 5a ☽ ☽ ☉.
S.	4 6a	9 3a	9 6a	9 13a	9 27a	9 34a	20th Sunday after Trinity.
22	4 56	9 53	9 58	10 2	10 16	10 23	20 7 54a ☽ in Perihelion.
23	5 44	10 43	10 49	10 54	11 7	11 14	23 1 50a ☿ ☽ ☽ ☼ 1 53 N.
24	6 31	11 40	11 44	11 49	. . .	. . .	25 11 52am Inf. ☿ ☽ ☉.
25	7 18	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 00m	0 5m	26 6 43m ☿ ☽ ☽ ☼ * 0 14 S.
26	8 5	0 40m	0 43m	0 47m	0 56	1 1	27 2 21m ☽ in ☋.
27	8 53	1 41	1 44	1 46	1 53	1 57	28 10 39a ☿ ☽ ☾ ☼ 0 1 N.
S.	9 41a	2 45m	2 48m	2 48m	2 52m	2 55m	21st Sun. after Trin. St. Simon and St. Jude.
29	10 31	3 50	3 51	3 52	3 53	3 54	29 7 0m ☽ in ☋.
30	11 23	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	30 9 28m ☿ ☽ ☾ ☼ 3 26 N.
31	8	5 22a	5 24a	5 27a	5 34a	5 39a	31 3 56a ☽ in Perihelion.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 56m	6 30a	5 51m	6 28a	5 11m	6 18a	5 17m	6 14a	5 23m	6 11a
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 12
Wash'n,	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 9	6 31	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.,	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 22	5 12	6 22
N. Orl's,	4 53	6 35	4 55	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 25	5 9	6 24

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON

Perigee, 2d day, 6h. A. | Apogee, 18th day 4h. A. | Perigee, 30th day, 11h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Last Quarter, 7th day, 3h. 14.5m. M. | First Quarter, 22d day, 9h. 16.0m. A.
New Moon, 14th " 4 5.0 A. | Full Moon, 29th " 10 16.8 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time										High Water M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			
1	Th.	6 33	4 53	6 30	4 57	6 27	5 0	6 18	5 10	6 14	5 13	11 44a	9 24a	7 44a
2	F.	34	52	31	56	28	4 59	19	9	13	12	..	10 4	8 24
3	S.	35	51	32	55	29	58	20	8	16	11	0 24m	10 47	9 7
4	Su.	6 36	4 50	6 33	4 54	6 30	4 57	6 21	5 7	6 17	5 10	1 7m	11 30a	9 50a
5	M.	38	49	34	53	31	56	22	7	17	10	1 50	..	10 37
6	Tu.	39	47	36	51	32	55	23	6	18	9	2 37	0 17m	11 26
7	W.	40	46	37	50	33	54	24	5	19	8	3 28	1 8	..
8	Th.	42	45	38	49	35	53	25	4	20	6	4 30	2 10	0 30m
9	F.	43	44	39	48	36	52	26	3	20	7	5 47	3 27	1 47
10	S.	44	43	40	47	37	51	27	2	21	6	7 10	4 50	3 10
11	Su.	6 46	4 42	6 43	4 46	6 39	4 50	6 38	5 2	6 29	5 8	8 38m	6 8m	4 28m
12	M.	47	41	43	45	40	49	29	1	23	5	9 25	7 5	5 25
13	Tu.	48	40	44	44	41	48	30	0	24	5	10 13	7 53	6 13
14	W.	50	39	46	43	43	47	31	0	25	4	10 53	8 33	6 53
15	Th.	51	38	47	42	43	46	32	4 59	26	4	11 30	9 10	7 30
16	F.	52	37	48	41	44	45	32	58	26	3	0 58a	9 46	8 5
17	S.	53	36	49	41	45	44	33	57	27	3	0 38	10 16	8 39
18	Su.	6 54	4 35	6 50	4 40	6 46	4 44	6 34	4 57	6 28	5 2	1 11a	10 51m	9 11m
19	M.	55	34	51	39	47	43	35	56	29	2	1 42	11 22	9 42
20	Tu.	57	34	53	39	48	42	36	56	29	2	2 17	11 57	10 17
21	W.	58	33	54	38	49	42	36	55	30	1	2 54	0 34a	10 54
22	Th.	59	32	55	37	50	41	37	55	31	1	3 38	1 18	11 38
23	F.	7 0	31	56	36	51	41	38	55	32	1	4 26	2 6	0 26a
24	S.	2	31	57	36	52	41	39	54	33	0	5 34	3 14	1 34
25	Su.	7 3	4 30	6 58	4 35	6 53	4 40	6 40	4 51	6 34	5 0	6 48a	4 28a	2 48a
26	M.	4	30	59	35	54	40	40	54	34	0	7 57	5 37	3 57
27	Tu.	5	29	7 0	34	55	40	41	54	35	0	9 0	6 40	5 0
28	W.	6	29	1	34	56	40	42	54	36	0	9 47	7 37	5 47
29	Th.	8	28	3	34	58	40	43	54	37	0	10 36	8 16	6 36
30	F.	9	28	4	33	59	39	44	54	38	0	11 19	8 50	7 19

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

A Table of the Horizontal Altitudes and Azimuths of the Planets.														
1st day			7th day			13th day			19th day			25th day		
souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.
h. m.		° ' "	h. m.		° ' "	h. m.		° ' "	h. m.		° ' "	h. m.		° ' "
10 00m	—	8 8	10 04m	—	8 4	10 05m	—	10 23	10 43m	—	13 34	10 56m	—	16 51
9 57	—	2 30	10 1	—	5 21	10 5	—	8 9	10 10	—	10 51	10 14	—	13 34
3 43	+	24 16	3 01	+	24 21	3 57	+	24 49	3 31	+	25 8	3 3	+	25 22
5 9	+	19 34	4 47	+	19 34	4 26	+	19 38	4 4	+	19 45	3 41	+	19 57
9 30	—	1 12	9 14	—	1 52	8 59	—	2 30	8 43	—	3 5	8 27	—	3 39
3 282	+	4 32	3 118	+	3 55	3 542	+	3 23	2 382	+	3 54	2 222	+	2 39
4 14	—	29 0	4 0	—	28 47	3 41	—	28 34	3 30	—	28 19	3 15	—	28 1
8 30m	+	6 11	8 10m	+	5 49	7 50m	+	5 29	7 20m	+	5 10	7 9m	+	4 58
9 272	—	1 34	9 22	—	1 40	8 382	—	1 45	8 142	—	1 48	7 502	—	1 50
10 44	+	8 38	10 19	+	8 33	9 55	+	8 29	9 30	+	8 25	9 6	+	8 21

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Orl'n, &c.		
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	Washington Mean Time.	
							d. h. m.	° ' "
1	0 16m	6 32	6 68	6 108	6 212	6 272	<i>All Saints.</i>	
2	1 14	6 50	6 54	6 56	7 11	7 15	1 5 52m	♂ ♀ ♀ * 1 22 N.
3	2 13	7 43	7 47	7 58	8 7	8 14	2 2 42	♀ stationary.
4	3 14m	8 422	8 472	8 532	9 72	9 142	<i>22d Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
5	4 14	9 46	9 51	9 57	10 10	10 16	2 6 52m	♂ ♀ ♀ * 0 44 N.
6	5 13	10 53	10 57	11 1	11 13	11 19	4 10 2m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♂ 6 10 N.
7	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 10 sea ♂ stationary.	
8	7 0	0 0m	0 3m	0 6m	0 16m	0 20m	9 11 29m	♀ gr. along. 19 1W.
9	7 50	1 5	1 7	1 10	1 15	1 20	9 1 592	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 0 23 S.
10	8 38	2 10	2 11	2 13	2 16	2 19	<i>23d Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
11	9 34m	3 14m	3 14m	3 14m	3 13m	3 16m	10 11 sea	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.
12	10 10	4 15	4 14	4 14	4 11	4 11	11 10 42	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.
13	10 56	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	12 6 51m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 2 31 S.
14	11 42	5 02	5 32	5 72	5 162	5 212	12 11 212	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 2 21 S.
15	0 282	5 35	5 40	5 43	5 55	6 2	12 10 52	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 1 46 S.
16	1 15	6 14	6 19	6 24	6 27	6 44	<i>24th Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
17	2 3	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 22	7 29	25 6 36m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 0 15 N.
18	2 502	7 412	7 502	7 542	8 92	8 152	<i>25th Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
19	3 38	8 26	8 41	8 45	8 59	9 7	25 7 0m	♀ stationary.
20	4 25	9 29	9 34	9 38	9 50	9 57	25 6 252	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 3 43 N.
21	5 11	10 26	10 29	10 33	10 43	10 49	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	
22	5 57	11 26	11 29	11 23	11 40	11 44		
23	6 44	...	...	...	...	...
24	7 30	0 27m	0 28m	0 31m	0 35m	0 39m		
25	8 182	1 29m	1 31m	1 31m	1 33m	1 36m		
26	9 8	2 35	2 35	2 35	2 35	2 36		
27	10 1	3 44	3 41	3 43	3 35	3 38		
28	10 57	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.		
29	11 56	4 362	4 412	4 442	4 562	5 22		
30	2	5 28	5 32	5 37	5 51	5 58		

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day		13th day		19th day.		25th day	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 29M	6 9B	5 35M	6 9A	5 40M	6 18A	5 43M	6 10B	5 46M	6 14B
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash'n,	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.,	5 17	6 21	5 22	6 22	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 26
N Orl's,	5 13	6 23	5 18	6 26	5 24	6 27	5 26	6 29	5 28	6 29

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON

Apogee, 16th day, 1h. M.

Perigee, 29th day, 11h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 6th day, 1h. 44.5m. A
New Moon, 14th " 10 29.7 M

First Quarter, 22d day, 2h. 22.0m. A
Full Moon, 29th " 8 54.2 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor for refr) M Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	7 10	4 28	7 5	4 33	7 0	4 39	6 44	4 54	6 39	5 0	. . .	9 45B	8 52
2	Su.	7 11	4 28	7 6	4 33	7 1	4 39	6 45	4 54	6 40	5 0	0 51M	10 32B	8 52B
3	M.	12	28	7	33	2	39	46	54	40	0	0 52	11 19	9 39
4	Tu.	13	28	8	33	3	39	47	54	41	0	1 39	. . .	10 30
5	W.	14	28	9	33	4	38	47	54	42	0	2 30	0 10M	11 28
6	Th.	15	28	10	33	5	38	48	54	43	0	3 23	1 9	. . .
7	F.	16	28	11	33	6	38	49	54	44	0	4 16	1 56	0 16M
8	S.	17	28	12	33	7	38	50	54	44	1	5 22	2 9	1 22
9	Su.	7 18	4 28	7 13	4 33	7 8	4 38	6 50	4 54	6 45	5 1	6 35M	4 16M	2 36M
10	M.	19	28	14	33	9	38	51	54	46	1	7 46	5 26	3 46
11	Tu.	20	28	15	33	10	38	52	55	46	1	8 51	6 31	4 51
12	W.	21	28	16	33	11	38	53	55	47	2	9 44	7 24	5 44
13	Th.	22	28	17	33	11	38	54	55	48	2	10 28	8 8	6 28
14	F.	23	28	18	33	12	38	55	56	48	2	11 8	8 48	7 8
15	S.	24	29	19	34	13	39	56	56	49	3	11 45	9 25	7 45
16	Su.	7 24	4 29	7 19	4 34	7 13	4 39	6 56	4 56	6 49	5 3	0 21B	10 11M	8 21M
17	M.	25	29	20	34	14	40	57	56	50	3	0 54	10 54	8 54
18	Tu.	26	29	20	34	14	40	57	56	50	3	1 27	11 7	9 27
19	W.	26	30	21	35	15	41	58	57	51	4	2 0	11 40	10 0
20	Th.	26	30	21	35	15	41	58	57	51	4	2 36	0 16B	10 36
21	F.	27	31	22	36	16	42	59	58	52	5	3 16	0 56	11 16
22	S.	27	31	22	36	16	42	59	58	52	5	4 0	1 40	0 0B
23	Su.	7 28	4 32	7 23	4 37	7 16	4 43	7 0	4 59	6 53	5 6	4 48B	2 26B	0 48B
24	M.	28	32	22	37	16	43	0	59	53	6	5 50	3 30	1 50
25	Tu.	28	32	23	38	17	44	0	5 0	53	7	7 1	4 41	3 1
26	W.	29	33	23	38	17	44	1	1	54	7	8 11	5 51	4 11
27	Th.	29	34	23	39	17	45	1	1	54	8	9 13	6 53	5 13
28	F.	29	34	24	39	18	45	1	2	55	9	10 7	7 47	6 7
29	S.	29	35	24	40	18	46	2	3	55	9	10 59	8 39	6 59
30	Su.	7 30	4 36	7 24	4 41	7 18	4 47	7 3	5 4	6 56	5 10	11 51B	9 31B	7 51B
31	M.	30	37	25	42	19	48	3	5	56	11	. . .	0 23	8 43

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

Table of the Northern (Great) Day and Duration of the Days											
20° 40' 00" 0											

Days of Month.	Moon Souths Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ton, &c.	N Or'g, &c.
	h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.
1	0 57m	6 25a	6 30a	6 36a	6 51a	6 56a
2	2 0m	7 30a	7 35a	7 40a	7 54a	8 2a
3	3 1	8 40	8 42	8 48	9 1	9 7
4	4 0	9 48	9 52	9 55	10 6	10 12
5	4 56	10 58	10 59	11 2	11 9	11 15
6	5 48	...	...	...	...	...
7	6 37	0 31a	0 4m	0 7m	0 10m	0 14m
8	7 23	1 6	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 11
9	8 5m	2 9m	2 9m	2 8m	2 7m	2 7m
10	8 54	3 8	3 7	3 7	3 2	3 2
11	9 39	4 10	4 8	4 7	3 59	3 57
12	10 25	5 8	5 6	5 3	4 53	4 50
13	11 11	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
14	11 59	4 55a	5 0a	5 4a	5 10a	5 25a
15	0 46a	5 40	5 45	5 50	6 4	6 11
16	1 34a	6 30a	6 35a	6 39a	6 54a	7 0a
17	2 22	7 23	7 27	7 32	7 45	7 52
18	3 8	8 18	8 22	8 26	8 37	8 43
19	3 54	9 16	9 20	9 23	9 32	9 37
20	4 39	10 16	10 18	10 20	10 27	10 30
21	5 24	11 15	11 17	11 19	11 22	11 26
22	6 10	...	...	...	...	...
23	6 57a	0 18m	0 19m	0 19m	0 21m	0 22m
24	7 46	1 23	1 22	1 23	1 20	1 20
25	8 36	2 30	2 29	2 27	2 23	2 22
26	9 25	3 41	3 38	3 36	3 28	3 26
27	10 14	4 52	4 49	4 46	4 35	4 32
28	11 27	rises	rises	rises	rises	rises
29	8	5 6a	5 11a	5 17a	5 23a	5 27a
30	0 40m	6 16a	6 20a	6 25a	6 32a	6 40a
31	1 43	7 26	7 31	7 35	7 47	7 52

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.			
d. h. m.	° ' "	d. h. m.	° ' "
1 1 15a	♂♂♂	♂ 6 30 N.	
1st Sunday in Advent.			
4 11 48m	♂ in ☿.		
4 0 52a	♂ ♀♂♂	* 0 4 S.	
5 4 26m	♂ stationary.		
7 1 31m	♂ ♀♂	♀ 1 1 S.	
12 2 36a	♂ ♀♂	♀ 4 6 S.	
13 7 0m	♂ in ☿.		
2d Sunday in Advent.			
13 11 1a	☿ ☿.		
14 2 16m	♂ ♀♂	♀ 5 41 S.	
14 3 36a	♂ in Aphelion.		
17 9 35a	♂♂♂♂♂	* 1 7 N.	
18 1 41m	♂♂.		
19 4 33m	Sup. ♀♂.		
3d Sunday in Advent.			
20 5 58m	♂♂♂♂♂	* 1 59 S.	
21 4 24a	☿ enters ♄.	Winter begins.	
22 3 5a	♂ ♀♂	♀ 0 39 N.	
23 3 59m	☿ ♀.		
St. Thomas.			
24 2 59m	♂ ♀♂	♀ 3 56 N.	
4th Sunday in Advent.			
28 6 11m	♂♂♂	♂ 7 51 N.	
Christmas Day.			
St. Stephen.			
St. John			
Innocents			
31 7 17m	☿ farthest from ☉.		
1st Sunday after Christmas.			
31 6 52a	♂ stationary.		

ECLIPSES IN 1849.

In the year 1849, there will be four eclipses ; two of the Sun, and two of the Moon. One of the lunar eclipses will be visible in the United States.

I. Thursday, February 22d. An annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible in the United States.

Beginning of the general eclipse, 5h. 58.9m. A. [mean time at Washington Observatory], in latitude 12° 56' N. and longitude 108° 55' E. of Greenwich.

Beginning of the central and annular eclipse, 7h. 16.4m. A., in latitude 32° 24' N. and longitude 93° 35' E. of Greenwich.

Central eclipse at noon, 8h. 52.8m. A., in latitude 41° 22' N. and longitude 153° 9' E. of Greenwich.

End of the central and annular eclipse, 9h. 42.7m. A., in latitude 62° 39' N. and longitude 148° 55' W. of Greenwich.

End of the general eclipse, 11h. 0.2m. A., in latitude 43° 50' N. and longitude 158° 16' W. of Greenwich.

The central line passes over the points on the earth's surface, whose positions are

Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.
32° 24' N.	93° 35' E.	41° 22' N.	153° 9 E.
30 55	103 43	47 19	164 25
30 10	114 27	53 45	178 55
30 52	126 52	58 52	165 33 W.
33 50	137 27	62 39	148 55
40 26	151 26		

This eclipse will be visible in most of the western portions of Asia, and in the northwestern part of North America.

II. Thursday, March 8th. A partial eclipse of the Moon, visible throughout the United States as follows : —

Place.	Begin- ning of Eclipse	Middle of Eclipse.	End of Eclipse.	Place.	Begin- ning of Eclipse	Middle of Eclipse.	End of Eclipse.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Albany,	6 30.2	8 0.3	9 30.4	Columbus,	invis.	7 23.1	8 53.2
Amherst,	35.1	5.2	35.3	Concord, N. H.	6 39.3	8 9.4	9 39.5
Annapolis,	29.0	7 59.1	29.2	Detroit,	invis.	7 24.4	8 54.5
Augusta, Ga.	7.6	37.7	7.8	Dover, Del.	6 23.2	53.3	9 23.4
Augusta, Me.	45.9	8 16.0	46.1	Dover, N. H.	41.6	8 11.7	41.8
Baltimore,	28.7	7 58.8	28.9	Eastport,	57.5	27.6	57.7
Bangor,	50.1	8 20.2	50.3	Frankfort,	invis.	7 16.6	8 46.7
Boston,	39.9	10.0	40.1	Frederickton, N. B.	6 58.2	8 28.3	9 58.4
Brunswick,	45.5	15.6	45.7	Halifax, N. S.	7 10.8	40.9	10 11.0
Buffalo,	9.5	7 39.6	9.7	Harrisburg,	6 17.9	7 48.0	9 18.1
Cambridge,	39.7	8 9.8	39.9	Hartford,	34.5	8 4.5	34.6
Charleston,	5.4	7 35.5	5.6	Havana,	5 55.7	7 25.8	8 55.9
Chicago,	invis.	5.3	8 35.4	Hayti,	6 30.0	8 0.1	9 30.2
Cincinnati,	invis.	17.5	47.6	Hudson, Ohio,	5 59.5	7 29.6	8 59.7
Columbia,	6 0.7	30.8	9 0.9	Indianapolis,	invis.	11.0	41.1

Place.	Begin- ning of Eclipse	Middle of Eclipse.	End of Eclipse.	Place.	Begin- ning of Eclipse	Middle of Eclipse.	End of Eclipse.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jackson,	invis.	6 54.8	8 24.9	Portland,	6 44.3	8 14.4	9 44.5
Jefferson,	invis.	46.8	16.9	Portsmouth,	42.1	12.2	42.3
Key West,	5 58.0	7 28.1	58.2	Providence,	39.5	9.6	39.7
Kingston, Ja.	6 17.9	48.0	9 18.1	Quebec,	40.1	10.2	40.3
Lexington, Ky.	invis.	18.1	8 48.2	Quito,	10.2	7 40.3	10.4
Little Rock, Ark.	invis.	6 46.5	16.6	Raleigh,	10.0	40.1	10.2
Louisville,	invis.	7 15.3	45.4	Richmond,	15.4	45.5	15.6
Mexico,	invis.	6 18.6	7 48.7	Rio Janeiro,	8 32.6	10 2.7	11 32.8
Mobile, Ala.	invis.	7 3.4	8 33.5	Rochester,	6 13.8	7 43.9	9 14.0
Montpelier,	6 34.8	8 4.9	9 35.0	St. Louis,	invis.	6 54.3	8 24.4
Montreal,	30.9	1.0	31.1	Santiago,	6 23.3	7 53.4	9 23.5
Nantucket,	44.8	14.9	45.0	Savannah,	0.7	30.8	0.9
Nashville,	invis.	7 8.0	8 38.1	Springfield, Ill.	invis.	6 57.1	8 27.2
Natchez,	invis.	6 49.7	19.8	Springfield, Mass.	6 34.8	8 4.9	9 35.0
New Bedford,	6 41.5	8 11.6	9 41.7	Tallahassee,	invis.	7 16.9	8 47.0
Newburyport,	41.7	11.8	41.9	Toronto,	6 7.8	37.9	9 8.0
New Haven,	33.4	3.5	33.6	Trenton, N. J.	26.6	56.7	26.8
New Orleans,.	invis.	6 55.3	8 25.4	Tuscaloosa,	invis.	4.5	8 34.6
Newport,	6 39.9	8 10.0	9 40.1	Univ. of Virginia,	6 11.1	7 41.2	9 11.3
New York,	29.1	7 59.2	29.3	Vera Cruz,	invis.	6 30.8	0.9
Philadelphia,	24.5	54.6	24.7	Washington,	17.1	47.2	17.3
Pittsburg,	5.1	35.2	5.3	Worcester,	38.0	8 8.1	38.2

The phases of the eclipse for other places may easily be found by means of the following table : —

Mean Time of Place.

West Long.	Eclipse begins.	Eclipse ends.	West Long.	Eclipse ends.	West Long.	Eclipse ends.
	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.
67°	6 57.2	9 57.4	82°	8 57.4	97°	7 57.4
68	53.2	53.4	83	53.4	98	53.4
69	49.2	49.4	84	49.4	99	49.4
70	45.2	45.4	85	45.4	100	45.4
71	41.2	41.4	86	41.4	101	41.4
72	37.2	37.4	87	37.4	102	37.4
73	33.2	33.4	88	33.4	103	33.4
74	29.2	29.4	89	29.4	104	29.4
75	25.2	25.4	90	25.4	105	25.4
76	21.2	21.4	91	21.4	106	21.4
77	17.2	17.4	92	17.4	107	17.4
78	13.2	13.4	93	13.4	108	13.4
79	9.2	9.4	94	9.4	109	9.4
80	5.2	5.4	95	5.4	110	5.4
81	1.2	1.4	96	1.4	111	1.4

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 144° from the north point of the Moon's limb towards the East ; the last contact, at 109° towards the west.

III. Friday, August 17th, and Saturday, August 18th. A total eclipse of the Sun, invisible in the United States.

Beginning of the general eclipse, Aug. 17th, 10h. 10.0m. A. [mean time at Washington Observatory], in latitude 14° 8' S. and longitude 45° 13' E. of Greenwich.

Beginning of the central and total eclipse, Aug. 17th, 11h. 19.8m. A., in latitude 32° 22' S. and longitude 32° 23' E. of Greenwich.

Central eclipse at noon, Aug. 18th, 0h. 51.5m. M., in latitude 36° 8' S. and longitude 91° 0' E. of Greenwich.

End of the central and total eclipse, Aug. 18th, 1h. 44.3m. M., in latitude 58° 42' S. and longitude 145° 21' E. of Greenwich.

End of the general eclipse, August 18th, 2h. 56.1m. M., in latitude 41° 13' S. and longitude 138° 6' E. of Greenwich.

The central line passes over the points on the earth's surface, whose positions are

Longitude.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Latitude.
32° 23' E.	32° 22' S.	91° 0' E.	36° 8' S.
42 50	30 9	102 25	42 5
54 33	28 31	115 19	48 22
65 46	28 23	130 20	54 16
77 4	30 23	145 21	58 42
90 26	35 50		

This eclipse will be visible in the southern part of Africa and the greater portion of New Holland, and in the Indian Ocean.

IV. Sunday, September 2. A partial eclipse of the Moon, invisible in the United States.

Beginning of the eclipse, 10 38.8 M.
Middle of the eclipse, 0 1.8 A.
End of the eclipse, 1 24.8 A.

} Mean time at the
Washington Observatory.

Angle of the first point of contact from Moon's north point, 31° E.
Angle of the last point of contact from Moon's north point, 64° W.

OCCULTATIONS.

ments for facilitating the Calculation of Occultations which may be visible in the United States, in 1849.

Day of the month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Washington Observatory, Mean Time of ap. conj. in R. A. of Moon and Star	At the time of Conjunction.			Lapting Parallels between which the Occult. is visible.
				Apparent R. A. of Moon and Star	Apparent Declination of Star	Star South of Moon.	
Jan.							
5	48 γ	6	3 53 45 A	4 7 13.20	15 0 57.8 N.	50 22 S.	90 N. 23 N.
5	71 γ	3.4	5 28 53	11 13.30	15 15 21.0	45 54	90 18
5	71 γ	5.6	8 3 52	17 45 71	15 16 3.9	60 48	90 36
5	75 γ	6	8 52 43	19 49 67	16 0 53.8	80 44	56 5 S.
5	81 γ	4.5	8 56 1	58 08	15 37 12.0	44 45	90 18 N.
5	81 γ	4.5	8 58 14	20 3 70	15 31 43.5	50 26	90 24
5	81 A C γ	5.6	9 42 33	21 56 31	15 51 30.1	34 54	76 8
5	81 γ	5.6	9 45 22	22 3 46	15 21 24.1	65 17	90 42
5	85 γ	6	10 13 40	23 15 44	15 31 13.4	58 8	90 33
5	81 γ	1	11 48 21	27 16 60	16 11 55.6	26 13	63 0
6	111 γ	6	6 34 7	5 15 38 00	17 14 11.1	45 35	90 22
6	117 γ	6	7 58 19	19 17 01	17 6 22.9	57 43	90 36
8	26 Π	5.6	0 26 3 M.	6 33 37 89	17 47 5.2	48 18	90 29
10	1 γ	5	8 48 34 A	9 23 49 08	11 57 46.0	67 11	90 43
14	7 γ	3.4	3 42 15 M	12 12 11.09	0 10 19.2	81 33	58 13 S.
30	1 Ceti	5	6 55 29 A	2 5 0.14	8 8 0.9	19 40	55 14
Feb.							
2	7 γ	3.4	0 44 27 M.	4 11 13.02	15 15 21.0 N.	36 10 S.	79 N. 9 N.
2	81 γ	4.5	4 19 4	19 57 82	15 37 11.2	35 17	77 9
2	81 γ	4.5	4 21 21	20 3 43	15 31 42.7	40 58	90 14
7	A Ω	5	10 50 59 A.	9 59 54 36	10 43 57.8	10 2	44 21 S.
9	1 γ	3.4	10 40 19	11 42 50 86	2 36 47.5	29 57	69 5
16	H. A. C. γ	5	0 29 21 M.	16 32 50 65	17 26 32.4 S.	48 51	73 19 N.
19	4 γ	5	2 41 29	19 8 46 82	19 19 52.9	65 43	71 47
Mar.							
2	130 γ	6	5 52 30 A.	5 38 38.60	17 39 52.1 N.	32 25 S.	73 N. 12 N.
8	89 γ	6	11 57 36	11 26 39 73	3 53 43.6	32 44	74 2 S.
9	1 γ	3.4	7 46 17 M	11 42 51 23	2 36 45.2	30 26	70 4
9	13 γ	6	9 29 55 A.	12 10 57 34	0 2 59.3	44 11	90 10 N.
9	7 γ	3.4	10 6 47	12 12 12 25	0 10 12.0	30 42	71 4 S.
14	7 γ	4.5	0 3 19 M.	15 27 6 19	14 16 53.3 S.	35 42	72 3 N.
14	7 γ	4.5	4 18 28	15 35 36 34	15 11 11.2	62 57	75 40
Apr.							
6	7 γ	3.4	5 4 3 M.	12 12 12 39	0 10 11.3 N.	30 17 S.	70 N. 5 S.
6	38 γ	6	10 20 29 A.	45 29 24	2 44 1.9 S.	36 53	82 2 N.
10	49 γ	5.6	8 10 53	15 51 52 97	16 5 1.5	62 23	74 39
15	H. A. C. γ	6	0 29 17 M	19 19 18 62	18 39 25.2	34 35	62 2
19	1 γ	4	1 4 54	22 44 43 51	8 22 53.2	33 44	71 2 S.
24	7 γ	3.4	8 33 22 A.	4 11 11 82	15 15 19.2 N.	42 11	90 14 N.
30	A Ω	5	7 18 49	9 59 53 95	10 43 59.6	21 50	58 10 S.
May.							
2	7 γ	3.4	8 51 59 A.	11 42 51 15	2 36 45.9 N.	37 28 S.	84 N. 3 N.
5	95 γ	6	5 57 50	13 58 45 98	8 35 29.7 S.	36 17	76 2

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Washington Observatory. Mean Time of ap. conj. in R. A. of Moon and Star	At the time of Conjunction			Limiting Parallels between which the Occult is visible.
				Apparent R. A. of Moon and Star	Apparent Declination of Star.	Star South of Moon	
May							
7	γ Δ	4.5	h m. s. 6 55 24 A.	h. m. s. 15 35 37.42	$^{\circ}$ ' " 15 11 13.6 S.	$^{\circ}$ ' " 52 15 S.	$^{\circ}$ ' " 75 N. 23 N.
8	B. A. C. 5579	5	11 22 55	16 32 57.79	17 26 36.0	34 44	66 2
12	d Δ	5	5 24 0 M.	19 8 49.20	19 12 48.9	44 18	71 13
18	Saturn		6 56 39	0 21 28.91	0 2 26.9	3 9 N.	32 38 S.
20	ξ^1 Ceti	5	4 17 1	2 4 59.83	8 8 17	15 39 S.	50 18
28	A Ω	5	1 23 33	9 59 53.60	10 44 1.3	37 7	82 5 N.
29	δ^1 Ω	6	6 19 59 A.	11 26 39.23	3 53 46.5	54 58	90 22
30	β μ	3.4	2 19 44 M.	42 50.89	2 36 47.6	51 11	90 18
June							
3	γ Δ	4.5	8 40 42 A.	15 27 7.43	14 16 55.4 S.	27 30 S.	60 N. 6 S.
4	η Δ	4.5	0 56 46 M.	35 37 64	15 11 13.4	53 38	75 25 N.
5	B. A. C. 5579	5	5 19 55	16 32 53.15	17 26 35.8	32 40	63 0
13	φ Δ	5	3 17 42	23 6 31.04	6 51 33.9	15 0	49 20 S.
14	δ^1 Δ	5	2 10 9	54 5.86	3 51 58.0	71 11	86 45 N.
16	ν Δ	5	0 7 50	1 33 34.93	4 43 15.9	61 13	90 27
17	B. A. C. 845	4	3 27 41	2 36 47.25	9 28 20.9	64 23	90 33
24	δ^1 Ω	6	5 6 15 A.	10 17 17.71	9 32 49.9 N.	51 30	90 19
24	φ Ω	4	8 29 35	10 24 51.75	10 4 47.5	12 44 N.	23 44 S.
26	η μ	3.4	11 23 49	12 12 11.80	0 10 15.5	63 47 S.	00 34 N.
July							
1	γ Δ	4.5	2 35 4 M.	15 27 7.40	14 16 54.7 S.	35 44 S.	72 N. 2 N.
7	δ^1 ν	5	10 58 1 A.	21 7 25.30	15 47 27.3	60 37	74 34
16	γ δ	3.4	2 51 9 M.	4 11 12.92	15 15 24.5 N.	35 32	77 7
16	δ^1 δ	4.5	6 20 27	19 57.64	15 37 14.4	36 28	79 9
16	δ^1 δ	4.5	6 22 41	20 3.25	15 31 45.9	42 10	90 14
21	A Ω	5	7 8 13 A.	9 59 53.21	10 44 3.8	59 44	90 29
24	γ μ	4	6 7 8	12 34 1.50	0 37 17.3 S.	10 41	46 24 S.
28	γ Δ	4.5	9 11 56 M.	15 27 7.14	14 16 53.7	45 11	76 13 N.
29	B. A. C. 5579	5	5 55 8 A.	16 32 53.11	17 26 35.0	44 51	73 13
Aug.							
1	d Δ	5	8 53 49 A.	19 8 50.56	19 12 45.4 S.	32 38 S.	58 N. 0 N.
4	δ^1 ν	5	5 7 41 M.	21 7 25.73	15 47 25.7	58 32	74 30
21	γ μ	4	3 16 37	12 34 1.25	0 37 16.1	15 0	50 20 S.
24	γ Δ	4.5	4 53 7 A.	15 27 6.74	14 16 52.6	49 34	76 18 N.
25	φ Ophi.	4.5	8 18 41	16 22 32.14	16 16 37.6	3 30	28 31 S.
Sept.							
2	A Δ	6	4 54 27 A.	22 57 20.18	8 30 4.8 S.	51 53 S.	81 N. 18 N.
2	φ Δ	5	9 18 8	23 6 32.86	6 51 23.3	3 38 N.	30 38 S.
27	δ^1 Δ	5	6 27 47	50 59.22	4 23 19.2	66 20 S.	86 37 N.
3	δ^1 Δ	5	7 57 20	54 7.86	3 51 45.9	50 40	86 15
5	ν Δ	5	6 29 46	1 33 37.19	4 43 29.3 N.	40 14	87 4
6	B. A. C. 845	4	10 58 53	2 36 49.60	9 28 33.2	45 22	90 12
8	α δ	1	10 12 21	4 27 17.72	16 12 2.9	13 41	49 12 S.
8	α^2 δ	5.6	11 36 15	30 40.64	15 36 48.6	56 57	90 32 N.
12	f Π	6	0 6 57 M.	7 30 46.31	18 0 39.5	16 19	52 5 S.
27	δ^1 ν	5	9 8 17 A.	21 7 25.61	15 47 26.6	56 23	74 27 N.
Oct.							
1	δ^1 Δ	5	2 46 38 M.	23 50 59.39	4 23 18.6 S.	66 49 S.	86 N. 36 N.
1	δ^1 Δ	5	4 14 58	54 8.04	3 51 45.3	51 14	86 16
3	ν Δ	5	1 54 17	1 33 37.61	4 43 31.1	43 37	90 7
4	B. A. C. 845	4	5 42 32	2 36 50.15	9 28 35.3 N.	50 23	90 17

Day of the Month	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Washington Observatory, Mean time of ap. conj. in R. A. of Moon and Star	At the time of Conjunction.			Limiting Parallels between which the Occult is visible.
				Apparent R. A. of Moon and Star	Apparent Declination of Star	Star South of Moon.	
				h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "
Oct. 5	48 γ	6	7 44 29 A.	4 7 15.20	15 1 8.1 N.	39 22 S.	86N. 11 N.
5	γ 8	3.4	9 23 0	4 11 15.27	15 15 31.9	35 59	79 8
6	71 γ	5.6	0 3 37 M.	17 47.63	15 16 13.6	52 39	90 26
6	δ ¹ γ	4.5	0 57 41	19 59.98	15 37 21.5	37 12	81 10
6	δ ² γ	4.5	0 59 59	20 5.60	15 31 53.0	42 55	90 15
6	α γ	1	3 56 30	27 18.47	16 12 4.4	20 39	57 5 S.
6	111 γ	6	11 28 11 A.	5 15 39.55	17 14 17.5	52 50	90 30 N.
7	115 γ	5.6	0 34 16 M.	18 24.33	17 49 35.2	21 32	58 1 S.
12	Jupiter		11 52 8 A.	10 59 35.86	7 30 16.9	0 36	36 33
13	Venus		6 10 25 M.	11 13 9.65	6 23 29.3	2 40	37 31
22	d 2	5	8 39 15 A.	19 8 49.47	19 12 47.3 S.	19 17	39 15
26	n m	5	6 17 45	22 22 41.55	11 26 37.4	63 34	79 35 N.
28	Saturn		10 38 34	0 12 36.71	1 29 17.0	1 13 N.	34 36 S.
Nov.							
2	γ γ	3.4	5 24 40 M.	4 11 15.85	15 15 32.5 N.	44 12 S.	90N. 15 N.
5	3 ε	6	7 56 39 A.	7 52 10.40	17 42 52.3	24 31	62 1
11	γ m	4	3 0 20 M.	12 34 1.68	0 37 20.3	19 55	57 16 S.
24	27 κ	5	10 5 44 A.	23 50 59.06	4 23 21.6 S.	47 20	86 11 N.
24	29 κ	5	11 36 51	54 7.72	3 51 48.1	32 2	72 4 S.
26	κ	5	10 4 33	1 33 37.75	4 43 30.1 N.	35 25	77 1
28	B. A. C. 345	4	1 37 23 M.	2 36 50.64	9 28 35.3	50 8	90 15 N.
28	f γ	5.6	8 33 53 A.	3 22 36.34	12 25 3.2	58 37	90 27
29	75 γ	6	7 15 23	4 19 52.60	16 1 3.4	24 59	62 3 S.
29	δ ¹ γ	4.5	7 18 39	20 1 00 15 37 21.7		49 3	90 20 N.
29	δ ² γ	4.5	7 20 49	6 62 15 31 53.2		54 47	90 26
29	B. A. C. 1391	5.6	8 4 29	21 59.23	15 51 39.6	39 57	85 11
29	α γ	1	10 8 23	27 19.53	16 12 4.6	33 16	73 5
30	115 γ	5.6	5 37 2	5 18 25.62	17 49 34.5	30 7	84 14
Dec.							
2	f □	6	7 27 42 A.	7 30 48.74	18 0 33.3 N.	50 44 S.	90N. 28 N.
4	σ ¹ ε	6	2 11 7 M.	8 48 52.33	15 53 37.6	24 59	62 3 S.
7	Jupiter		1 30 54 M.	11 30 45.60	4 25 7.4	61 0	90 28 N.
10	94 m	6	2 35 36	13 58 19.92	8 10 8.1 S.	53 35	82 21
11	ε ¹ Δ	6	2 42 9	14 46 12.76	11 16 47.0	20 53	54 14 S.
12	γ Δ	4.5	3 19 53	15 35 36.66	15 11 11.7	62 49	75 38 N.
17	e b	5	8 52 42 A.	20 20 15.81	18 18 18.7	43 16	72 11
18	29 γ	5	8 2 11	21 7 24.50	15 47 31.0	14 43	42 20 S.
23	33 Ceti	6	5 6 39	1 2 50.36	1 38 40.5 N.	47 10	90 11 N.
27	γ γ	3.4	3 13 52 M.	4 11 16.35	15 15 31.6	41 56	90 12

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1849,

Visible in the United States, Mean Time, Washington Observatory.

Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.	Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.
d.	h. m. s.			d.	h. m. s.		
Jan. 1	5 57 10.0 A.	Im.	1	March 18	10 37 1.9 A.	Em.	1
3	7 6 6.7 M.		2	20	11 26 17.6		2
5	5 6 20.0		2	23	2 50 56.5 M.	Im.	3
5	6 53 48.1		1	24	5 3 1.7	Em.	1
7	1 22 9.4		1	26	0 31 40.4		1
8	6 23 4.5 A.		2	27	7 0 23.9 A.		1
8	7 50 30.3		1	28	2 3 12.2 M.		2
12	7 42 44.0 M.		2				
14	3 15 33.7		1	April 2	2 26 25.1 M.	Em.	1
15	9 1 32.6 A.		2	3	8 55 9.9 A.		1
15	43 56.5		1	7	5 58 5.9		2
21	5 9 4.6 M.		1	9	4 21 14.3 M.		1
22	11 37 29.1 A.		1	10	10 50 0.5 A.		1
22	11 38 8.7		2	13	6 21 17.8		3
24	6 5 52.7		1	14	8 34 50.2		2
24	7 1 14.6		3	18	0 44 55.4 M.		1
28	7 2 42.6 M.		1	19	7 13 39.9 A.		1
30	1 31 9.1		1	20	6 48 13.9	Im.	3
30	2 14 53.0		2	20	10 21 9.5	Em.	3
31	4 55 26.5		4	21	11 11 27.8		2
31	7 59 34.4 A.		1	24	11 3 38.6	Im.	4
31	10 50 18.2		3	25	2 39 53.5 M.	Em.	1
				25	3 48 4.0		4
Feb. 8	0 8 36.3 M.	Em.	1	26	9 8 36.6 A.		1
8	6 30 56.2		3	27	10 47 44.3	Im.	3
9	6 37 4.6 A.		1	28	2 20 31.8 M.	Em.	3
9	9 2 29.2		2	29	1 47 56.4		2
15	2 2 34.1 M.		1				
16	8 31 4.6 A.		1	May 3	11 3 37.7 A.	Em.	1
16	11 39 23.1		2	11	0 58 40.6 M.		1
17	3 42 38.2 M.		4	11	9 49 8.2 A.		4
22	3 56 40.4		1	12	7 27 27.9		1
23	10 25 13.1 A.		1	16	8 18 37.0		2
24	2 16 20.8 M.		2	19	9 22 32.0		1
25	4 53 45.8 A.		1	23	10 54 29.4		2
				26	11 17 36.6		1
March 1	5 50 55.6 M.	Em.	1	III	1 30 10.6 M.		2
1	6 27 13.3 A.		3				
3	0 19 29.3 M.		1	June 2	10 16 28.3 A.	Em.	3
■	4 53 20.8		2	4	7 41 13.8		1
4	6 48 3.8 A.		1	9	10 44 33.4	Im.	3
5	9 43 38.5		4	11	9 36 26.9	Em.	1
6	6 12 20.1		2	17	7 58 32.3		2
8	10 26 10.7		3	18	11 31 28.6		1
10	2 13 53.5 M.		1	24	10 33 34.8		2
11	8 42 29.3 A.		1	27	7 55 16.4		1
13	8 49 19.7		2	30	11 12 8.5	Im.	4
16	2 25 26.9 M.		3				
17	4 8 24.2		1	July 4	9 50 13.2 A.	Em.	1

Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.	Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.
	d. h. m. s.				d. h. m. s.		
July 15	10 11 4.8 A.	Em.	3	Nov. 3	10 26 17.4 A.	Im.	1
17	9 49 30.9		4	9	5 51 28.7 M.		1
19	5 34 48.0		2	12	3 22 22.8	Em.	4
20	8 8 37.3		1	16	7 44 56.3	Im.	1
26	10 9 2.9		2	18	2 13 15.3		1
27	10 3 22.8		1	21	1 35 58.8		2
				25	4 6 37.8		1
Sept. 24	5 31 54.9 M.	Im.	1	28	4 9 31.8		2
25	5 8 19.3		2	29	1 33 16.4		3
Oct. 1	7 25 57.1 M.	Im.	1	Dec. 2	5 59 55.5 M.	Im.	1
3	1 54 22.4		1	4	0 28 19.4		1
10	3 48 17.6		1	5	6 43 31.9		2
17	5 42 8.0		1	6	2 8 12.6		3
20	2 5 12.9		2	6	5 30 0.3	Em.	3
24	2 21 28.7		3	9	7 53 12.6	Im.	1
24	5 46 23.6	Em.	3	11	2 21 34.2		1
26	2 4 18.6	Im.	1	13	6 5 46.8		3
26	5 12 46.7		4	18	4 14 47.0		1
27	4 38 36.3		2	23	1 8 28.7		2
31	6 19 23.9		3	25	6 7 57.0		1
				27	0 36 13.2		1
Nov. 2	3 57 55.1 M.	Im.	1	30	3 42 47.7		2
3	7 12 3.1		2	31	17 5 14.2 A.		4

A Table showing the Illuminated Portions of the Discs of Venus and Mars.

THE numbers in this table are the versed sines of that portion of the discs which, to an observer on the Earth, will appear to be illuminated, the apparent diameters of the planets at the time being considered as *unity*.
To a spectator on the Earth, Venus appears most brilliant when her elongation is about 45°, and she is approaching her inferior conjunction, or receding from it; in which positions she will be on the 6th of April and the 18th of June. Mars is most brilliant about the time of his opposition to the Sun, being then also nearest to the Earth; in which position he will be on the 18th of December.

1849.	Venus.	Mars.	1849.	Venus.	Mars.
January 15	0.709	0.975	July 15	0.461	0.863
February 14	0.593	0.958	August 15	0.618	0.855
March 15	0.436	0.939	September 15	0.738	0.861
April 15	0.188	0.917	October 15	0.829	0.888
May 15	0.003	0.896	November 15	0.901	0.949
June 15	0.243	0.877	December 15	0.950	1.000

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every fortieth day in the year, at 7 hours in the morning.

Mean Time at Washington.		<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l'.</i>
7h. M.						
1849, January	1	38".02	+ 0".49	+ 4 56.4	+ 0 44.1	- 1 47.3
	11	37.45	0.23	52.6	21.4	56.2
	21	36.95	- 0.05	48.2	- 0 4.7	2 5.3
	31	36.53	0.36	43.1	33.6	14.3
February	10	36.18	0.68	37.5	1 4.8	23.3
March	22	35.63	2.08	11.6	3 20.5	59.3
May	1	36.43	3.46	3 45.0	5 27.4	3 35.4
June	10	38.44	4.63	24.2	6 54.9	4 11.5
July	20	41.19	5.25	16.0	7 19.6	47.6
August	29	43.61	5.01	23.4	6 35.6	5 23.5
October	8	44.18	4.01	40.6	5 12.8	59.5
November	17	42.44	3.15	53.9	4 15.0	6 35.4
December	27	39.64	3.10	53.1	29.5	7 11.2
	31	39.36	3.15	52.1	35.3	14.7

- a* denotes the outer semi-transverse axis of the outer ring.
- b* “ “ outer semi-conjugate axis of the outer ring, positive when the northern surface is visible, negative when the southern.
- p* “ “ inclination of the northern semi-conjugate axes of the rings to the circle of declination ; + when East, — when West.
- l* “ “ angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn ; + when North, — when South.
- l'* “ “ angle of elevation of the Sun above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn ; + when North, — when South.

The inner semi-transverse axis of the inner ring is *two thirds* of *a* diminished by 0".07. The inner semi-conjugate axis of the inner ring is *two thirds* of *b*.

The Opposition will take place on the 27th of September.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.,

WITH THEIR DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON.

[The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.]

The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, indegrees.		in time.		Dist. fr. Wash.
					h. m. s.	miles.	
Albany (Capitol),	N. Y.	42 39 4	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376		
Alexandria,	D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6		
Amherst (College Chapel),	Mass.	42 22 15.6	72 31 28	4 50 6	383		
Annapolis,	Md.	38 58 35	76 33	5 6 12	37		
Auburn,	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	339		
Augusta,	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	580		
Augusta (State-House),	Me.	44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20	595		
Baker's Island (Lights),	Mass.	42 32 12	70 47 28	4 43 10	452		
Baltimore (Battle Mon't),	Md.	39 17 23	76 37 30	5 6 30	38		
Bangor (Court-House),	Me.	44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8	661		
Barnstable (New C. H.),	Mass.	41 42 6	70 18 34	4 41 14.3	466		
Batavia,	N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52	370		
Beaufort (Arsenal),	S. C.	32 25 57	80 41 23	5 22 45.6	629		
Boston (State-House),	Mass.	42 21 22.7	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	432		
Do. (Light),		42 19 41.1	70 53 43	4 43 33.9			
Bridgeport (Baptist Ch.),	Conn.	41 10 30	73 11 46	4 52 47	284		
Bristol (Episcopal Ch.),	R. I.	41 40 3	71 17 19	4 45 9.3	409		
Brooklyn (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 41 50	73 59 30	4 55 58	227		
Brunswick (College),	Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1	568		
Buffalo,	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376		
Burlington,	N. J.	40 5 10	74 52 37	4 59 30.5	156		
Burlington,	Vt.	44 27	73 10	4 52 40	440		
Cambridge (Observatory),	Mass.	42 22 48.6	71 8 0	4 44 32	431		
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 33	5 22 12	467		
Canandaigua,	N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	336		
Cape Ann (North Light),	Mass.	42 38 21	70 34 48	4 42 19.2	470		
Do. (South Light),		42 38 13	70 34 48	4 42 19.2			
Cape Cod (Light-House),	Mass.	42 2 23	70 3 55	4 40 16	507		
Castine,	Me.	44 22 30	68 45	4 35			
Charleston (St. Mich.'s Ch.),	S. C.	32 46 33	79 57 27	5 19 49.8	544		
Charlestown (Navy Yard),	Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	4 44 14.2	433		
Chicago,	Ill.	42 0	87 35	5 50 2	763		
Cincinnati (Fort Wash'n),	Ohio.	39 5 54	84 27	5 37 48	497		
Columbia,	S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	500		
Columbus,	Ohio.	39 57	83 3	5 32 12	396		
Concord (State-House),	N. H.	43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56	474		
Dayton,	Ohio.	39 44	84 11	5 36 44			
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 14 57	71 10 59	4 44 44	422		
Detroit,	Mich.	42 24	82 58	5 31 52	526		
Dorchester (Ast. Observ.),	Mass.	42 19 10	71 4 19	4 44 17.3	432		

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, in degrees, in time.			Dist. fr Wash.
		d. m. s.	d. m. s.	d. m. s.	d. m. s.	miles.
Dover,	Del.	39 10 "	75 30 "	5 2 0		114
Dover,	N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36		490
Easton (Court-House),	Md.	38 46 10	76 8	5 4 32		80
Eastport,	Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44		778
Edenton,	N. C.	39 0	77 7	5 28 28		284
Exeter,	N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40		474
Frankfort,	Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40		551
Frederick,	Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12		43
Fredericksburg,	Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32		56
Frederickton,	N. B.	46 3	66 45	4 27 0		
Georgetown,	S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8		482
Gloucester, (Univ. Ch.),	Mass.	42 36 44	70 40 19	4 42 41.3		462
Do. (E. Point Light),		42 34 49.6	70 40 11	4 42 40.8		466
Do. (Ten Pound Isl. Lt.)		42 36 4	70 40 17	4 42 41.1		463
Greenfield (2d Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 35 16	72 36 32	4 50 26.1		396
Hagerstown,	Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20		68
Halifax,	N. S.	44 39 20	63 36 40	4 14 26.7		936
Hallowell,	Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 30		593
Harrisburg,	Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20		110
Hartford (State-House),	Conn.	41 45 59	72 40 45	4 50 43		335
Holmes's Hole (Windmill),	Mass.	41 27 15	70 36 38	4 42 26.5		457
Hudson,	N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4		345
Hudson (Reserve Coll.),	Ohio.	41 14 42	81 24 54	5 25 39.6		
Huntsville,	Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48		726
Indianapolis,	Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20		573
Ipswich (Eastern Light),	Mass.	42 41 8	70 46 17	4 43 5		462
Do. (Western Light),		42 41 8	70 46 34	4 43 6.3		
Jackson,	Miss.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32		1035
Jefferson,	Mo.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32		980
Key West (S. W. Pt.),	Fla.	24 32	81 47 30	5 27 10		
Kingston,	C. W.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40		456
Knoxville,	Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 35 36		516
Lancaster,	Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2		109
Lexington,	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12		534
Little Rock,	Ark.	34 40	92 12	6 8 48		1068
Lockport,	N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4		403
Louisville,	Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0		590
Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.),	Mass.	42 38 46	71 19 24	4 45 16		439
Lynchburg,	Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28		198
Lynn Church,	Mass.	42 27 51	70 57 25	4 43 50		441
Machias Bay,	Me.	44 33	67 22	4 29 28		
Marblehead,	Mass.	42 30 24	70 51 24	4 43 25.6		450
Marblehead (Light),	Mass.	42 30 14	70 50 39	4 43 22.6		448
Middletown (W. Univ.),	Conn.	41 33 8	72 39	4 50 36		325
Milledgeville,	Ga.	33 7 20	83 19 45	5 33 19.0		642
Mobile,	Ala.	30 41 48	87 59	5 51 56		1033
Monomoy Point Light,	Mass.	41 33 35	69 59 56	4 40 0		500
Montpelier,	Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24		524
Montreal,	C. E.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20		601
Nantucket (South Tower),	Mass.	41 16 56	70 6 12	4 40 24.8		490
Nashville (University),	Tenn.	36 9 33	86 49 35	47 16.2		714

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West,			Dist. fr Wash.
			in degrees.	in time.		
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.	
chez (Fort Panmure),	Miss.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146	
ark,	N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215	
r Bedford (Mariner's Ch.),	Mass.	41 38 7	70 55 49	4 43 43.3	429	
rborn,	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337	
rburg,	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282	
rburyport (2d Presb. Ch.),	Mass.	42 48 32	70 52 47	4 43 31.1	466	
Do. (Lights),		42 48 30	70 49	6 4 42 18.0	469	
rcastle,	Del.	39 40	75 33	5 2 8	103	
r Haven (College),	Conn.	41 18 30	72 56 45	4 51 47	301	
r London,	Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	354	
r Orleans (City Hall),	La.	29 57 30	90	6 0	1203	
port (Court House),	R. I.	41 29	71 19 12	4 45 16.8	403	
r York (City Hall),	N. Y.	40 42 40	74 1	8 4 56 4.5	226	
aque Point Light,	Mass.	41 30 57	70 39 37	4 42 38.5	450	
olk (Farmers' Bank),	Va.	36 50 50	76 18 47	5 5 15.1	217	
hampton (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 19 9	72 38 15	4 50 33.2	376	
wich,	Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362	
icola,	Fa.	30 24	87 10 12	5 48 49.8	1050	
rburg,	Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144	
adelphia (Ind'ce Hall),	Pa.	39 56 59	75 9 54	5 0 39.6	136	
Do. (High School Obs.),		39 57 9	75 10 37	5 0 42.5		
burg,	Pa.	40 32	80 2	5 20 8	223	
field (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 26 55	73 15 36	4 53 2.3	380	
rburg,	N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539	
outh (Court-House),	Mass.	41 57 26	70 40 19	4 42 41.3	439	
land (Mount Joy),	Mo.	43 39 52	70 13 34	4 40 54.2	542	
Do. (Light),		43 36	70 12 12	4 40 49		
smouth (Unit'n Ch.),	N. H.	43 4 35	70 45 50	4 43 3.3	491	
Do. (Light),		43 3 30	70 43	4 42 52		
ghkeepsie,	N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301	
etson (Nassau Hall),	N. J.	40 20 41	74 39 30	4 58 38	177	
idence (Univ'y Hall),	R. I.	41 49 22	71 24 48	4 45 39.2	394	
hec (Citadel),	C. E.	46 49 12	71 16	4 45 4	781	
gla,	N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286	
mond (Capitol),	Va.	37 32 17	77 27 28	5 9 49.9	122	
hester (R'r House),	N. Y.	43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361	
le (Cape),	Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0		
kett's Harbour,	N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407	
,	Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528	
Augustine,	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841	
Louis,	Mo.	38 37 28	90 15 16	6 1 0.7	856	
on (E. I. M. Hall),	Mass.	42 31 18	70 53 53	4 43 35.5	446	
wich (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	41 45 31	70 30 13	4 42 0.8	456	
annah (Exchange),	Ga.	32 4 56	81 8 18	5 24 33.2	662	
spectady,	N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391	
ingfield,	Ill.	39 48	89 33	5 58 12	801	
ingfield (Court-House),	Mass.	42 6 4	72 35 45	4 50 23	357	
an Harbour (Light),	Mass.	42 42 46	70 41	8 4 42 44.5	466	
Hamouth Island (Light),	Mass.	42 39 41	70 35 36	4 42 22.4	471	
atford,	Conn.	41 11 7	73 8 45	4 52 35	287	
labasco,	Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	896	

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. fr. Wash.
			in degrees.	in time.	
				h. m. s.	miles.
Taunton (Trin. Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	41° 54' 11"	71° 5' 55"	4 44 23.6	415
Toronto or York (Observ.),	C. W.	43 39 35	79 21 30	5 17 26	500
Trenton,	N. J.	40 14	74 46 30	4 58 36	166
Troy,	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383
Tuscaloosa,	Ala.	33 12	87 42	5 50 48	858
University of Virginia,	Va.	38 2 3	78 31 29	5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church),	N. Y.	43 6 49	75 13	5 0 52	383
Vandalia,	Ill.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	781
Vevay,	Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 56	556
Vincennes,	Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON (Capitol),	D. C.	38 53 34	77 1 30	5 8 6	
Washington,	Miss.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
Wheeling,	Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	264
Williamstown (Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 42 49	73 13 10	4 52 52.6	406
Wilmington,	Del.	39 41	75 28	5 1 52	108
Wilmington,	N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall),	Mass.	42 16 17	71 48 13	4 47 13.3	394
York,	Me.	43 10 0	70 40	4 42 40	500
York,	Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 6 40	87
Yorktown,	Va.	37 13	76 34	5 6 16	

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN OBSERVATORIES.

[The Longitudes are from Greenwich.]

Observatories.	Latitude.	Longitude in time.
		h. m. s.
Altona,	53° 32' 45" N.	0 39 46.6 E.
Armagh,	54 21 12.7 N.	0 26 35.5 W.
Berlin,	52 31 13.5 N.	0 53 35.5 E.
Brussels,	50 51 10.7 N.	0 17 29.0 E.
Cambridge,	52 12 51.8 N.	0 0 23.5 E.
Cape of Good Hope,	33 56 3 S.	1 13 55.0 E.
Dorpat,	58 22 47 N.	1 46 55 E.
Dublin,	53 23 13 N.	0 25 22 W.
Edinburgh,	55 57 23.2 N.	0 12 43.6 W.
Göttingen,	51 31 48 N.	0 39 46.5 E.
Greenwich,	51 28 39.0 N.	0 0 0.0
Königsberg,	54 42 50 N.	1 22 0.5 E.
Munich,	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.5 E.
Paris,	48 50 13 N.	0 9 21.5 E.
Petersburg,	59 56 31 N.	2 1 15.8 E.
Rome,	41 53 52 N.	0 49 54.7 E.
Turin,	45 4 6 N.	0 30 48.4 E.
Vienna,	48 12 35 N.	1 5 31.9 E.

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY				FEBRUARY			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
	<i>l</i> <i>l</i>	m. s.			<i>l</i> <i>l</i>	m. s.	
1	16 17.3	1 10.99	Obliquity of the Elliptic. 11th, 22.56°; 21st, 23.15°; 31st, 23.44° Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.72°; 11th, 8.72°; 21st, 8.71°; 31st, 8.70°.	2	16 14.7	1 8.06	Obliquity of the Elliptic. 10th, 23° 25' and 23.66°; 20th, 23.73°. Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.69°; 20th, 8.67°
3	17.3	10.89		4	14.4	7.62	
5	17.3	10.78		6	14.0	7.39	
7	17.2	10.65		8	13.7	7.36	
9	17.1	10.51		10	13.3	7.14	
11	17.0	10.35		12	12.9	6.92	
13	16.9	10.18		14	12.5	6.71	
15	16.8	10.00		16	12.1	6.50	
17	16.6	9.81		18	11.8	6.30	
19	16.4	9.61		20	11.3	6.10	
21	16.2	9.40		22	10.7	5.91	
23	16.0	9.18		24	10.3	5.73	
25	15.7	8.96		26	9.8	5.57	
27	15.5	8.74		28	9.4	5.42	
29	15.3	8.51		30	8.9	5.27	
31	15.0	8.28					
D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	<i>o</i> <i>i</i> <i>n</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.		<i>o</i> <i>i</i> <i>n</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	22 59 47.3	3 57.95	18 44 5.00	1	17 2 15.4	13 56.23	20 46 18.23
2	22 54 29.5	4 26.09	18 43 1.55	2	16 44 57.7	14 3.51	20 50 14.79
3	22 48 44.3	4 53.86	18 41 58.12	3	16 27 22.5	14 9.96	20 54 11.34
4	22 42 32.0	5 21.21	18 40 54.87	4	16 9 30.2	14 15.56	20 58 7.90
5	22 36 32.6	5 48.11	18 39 51.23	5	16 51 21.3	14 20.33	21 2 4.45
6	22 28 46.4	6 14.55	18 38 47.79	6	16 32 56.2	14 24.96	21 6 1.01
7	22 21 13.6	6 40.51	18 37 44.34	7	16 14 15.2	14 27.42	21 9 57.56
8	22 13 14.4	7 5.95	18 36 40.90	8	16 56 18.9	14 29.77	21 13 54.11
9	22 4 49.0	7 30.88	18 35 37.46	9	16 36 7.4	14 31.32	21 17 50.67
10	21 56 57.8	7 55.20	18 34 34.01	10	16 16 41.4	14 32.09	21 21 47.22
11	21 46 41.0	8 18.97	18 33 30.57	11	16 57 1.1	14 32.10	21 25 43.78
12	21 36 58.7	8 42.15	18 32 27.12	12	16 37 7.0	14 31.55	21 29 40.33
13	21 26 51.3	9 4.72	18 31 23.68	13	16 16 58.5	14 29.86	21 33 36.88
14	21 16 19.0	9 26.66	18 30 20.23	14	16 56 39.1	14 27.69	21 37 33.44
15	21 5 22.8	9 47.95	18 29 16.79	15	16 36 6.0	14 24.69	21 41 29.99
16	20 54 1.3	10 8.88	18 28 13.35	16	16 16 20.7	14 21.08	21 45 26.54
17	20 42 16.4	10 28.53	18 27 9.91	17	16 4 23.7	14 16.72	21 49 23.10
18	20 30 7.9	10 47.78	18 26 6.46	18	16 32 15.3	14 11.70	21 53 19.65
19	20 17 26.1	11 6.32	18 25 3.02	19	16 11 56.1	14 6.01	21 57 16.20
20	20 4 41.5	11 24.14	18 24 59.57	20	16 00 26.4	13 59.65	22 1 12.76
21	19 51 24.3	11 41.21	20 2 56.13	21	16 38 46.6	13 52.64	22 5 9.31
22	19 37 44.9	11 57.32	20 6 52.68	22	16 6 57.1	13 45.00	22 9 5.86
23	19 23 43.7	12 13.05	20 10 49.24	23	16 44 58.4	13 36.78	22 13 2.41
24	19 9 21.1	12 27.80	20 14 45.79	24	16 32 50.2	13 27.84	22 16 58.97
25	18 54 37.1	12 41.75	20 18 42.35	25	16 20 35.0	13 18.36	22 20 55.52
26	18 39 23.0	12 54.89	20 22 38.91	26	16 8 11.2	13 8.29	22 24 52.07
27	18 24 8.4	12 7.20	20 26 35.46	27	16 15 39.8	13 57.64	22 28 48.62
28	18 8 24.0	12 18.69	20 30 32.02	28	16 3 53 1.3	13 46.43	22 32 45.18
29	17 52 20.0	12 29.34	20 34 28.57	29	16 30 16.0	13 34.86	22 36 41.73
30	17 36 37.0	12 39.15	20 38 25.12				
31	17 19 18.8	12 48.11	20 42 21.68				

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

MARCH				APRIL			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
1	16 9.1	1 5.34		2	16 0.5	1 4.45	
3	8.6	5.20		4	0.0	4.49	
5	8.1	5.06		6	59.4	4.55	
7	7.6	4.94		8	58.9	4.61	
9	7.1	4.83		10	58.4	4.68	
11	6.6	4.73		12	57.8	4.77	
13	6.0	4.65		14	57.3	4.87	
15	5.5	4.57		16	56.7	4.97	
17	4.9	4.51		18	56.2	5.08	
19	4.4	4.45		20	55.6	5.20	
21	3.8	4.41		22	55.1	5.33	
23	3.3	4.39		24	54.6	5.47	
25	2.7	4.38		26	54.1	5.61	
27	2.2	4.38		28	53.7	5.75	
29	1.6	4.39		30	53.2	5.90	
31	1.1	4.41					
Obliquity of the Elliptic Horizontal Parallax. 2d, 23° 27' and 23.89"; 12th, 23.95"; 22d, 24.02". 2d, 8.65"; 12th, 8.63"; 22d, 8.60".				Obliquity of the Elliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 23° 27' and 23.95"; 11th, 23.91"; 21st, 23.79". 1st, 8.55"; 11th, 8.50"; 21st, 8.53".			
D.	Declination South.	Equis. of Time to be added to Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination North.	Eq. of Tl. to be added to Ap. Time till 15th.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	° ' "	m. s.	h m. s.		° ' "	m. s.	h m. s.
1	7 30 16.0	12 34.58	21 35 41.78	1	4 35 43.5	3 56.04	0 38 54.84
2	7 7 24.4	12 22.41	22 40 38.26	2	4 59 47.8	3 37.86	0 42 51.29
3	6 44 26.9	12 9.63	23 44 34.63	3	5 22 46.8	3 19.79	0 46 47.94
4	6 21 23.8	11 56.37	24 48 31.39	4	5 45 40.0	3 1.86	0 50 44.49
5	5 58 15.6	11 42.63	25 52 27.94	5	6 8 27.2	2 44.07	0 54 41.05
6	5 35 2.8	11 28.45	26 56 24.49	6	6 31 8.0	2 26.45	0 58 37.60
7	5 11 45.1	11 13.85	28 0 21.04	7	6 53 42.1	2 9.06	1 2 34.16
8	4 48 23.8	10 58.85	28 4 17.59	8	7 16 9.1	1 51.69	1 6 30.70
9	4 24 58.4	10 43.47	28 8 14.15	9	7 38 26.7	1 34.83	1 10 27.25
10	4 1 29.9	10 27.75	28 12 10.70	10	8 0 40.7	1 18.25	1 14 23.81
11	3 37 56.4	10 11.70	28 16 7.26	11	8 22 44.7	1 1.86	1 18 20.36
12	3 14 24.3	9 55.84	28 20 3.80	12	8 44 40.3	0 45.75	1 22 16.91
13	2 50 48.0	9 39.70	28 24 0.35	13	9 6 27.3	0 29.98	1 26 13.47
14	2 27 9.8	9 21.60	28 27 56.91	14	9 28 5.3	0 14.56	1 30 10.02
15	2 3 30.0	9 4.57	28 31 53.46	15	9 49 34.0	0 0.51	1 34 6.57
16	1 39 49.1	8 47.83	28 35 50.01	16	10 10 53.1	0 16.21	1 38 3.12
17	1 16 7.4	8 29.90	28 39 46.56	17	10 32 2.3	0 29.52	1 41 59.69
18	0 52 25.2	8 12.09	28 43 43.11	18	10 53 1.1	0 43.43	1 45 56.23
19	0 28 42.9	7 54.23	28 47 39.66	19	11 13 49.3	0 56.92	1 49 52.78
20	S. 0 5 1.0	7 36.24	28 51 36.22	20	11 34 26.5	1 9.95	1 53 49.33
21	N. 0 18 40.2	7 18 13	28 55 32.77	21	11 54 52.4	1 22.63	1 57 45.89
22	0 42 30.4	6 59.92	28 59 29.32	22	12 15 6.8	1 34.83	2 1 42.44
23	1 5 59.2	6 41.62	0 3 25.87	23	12 35 8.7	1 46.56	2 5 38.99
24	1 29 36.3	6 23.26	0 7 22.42	24	12 54 58.8	1 57.94	2 9 35.55
25	1 53 11.2	6 4.86	0 11 18.97	25	13 14 35.8	2 8.66	2 13 32.10
26	2 16 42.5	5 46.43	0 15 15.52	26	13 33 59.9	2 19.01	2 17 28.65
27	2 40 12.9	5 27.97	0 19 12.06	27	13 53 10.4	2 28.87	2 21 25.21
28	3 3 38.9	5 9.51	0 23 8.63	28	14 12 7.4	2 38.34	2 25 21.76
29	3 27 1.4	4 51.07	0 27 5.18	29	14 30 50.8	2 47.11	2 29 18.32
30	3 50 19.9	4 32.87	0 31 1.73	30	14 49 18.8	2 55.46	2 33 14.87
31	4 13 34.1	4 14.22	0 34 58.29	31	15 7 32.7	3 3.24	2 37 11.42

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic Horizontal Parallax 1st, 23° 27' and 23.63"; 11th, 23.46"; 21st, 23.31"; 31st, 23.19" 1st, 8.51"; 11th, 8.43"; 21st, 8.47"; 31st, 8.46".	D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic Horizontal Parallax 10th, 23° 37' and 23.12"; 20th, 23.11"; 30th, 23.15"; 10th, 8.45"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.44".
	^h ^m ^s	m. s.			^h ^m ^s	m. s.	
2	16 53.7	1 6.06		1	15 47.2	1 8.34	
4	52.3	6.22		3	48.9	8.44	
6	51.8	6.39		5	48.7	8.54	
8	51.4	6.55		7	48.5	8.68	
10	51.0	6.72		9	48.3	8.71	
12	50.6	6.88		11	48.0	8.77	
14	50.1	7.04		13	46.9	8.82	
16	49.7	7.20		15	45.7	8.85	
18	49.4	7.36		17	45.5	8.88	
20	49.0	7.52		19	45.4	8.90	
22	48.6	7.68		21	45.3	8.90	
24	48.3	7.82		23	45.2	8.88	
26	48.0	7.96		25	45.2	8.86	
28	47.7	8.10		27	45.1	8.82	
30	47.4	8.22		29	45.1	8.77	
32	47.2	8.34		31	45.1	8.71	

D.	Declination North.	Eq. of Ti. to be subtr. fr Appar Time	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination North.	Eq. of Ti. to be subtr. fr Ap. Time till 15th.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	^h ^m ^s	m. s.	^h ^m ^s		^h ^m ^s	m. s.	^h ^m ^s
1	15 7 32.7	3 3.34	2 37 11.42	1	22 4 54.5	2 21.14	4 39 24.64
2	15 25 31.6	3 10.67	2 41 7.98	2	22 12 49.7	2 22.06	4 43 21.90
3	15 43 15.0	3 17.42	2 45 4.53	3	22 20 31.7	2 12.51	4 47 17.75
4	16 0 42.9	3 23.75	2 49 1.09	4	22 27 30.3	2 2.81	4 51 14.31
5	16 17 54.9	3 29.47	2 52 57.64	5	22 34 15.9	1 52.67	4 55 10.87
6	16 34 50.6	3 34.84	2 56 54.20	6	22 40 36.5	1 42.19	4 59 7.42
7	16 51 29.8	3 39.35	3 0 50.75	7	22 46 34.0	1 31.40	5 3 3.99
8	17 7 52.3	3 43.29	3 4 47.30	8	22 52 7.5	1 20.30	5 7 0.54
9	17 23 57.6	3 46.75	3 8 43.86	9	22 57 17.0	1 9.43	5 10 57.09
10	17 39 45.5	3 49.62	3 12 40.41	10	23 2 3.2	0 57.30	5 14 53.65
11	17 55 15.3	3 51.91	3 16 36.97	11	23 6 23.5	0 45.41	5 18 50.21
12	18 10 38.5	3 53.60	3 20 33.52	12	23 10 19.9	0 33.30	5 22 46.76
13	18 25 22.4	3 54.70	3 24 30.08	13	23 13 52.1	0 20.97	5 26 43.32
14	18 39 58.1	3 55.21	3 28 26.53	14	23 16 59.8	— 0 8.46	5 30 39.88
15	18 54 15.1	3 55.12	3 32 23.19	15	23 19 42.9	+ 0 4.21	5 34 36.43
16	19 8 15.0	3 54.45	3 36 19.74	16	23 22 1.4	0 17.03	5 38 32.99
17	19 21 51.5	3 53.20	3 40 16.30	17	23 23 55.1	0 29.53	5 42 29.55
18	19 35 10.5	3 51.36	3 44 12.86	18	23 25 34.1	0 42.93	5 46 26.10
19	19 48 9.6	3 48.95	3 48 9.41	19	23 26 28.8	0 55.99	5 50 22.65
20	20 0 48.5	3 45.98	3 52 5.97	20	23 27 7.5	1 9.09	5 54 19.22
21	20 13 7.1	3 42.45	3 56 2.52	21	23 27 22.5	1 22.18	5 58 15.78
22	20 25 5.0	3 38.40	3 59 59.08	22	23 27 12.3	1 35.24	6 2 12.33
23	20 38 42.0	3 33.81	4 3 55.63	23	23 26 37.3	1 48.28	6 6 8.89
24	20 47 57.5	3 28.71	4 7 52.19	24	23 25 57.6	2 1.19	6 10 5.45
25	20 56 52.3	3 23.11	4 11 48.75	25	23 24 13.2	2 14.00	6 14 2.00
26	21 0 25.0	3 17.02	4 15 45.30	26	23 22 34.0	2 26.67	6 17 58.56
27	21 19 35.9	3 10.45	4 19 41.86	27	23 20 10.3	2 39.20	6 21 55.12
28	21 29 24.6	3 3.45	4 23 38.41	28	23 17 31.8	2 51.34	6 25 51.67
29	21 38 51.1	2 56.00	4 27 34.97	29	23 14 29.8	3 3.97	6 29 48.22
30	21 47 55.0	2 48.12	4 31 31.53	30	23 11 1.4	3 15.57	6 33 44.79
31	21 56 55.2	2 39.55	4 35 28.09	31	23 7 9.5	3 27.23	6 37 41.35

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

JULY				AUGUST			
D.	Semi-diam	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-di m	S. D. culm	
	<i>l</i> <i>m</i>	m. s.			<i>l</i> <i>m</i>	m. s.	
1	15 45.1	1 8.71	Obliquity of the Eclyptic. 23° 27' and 23.25"; 20th, 23.41"; 30th, 23.60" Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.44"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.45"	2	15 47.9	1 6.49	Obliquity of the Eclyptic and 23.61", 19th, 24.01"; 28th, 24.19" Horizontal Parallax. 9th, 8.46"; 19th, 8.45"; 29th, 8.50"
3	45.1	8.68		4	47.5	6.32	
5	45.1	8.55		6	47.8	6.15	
7	45.2	8.45		8	48.1	5.98	
9	45.3	8.33		10	48.4	5.81	
11	45.3	8.21		12	48.7	5.64	
13	45.3	8.09		14	48.1	5.48	
15	45.4	7.95		16	49.4	5.32	
17	45.6	7.81		18	49.8	5.17	
19	45.7	7.66		20	50.2	5.08	
21	45.9	7.50		22	50.6	4.89	
23	46.0	7.34		24	51.0	4.77	
25	46.3	7.17		26	51.5	4.65	
27	46.6	7.00		28	51.9	4.54	
29	46.7	6.83		30	52.4	4.44	
31	47.0	6.68		32	52.8	4.34	
D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon	D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar Time	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	<i>o</i> <i>i</i> <i>m</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.		<i>o</i> <i>i</i> <i>m</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	23 7 9.5	3 27.22	6 37 41.85	1	18 0 23.7	0 0.65	8 30 54.55
2	23 2 53.6	3 38.61	6 41 37.90	2	17 45 8.5	5 56.93	8 43 51.14
3	23 58 13.4	3 49.71	6 45 34.46	3	17 29 33.9	5 52.44	8 47 47.69
4	23 53 9.2	4 0.51	6 49 31.02	4	17 13 42.3	5 47.33	8 51 44.26
5	23 47 41.1	4 10.98	6 53 27.57	5	16 57 33.8	5 41.62	8 55 40.80
6	23 41 49.2	4 21.12	6 57 24.13	6	16 41 8.9	5 35.33	8 59 37.36
7	23 35 33.7	4 30.91	7 1 20.69	7	16 24 27.8	5 28.46	9 3 33.91
8	23 28 54.6	4 40.35	7 5 17.34	8	16 7 30.7	5 21.01	9 7 30.47
9	23 21 53.2	4 49.40	7 9 13.80	9	16 50 18.0	5 12.98	9 11 27.02
10	23 14 28.7	4 58.05	7 13 10.35	10	15 32 50.1	5 4.43	9 15 23.57
11	23 6 38.1	5 5.30	7 17 6.91	11	15 15 7.1	4 55.30	9 19 20.13
12	21 58 26.7	5 14.14	7 31 3.47	12	14 57 9.4	4 45.68	9 23 16.68
13	21 49 52.7	5 21.53	7 25 0.02	13	14 38 57.2	4 35.43	9 27 13.24
14	21 40 56.2	5 28.17	7 28 55.58	14	14 20 31.0	4 24.70	9 31 9.79
15	21 31 37.5	5 34.35	7 33 53.14	15	14 1 51.1	4 13.44	9 35 6.34
16	21 21 56.7	5 40.95	7 38 49.69	16	13 43 57.6	4 1.68	9 39 2.90
17	21 11 54.2	5 46.45	7 40 46.25	17	13 23 51.0	3 49.41	9 42 59.45
18	21 1 30.1	5 51.44	7 44 42.81	18	13 4 31.6	3 36.63	9 46 56.00
19	20 50 44.6	5 55.90	7 48 39.36	19	12 44 59.8	3 23.35	9 50 52.56
20	20 39 38.0	5 59.32	7 52 35.92	20	12 25 15.8	3 9.58	9 54 49.11
21	20 28 10.5	6 3.19	7 56 32.47	21	12 5 20.0	2 55.34	9 58 45.67
22	20 16 23.4	6 5.99	8 0 29.03	22	11 45 12.7	2 40.63	10 2 42.23
23	20 4 13.9	6 8.20	8 4 25.58	23	11 24 54.3	2 25.45	10 6 38.77
24	19 51 45.4	6 9.82	8 8 22.14	24	11 4 26.1	2 9.84	10 10 35.32
25	19 38 57.0	6 10.85	8 12 18.70	25	10 43 45.4	1 53.79	10 14 31.88
26	19 25 49.0	6 11.28	8 16 15.25	26	10 23 55.5	1 37.30	10 18 28.43
27	19 12 21.7	6 11.10	8 20 11.81	27	10 1 53.9	1 20.41	10 22 24.98
28	18 58 35.4	6 10.29	8 24 8.35	28	9 40 46.7	1 3.12	10 26 21.54
29	18 44 30.4	6 8.55	8 28 4.92	29	9 19 28.2	0 45.45	10 30 18.09
30	18 30 6.9	6 6.80	8 32 1.47	30	8 58 1.0	0 27.43	10 34 14.64
31	18 15 25.3	6 4.13	8 35 58.08	31	8 35 25.3	0 9.37	10 38 11.20

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
	<i>l</i> <i>n</i>	m. s.			<i>l</i> <i>n</i>	m. s.	
1	15 53.8	1 4.34	Obliquity of the Ecliptic 18th, 24 42'; 28th, 24 45'. Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.52'; 18th, 8.54'; 28th, 8.57'	1	10 0.6	1 4.30	Obliquity of the Ecliptic 18th, 24 33'; 28th, 24 30'. Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.52'; 18th, 8.52'; 28th, 8.54'
3	53.3	4.26		3	1.9	4.40	
5	53.8	4.19		5	1.7	4.50	
7	54.2	4.13		7	2.3	4.62	
9	54.7	4.08		9	2.8	4.75	
11	55.2	4.04		11	3.4	4.89	
13	55.7	4.01		13	3.9	5.04	
15	56.2	3.99		15	4.4	5.20	
17	56.8	3.99		17	5.0	5.37	
19	57.3	4.00		19	5.5	5.55	
21	57.9	4.02		21	6.1	5.73	
23	58.4	4.06		23	6.6	5.93	
25	59.0	4.10		25	7.1	6.13	
27	59.5	4.16		27	7.7	6.35	
29	16 0.1	4.22		29	8.2	6.57	
31	5.6	4.30		31	8.7	6.79	
D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time to be subtr. fr Appar Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time to be subtr. fr Appar Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	<i>o</i> <i>l</i> <i>n</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.		<i>o</i> <i>l</i> <i>n</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	8 14 41.1	0 9.61	10 42 7.75	1	8 14 43.6	10 20.50	12 40 24.31
2	7 52 49.1	0 28.59	10 46 4.30	2	8 38 1.1	10 39.46	12 44 20.86
3	7 30 49.4	0 47.84	10 50 0.85	3	4 1 16.0	10 68.10	12 48 17.41
4	7 8 42.4	1 7.35	10 53 57.40	4	4 24 28.0	11 18.41	12 52 13.96
5	6 46 28.4	1 27.09	10 57 53.96	5	4 47 36.9	11 34.35	12 56 10.52
6	6 24 7.7	1 47.04	11 1 50.51	6	5 10 42.3	11 51.90	13 0 7.07
7	6 1 40.6	2 7.18	11 5 47.06	7	5 33 43.9	12 9.05	13 4 3.62
8	5 39 7.3	2 27.50	11 9 43.61	8	5 56 41.2	12 25.77	13 8 0.17
9	5 16 28.3	2 47.97	11 13 40.17	9	6 19 34.0	12 42.04	13 11 56.72
10	4 53 43.8	3 8.57	11 17 36.72	10	6 42 31.9	12 57.84	13 15 53.28
11	4 30 54.2	3 29.28	11 21 33.27	11	7 5 4.5	13 13.16	13 19 49.83
12	4 7 56.8	3 50.03	11 25 29.82	12	7 27 41.5	13 27.96	13 23 46.38
13	3 45 0.9	4 10.96	11 29 26.38	13	7 50 12.3	13 42.23	13 27 42.93
14	3 21 58.0	4 31.90	11 33 22.93	14	8 12 36.7	13 55.99	13 31 39.49
15	2 58 51.2	4 52.89	11 37 19.48	15	8 34 54.4	14 9.17	13 35 36.04
16	2 35 41.0	5 13.91	11 41 16.03	16	8 57 4.8	14 21.79	13 39 32.59
17	2 12 27.7	5 34.93	11 45 12.58	17	9 19 7.6	14 33.83	13 43 29.15
18	1 49 11.7	5 55.94	11 49 9.13	18	9 41 3.2	14 45.28	13 47 25.70
19	1 25 58.2	6 16.94	11 53 5.69	19	10 2 43.4	14 56.12	13 51 22.25
20	1 2 33.0	6 37.90	11 57 2.24	20	10 24 36.7	15 6.34	13 55 18.80
21	0 39 10.9	6 58.80	12 0 58.79	21	10 45 53.3	15 18.98	13 59 15.35
22	0 15 47.5	7 19.62	12 4 55.34	22	11 7 12.2	15 24.87	14 3 11.91
23	S. 0 7 36.8	7 40.36	12 8 51.89	23	11 28 20.6	15 33.15	14 7 8.46
24	0 31 1.7	8 0.99	12 12 48.45	24	11 49 18.3	15 40.76	14 11 5.02
25	0 54 26.9	8 21.48	12 16 45.00	25	12 10 5.2	15 47.68	14 15 1.57
26	1 17 52.0	8 41.82	12 20 41.55	26	12 30 40.7	15 53.90	14 18 58.12
27	1 41 16.6	9 2.00	12 24 38.10	27	12 51 4.6	15 59.40	14 22 54.68
28	2 4 40.4	9 21.99	12 28 34.65	28	13 11 15.4	16 4.17	14 26 51.23
29	2 28 3.1	9 41.74	12 32 31.21	29	13 31 13.8	16 6.19	14 30 47.78
30	2 51 24.4	10 1.26	12 36 27.76	30	13 51 2.2	16 11.45	14 34 44.34
31	3 14 43.6	10 20.80	12 40 24.31	31	14 10 35.4	16 13.98	14 38 40.89

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
	' "	m. s.			' "	m. s.	
2	16 9.2	1 7.01	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 23° 27' and 23.09"; 17th, 23.59"; 27th, 23.76° 7th, 8.68"; 17th, 8.63"; 27th, 8.70"	2	16 15.1	1 10.33	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 23° 27' and 23.67"; 17th, 23.64"; 27th, 23.68"; 7th, 8.71"; 17th, 8.72"; 27th, 8.72"
4	9.7	7.25		4	15.4	10.49	
6	10.1	7.48		6	15.7	10.63	
8	10.6	7.72		8	15.9	10.75	
10	11.0	7.96		10	16.1	10.88	
12	11.4	8.20		12	16.3	10.98	
14	11.9	8.44		14	16.5	11.06	
16	12.3	8.68		16	16.6	11.13	
18	12.7	8.91		18	16.8	11.18	
20	13.1	9.13		20	16.9	11.21	
22	13.5	9.35		22	17.0	11.23	
24	13.8	9.57		24	17.1	11.21	
26	14.2	9.78		26	17.3	11.19	
28	14.5	9.98		28	17.3	11.15	
30	14.8	10.16		30	17.3	11.09	
				32	17.3	11.01	
D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time to be subtr. fr Appar Time	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination South.	Eq. of T. to be subtr. fr Ap. Time till 25th.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	° ' "	m. s.	h. m. s.		° ' "	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	14 29 54.9	16 15.82	14 42 37.44	1	21 51 7.1	10 40.82	16 40 54.10
2	14 49 0.4	16 16.50	14 46 34.00	2	22 0 9.6	10 17.85	16 44 50.36
3	15 7 51.5	16 16.57	14 50 30.55	3	22 8 46.7	9 54.26	16 48 47.23
4	15 26 37.7	16 15.81	14 54 27.11	4	22 16 59.0	9 30.03	16 52 43.77
5	15 45 43.5	16 14.22	14 58 23.66	5	22 24 43.4	9 5.25	16 56 40.33
6	16 3 54.0	16 11.77	15 2 20.22	6	22 32 2.5	8 39.91	17 0 36.89
7	16 20 43.4	16 8.47	15 6 15.77	7	22 38 55.4	8 14.03	17 4 33.44
8	16 38 16.3	16 4.22	15 10 12.32	8	22 45 31.6	7 47.63	17 8 30.00
9	16 55 32.4	16 59.30	15 14 9.88	9	22 51 21.0	7 20.75	17 12 26.56
10	17 12 31.4	16 53.41	15 18 6.43	10	22 56 58.4	6 53.43	17 16 23.11
11	17 29 12.7	16 45.85	15 22 2.99	11	23 1 58.5	6 25.07	17 20 19.67
12	17 45 34.9	16 39.04	15 25 59.54	12	23 6 39.2	5 57.55	17 24 16.33
13	18 1 40.7	16 30.56	15 29 56.10	13	23 10 46.4	5 29.03	17 28 12.79
14	18 17 26.7	16 21.23	15 33 52.65	14	23 14 28.9	5 0.22	17 32 9.34
15	18 32 53.3	16 11.05	15 37 49.21	15	23 17 43.5	4 31.14	17 36 5.90
16	18 48 0.3	16 0.03	15 41 45.77	16	23 20 30.2	4 1.51	17 40 2.45
17	19 3 47.3	14 48.17	15 45 42.32	17	23 22 48.9	3 32.37	17 43 59.01
18	19 17 13.7	14 35.43	15 49 38.88	18	23 24 39.4	3 2.57	17 47 55.57
19	19 31 19.3	14 21.99	15 53 35.43	19	23 26 1.7	2 32.74	17 51 52.13
20	19 45 3.6	14 7.70	15 57 31.99	20	23 26 55.8	2 2.92	17 55 48.69
21	19 58 30.3	13 52.80	16 1 28.54	21	23 27 21.5	1 32.33	17 59 45.24
22	20 11 27.0	13 36.73	16 5 25.10	22	23 27 18.2	1 2.33	18 3 41.80
23	20 24 5.4	13 20.10	16 9 21.65	23	23 26 48.0	0 32.94	18 7 38.36
24	20 36 21.0	13 2.71	16 13 18.21	24	23 25 48.7	-0 2.91	18 11 34.92
25	20 48 13.6	12 44.57	16 17 14.77	25	23 24 21.2	+0 25.96	18 15 31.47
26	20 59 42.8	12 25.69	16 21 11.32	26	23 22 25.4	0 58.71	18 19 28.03
27	21 10 48.2	12 5.10	16 25 7.88	27	23 20 1.4	1 23.31	18 23 24.59
28	21 21 39.3	11 45.91	16 29 4.43	28	23 17 9.2	1 55.75	18 27 21.14
29	21 31 45.9	11 34.22	16 33 0.99	29	23 13 48.0	2 24.97	18 31 17.70
30	21 41 39.5	11 3.15	16 36 57.55	30	23 10 0.8	2 53.37	18 35 14.26
31	21 51 7.1	10 40.82	16 40 54.10	31	23 5 44.8	3 32.71	18 39 10.82

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.		
	* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).		
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.		Right Asc.	Dec. North.		Right Asc.	Dec. North.		Right Asc.	Dec. North.		Right Asc.	Dec. North.	
1849.	h. 1	o 88		h. 1	o 88		h. 1	o 88		h. 1	o 88		h. 1	o 88	
	m. s. / "			m. s. / "			m. s. / "			m. s. / "			m. s. / "		
1	5 10.66	30	32.0	4 45.16	30	31.5	4 26.75	30	26.1	4 17.99	30	17.0	4 23.87	30	7.8
2	9.84		32.1	44.39		31.4	26.26		25.9	17.95		16.7	24.29		7.5
3	9.02		32.2	43.62		31.2	25.78		25.7	17.92		16.4	24.72		7.2
4	8.19		32.3	42.86		31.0	25.31		25.4	17.92		16.0	25.16		7.0
5	7.35		32.4	42.10		30.9	24.84		25.1	17.92		15.7	25.62		6.7
6	6.51		32.4	41.35		30.8	24.39		24.8	17.94		15.4	26.09		6.5
7	5.67		32.4	40.61		30.6	23.96		24.5	{ 17.99 } { 18.05 }		{ 15.1 } { 14.8 }	26.57		6.3
8	4.83		32.4	39.88		30.5	23.54		24.2	18.12		14.4	27.07		6.0
9	3.99		32.5	39.15		30.4	23.14		24.0	18.21		14.1	27.58		5.8
10	3.15		32.5	38.43		30.2	22.75		23.7	18.31		13.8	28.09		5.6
11	2.30		32.5	37.72		30.0	22.37		23.4	18.44		13.5	28.61		5.3
12	1.45		32.5	37.03		29.8	22.00		23.1	18.58		13.2	29.14		5.1
13	0.61		32.5	36.34		29.6	21.65		22.8	18.72		12.9	29.69		4.9
14	4 59.78		32.5	35.66		29.4	21.33		22.5	18.88		12.6	30.26		4.7
15	58.96		32.5	34.99		29.3	21.01		22.2	19.05		12.3	30.83		4.5
16	58.15		32.5	34.32		29.1	20.71		21.9	19.24		12.0	31.41		4.3
17	57.33		32.5	33.66		28.9	20.44		21.6	19.45		11.7	32.00		4.1
18	56.50		32.5	33.02		28.7	20.17		21.3	19.68		11.4	32.60		3.9
19	55.65		32.5	32.39		28.5	19.91		21.0	19.92		11.1	33.21		3.7
20	54.81		32.5	31.77		28.3	19.67		20.7	20.17		10.8	33.83		3.5
21	53.99		32.4	31.17		28.0	19.43		20.4	20.44		10.5	34.46		3.3
22	53.17		32.3	30.58		27.8	19.21		20.1	20.72		10.2	35.10		3.1
23	52.35		32.2	30.00		27.5	19.03		19.8	21.03		10.0	35.74		2.9
24	51.53		32.1	29.42		27.3	18.85		19.5	21.35		9.7	36.39		2.8
25	50.72		32.1	28.86		27.0	18.69		19.1	21.67		9.4	37.05		2.7
26	49.91		32.0	28.31		26.8	18.55		18.8	22.01		9.1	37.72		2.5
27	49.10		31.9	27.78		26.6	18.44		18.5	22.36		8.8	38.40		2.3
28	48.29		31.9	27.26		26.4	18.33		18.2	22.71		8.6	39.09		2.2
29	47.50		31.8	26.75		26.1	18.23		17.9	23.06		8.3	39.79		2.0
30	46.72		31.7				18.13		17.6	23.47		8.0	40.50		1.9
31	45.94		31.6				18.05		17.3	23.87		7.8	41.21		1.8
32	45.16		31.5				17.99		17.0				41.93		1.7

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
	* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
1849.	h. 1	° 88			h. 1	° 88			h. 1	° 88			h. 1	° 88			h. 1	° 88		
	m.	s.	'	"	m.	s.	'	"	m.	s.	'	"	m.	s.	'	"	m.	s.	'	"
1	4	41.93	30	1.7	5	5.61	30	0.3	5	30.24	30	4.2	5	49.64	30	12.3	5	59.68	30	22.9
2		42.66		1.6		6.43		0.4		30.97		4.4		50.13		12.7		59.84		23.3
3		43.39		1.4		7.25		0.4		31.70		4.6		50.62		13.0		59.99		23.6
4		44.13		1.3		8.08		0.5		32.42		4.8		51.10		13.3	6	0.12		24.0
5		44.87		1.2		8.90		0.6		33.13		5.0		51.55		13.7		0.24		24.4
6		45.62		1.1		9.72		0.6		33.83		5.2		51.99		14.0		0.35		24.8
7		46.38		1.0		10.54		0.7		34.53		5.4		52.43		14.3		0.45		25.1
8		47.13		0.9		11.36		0.7		35.23		5.7		52.87		14.7		0.53		25.5
9		47.89		0.8		12.18		0.8		35.92		6.0		53.30		15.0		0.58		25.9
10		48.66		0.7		13.01		0.9		36.60		6.2		53.71		15.3		0.62		26.3
11		49.44		0.6		13.83		1.0		37.28		6.4		54.11		15.6		0.66		26.7
12		50.22		0.6		14.65		1.1		37.95		6.6		54.50		16.0		0.69		27.1
13		51.00		0.5		15.46		1.2		38.61		6.9		54.87		16.3		0.71		27.4
14		51.80		0.4		16.26		1.3		39.27		7.1		55.23		16.7		0.70		27.8
15		52.60		0.4		17.06		1.4		39.92		7.4		55.58		17.0		0.70		28.2
16		53.39		0.3		17.87		1.5		40.56		7.7		55.93		17.4		0.67		28.6
17		54.18		0.3		18.67		1.7		41.19		7.9		56.25		17.8		0.64		29.0
18		54.97		0.3		19.47		1.8		41.82		8.1		56.56		18.1		0.60		29.4
19		55.78		0.3		20.26		1.9		42.45		8.4		56.87		18.5		0.55		29.7
20		56.59		0.2		21.05		2.1		43.07		8.7		57.17		18.8		0.47		30.0
21		57.40		0.2		21.84		2.2		43.67		9.0		57.46		19.2		0.37		30.4
22		58.21		0.2		22.63		2.4		44.26		9.2		57.74		19.6		0.26		30.8
23		59.03		0.2		23.41		2.5		44.84		9.5		58.00		20.0		0.15		31.2
24		59.85		0.2		24.19		2.7		45.41		9.8		58.25		20.3		0.03		31.6
25	5	0.66		0.2		24.97		2.9		45.97		10.1		58.49		20.7	5	59.90		32.0
26		1.46		0.2		25.74		3.1		46.52		10.5		58.72		21.1		59.75		32.4
27		2.30		0.2		26.51		3.2		47.06		10.8		58.93		21.4		59.59		32.7
28		3.12		0.2		27.26		3.4		47.59		11.1		59.13		21.8		59.42		33.1
29		3.95		0.3		28.01		3.6		48.12		11.4		59.32		22.1		59.22		33.5
30		4.78		0.3		28.76		3.8		48.64		11.7		59.50		22.5		59.01		33.9
31		5.61		0.3		29.50		4.0		49.15		12.0		59.68		22.9		58.80		34.2
32						30.24		4.2		49.64		12.3						58.57		34.6

true Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every day, and of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every tenth day, of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Day of the Month.	δ Ursæ Minoris. 3		α Andromedæ. 1	
	α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).		α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.					
						h.	°	h.	°
1849.	m.	s.	m.	s.	1849.	m.	s.	m.	s.
1	58.57	34.6	45.86	44.0	Jan. 1	20 42.65	35 55.3	0 35.28	15 30.7
2	58.33	34.9	45.26	44.3	11	42.95	52.0	35.13	29.6
3	58.09	35.2	44.67	44.5	21	43.90	48.7	34.99	28.3
4	57.82	35.6	44.07	44.8	31	45.55	45.7	34.87	26.8
5	57.53	36.0	43.44	45.0	Feb. 10	47.82	43.0	34.76	25.2
6	57.23	36.3	42.79	45.2	20	50.57	40.8	34.68	23.5
7	56.92	36.7	42.14	45.5	Mar. 2	53.76	39.1	34.64	21.8
8	56.59	37.0	41.48	45.7	12	57.23	38.0	34.63	20.3
9	56.26	37.3	40.80	45.9	22	21 0.83	37.5	34.66	18.8
10	55.92	37.7	40.12	46.1	Apr. 1	4.46	37.7	34.75	17.5
11	55.57	38.0	39.44	46.3	11	7.94	38.4	34.87	16.7
12	55.20	38.3	38.74	46.5	21	11.16	39.7	35.04	16.2
13	54.81	38.6	38.04	46.7	May 1	14.05	41.6	35.26	16.0
14	54.41	38.9	37.33	46.9	11	16.45	43.9	35.52	16.3
15	54.01	39.2	36.62	47.1	21	18.33	46.6	35.80	16.9
16	53.59	39.5	35.89	47.3	31	19.63	49.5	36.11	17.9
17	53.16	39.9	35.15	47.5	June 10	20.30	52.6	36.44	19.3
18	52.70	40.2	34.41	47.7	20	20.33	55.8	36.78	21.0
19	52.25	40.5	33.66	47.9	30	19.74	59.0	37.11	22.9
20	51.79	40.9	32.90	48.1	July 10	18.53	36 2.0	37.43	25.1
21	51.33	41.2	32.14	48.2	20	16.74	5.0	37.73	27.4
22	50.84	41.5	31.37	48.4	30	14.39	7.6	38.00	29.8
23	50.34	41.8	30.59	48.5	Aug. 9	11.57	10.0	38.25	32.3
24	49.81	42.0	29.80	48.6	19	8.30	12.1	38.45	34.7
25	49.28	42.3	29.00	48.8	29	4.70	13.7	38.62	37.1
26	48.74	42.6	28.20	48.9	Sept. 8	0.80	14.9	38.75	39.4
27	48.19	42.9	27.40	49.0	18	20 56.71	15.7	38.83	41.5
28	47.62	43.2	26.60	49.1	28	52.52	15.9	38.88	43.5
29	47.05	43.5	25.80	49.2	Oct. 8	48.31	15.7	38.89	45.2
30	46.46	43.7	25.00	49.3	18	44.17	15.0	38.86	46.7
31	45.86	44.0	24.20	49.4	28	40.22	13.8	38.80	47.9
32			23.39	49.5	Nov. 7	36.55	12.0	38.72	48.8
					17	33.24	9.9	38.62	49.5
					27	30.42	7.3	38.50	49.8
					Dec. 7	28.14	4.4	38.36	49.8
					17	26.52	1.2	38.21	49.5
					27	25.50	35 57.5	38.07	48.8
					37			37.92	47.9

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every tenth day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	β Ceti. 2.3				α Arietis. 3				α Ceti. 2.3				α Tauri (Aldebaran). 1				α Aurigæ (Capella). 1			
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
	h.	m. s.	°	' "	h.	m. s.	°	' "	h.	m. s.	°	' "	h.	m. s.	°	' "	h.	m. s.	°	' "
1849.	0		18		1		22		2		3		4		16		5		45	
Jan. 1	35	59.87	49	10.5	58	40.67	44	44.8	54	23.98	29	29.9	27	16.62	11	55.7	5	34.08	50	11.4
11		59.73		11.0		40.54		44.4		23.88		29.2		16.58		55.5		34.05		12.7
21		59.60		11.3		40.39		43.8		23.75		28.5		16.49		55.2		33.96		13.9
31		59.48		11.3		40.23		43.1		23.61		27.9		16.37		55.0		33.81		14.9
Feb. 10		59.37		11.0		40.07		42.3		23.45		27.4		16.22		54.7		33.62		15.7
20		59.28		10.4		39.91		41.3		23.29		27.0		16.05		54.4		33.39		16.2
Mar. 2		59.21		9.5		39.77		40.4		23.14		26.7		15.87		54.2		33.14		16.4
12		59.18		8.4		39.65		49.4		22.99		26.6		15.68		53.9		32.87		16.2
22		59.17		7.1		39.57		38.5		22.87		26.6		15.51		53.6		32.61		15.8
Apr. 1	♂	59.22		5.3		39.53		37.6		22.78		26.8		15.36		53.4		32.37		15.1
11		59.30		3.5		39.52		37.0		22.73		27.3		15.23		53.3		32.16		14.2
21		59.42		1.5		39.57		36.5		22.71		27.9		15.13		53.2		31.99		13.1
May 1		59.58	48	59.3	♂	39.67		36.2		22.74		28.7		15.08		53.2		31.87		11.8
11		59.79		57.0		39.82		36.3	♂	22.83		29.8		15.08		53.4		31.81		10.5
21	36	0.03		54.7		40.01		36.6		22.95		31.1		15.12		53.7		31.81		9.1
31		0.30		52.4		40.24		37.2		23.12		32.5	♂	15.22		54.1		31.87		7.8
June 10		0.59		50.1		40.51		38.1		23.33		34.0		15.36		54.7	♂	32.01		6.4
20		0.90		47.9		40.80		39.2		23.56		35.7		15.54		55.5		32.20		5.3
30		1.22		45.9		41.11		40.5		23.83		37.4		15.75		56.3		32.44		4.3
July 10		1.53		44.2		41.43		42.0		24.11		39.2		15.99		57.2		32.72		3.5
20		1.84		42.7		41.76		43.7		24.40		40.9		16.26		58.2		33.04		2.9
30		2.13		41.5		42.08		45.4		24.70		42.5		16.54		59.2		33.39		2.5
Aug. 9		2.40		40.6		42.38		47.2		24.99		44.0		16.83	12	0.2		33.76		2.4
19		2.63		40.1		42.67		49.0		25.28		45.4		17.13		1.2		34.15		2.4
29		2.83		40.0		42.93		50.8		25.55		46.5		17.43		2.1		34.55		2.5
Sept. 8		2.99		40.2		43.17		52.4		25.80		47.4		17.72		2.9		34.95		2.9
18		3.12		40.7		43.37		54.0		26.03		48.0		18.01		3.5		35.35		3.5
28		3.20		41.5		43.55		55.5		26.24		48.4		18.29		4.1		35.74		4.2
Oct. 8		3.25		42.5		43.69		56.8		26.42		48.6		18.55		4.5		36.12		5.0
18		3.26		43.7		43.80		57.9		26.58		48.5		18.79		4.7		36.48		6.0
28		3.24		45.1		43.87		58.9		26.70		48.2		19.01		4.8		36.82		7.1
Nov. 7		3.19		46.5		43.92		59.7		26.80		47.7		19.20		4.8		37.13		8.4
17		3.11		47.9		43.93	45	0.3		26.86		47.1		19.37		4.7		37.40		9.8
27		3.02		49.2		43.92		0.7		26.90		46.4		19.51		4.6		37.63		11.2
Dec. 7		2.91		50.4		43.87		1.0		26.90		45.6		19.60		4.4		37.81		12.7
17		2.79		51.4		43.80		1.1		26.87		44.9		19.66		4.2		37.93		14.2
27		2.66		52.3		43.70		1.0		26.81		44.1		19.68		4.0		38.00		15.7
37		2.52		52.9		43.58		0.7		26.72		43.3		19.66		3.7		38.00		17.1

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every tenth day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	β Orionis (Rigel). 1				β Tauri. 2				δ Orionis. 2				α Orionis 1				α Canis Majoris (Sirius). 1			
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.	
	h. 5	m. 5	s. 00	°	h. 5	m. 5	s. 28	°	h. 5	m. 5	s. 0	°	h. 5	m. 5	s. 7	°	h. 6	m. 6	s. 16	°
1849.																				
Jan. 1	7	17.94	23	2.5	16	46.18	28	19.5	24	18.70	25	7.5	47	0.94	22	15.1	38	30.93	30	58.9
11		17.91		4.0		46.18		19.9		18.70		8.7		0.96		14.4		30.98	31	1.1
21		17.85		5.3		46.12		20.3		18.65		9.7		0.93		13.7		30.98		3.2
31		17.74		6.4		46.02		20.6		18.56		10.6		0.87		13.1		30.93		5.1
Feb. 10		17.60		7.3		45.88		20.9		18.44		11.3		0.76		12.6		30.84		6.7
20		17.44		7.9		45.71		21.0		18.28		11.8		0.62		12.3		30.70		7.9
Mar. 2		17.26		8.3		45.52		21.1		18.11		12.1		0.45		12.1		30.54		8.9
12		17.07		8.4		45.31		21.0		17.93		12.3		0.27		12.0		30.36		9.6
22		16.88		8.3		45.11		20.8		17.75		12.3		0.09		11.9		30.16		9.9
Apr. 1		16.70		7.9		44.91		20.5		17.57		12.1	46	59.91		12.0		29.96		9.9
11		16.55		7.3		44.74		20.1		17.41		11.7		59.74		12.2		29.77		9.5
21		16.42		6.4		44.61		19.6		17.28		11.1		59.60		12.5		29.59		8.9
May 1		16.33		5.3		44.51		19.1		17.18		10.3		59.49		13.0		29.43		8.0
11		16.28		3.9		44.46		18.7		17.13		9.4		59.42		13.5		29.31		6.8
21		16.27		2.4		44.46		18.3		17.11		8.3		59.39		14.2		29.22		5.4
31		16.31		0.7		44.50		17.9		17.13		7.1		59.40		14.9		29.17		3.7
June 10	♂	16.39	22	58.7	♂	44.60		17.6	♂	17.20		5.8	♂	59.46		15.8		29.16		1.9
20		16.52		56.8	♂	44.76		17.4	♂	17.33		4.1	♂	59.56		16.9		29.18	30	59.9
30		16.68		54.8		44.94		17.3		17.48		2.6		59.70		17.9		29.25		57.8
July 10		16.87		52.9		45.17		17.4		17.66		1.1		59.87		19.0	♂	29.36		55.4
20		17.09		51.0		45.42		17.6		17.87	24	59.6	47	0.06		20.1		29.50		53.4
30		17.33		49.2		45.70		17.8		18.10		58.1		0.29		21.1		29.67		51.4
Aug. 9		17.59		47.6		46.00		18.1		18.35		56.8		0.53		22.0		29.87		49.6
19		17.86		46.3		46.31		18.4		18.62		55.7		0.79		22.9		30.09		48.0
29		18.13		45.3		46.63		18.8		18.89		54.8		1.07		23.6		30.33		46.8
Sept. 8		18.41		44.6		46.95		19.3		19.17		54.2		1.35		24.1		30.59		45.9
18		18.69		44.3		47.27		19.7		19.45		53.8		1.63		24.4		30.86		45.4
28		18.97		44.4		47.59		20.1		19.73		53.8		1.92		24.4		31.14		45.3
Oct. 8		19.23		44.8		47.90		20.5		20.00		54.0		2.20		24.3		31.42		45.7
18		19.49		45.5		48.20		20.9		20.26		54.5		2.47		23.9		31.71		46.5
28		19.71		46.6		48.48		21.2		20.51		55.3		2.73		23.3		31.99		47.7
Nov. 7		19.92		47.9		48.74		21.6		20.73		56.3		2.98		22.6		32.26		49.3
17		20.11		49.4		48.97		21.9		20.94		57.5		3.21		21.7		32.52		51.2
27		20.26		51.1		49.17		22.3		21.11		58.8		3.41		20.8		32.75		53.4
Dec. 7		20.38		52.9		49.34		22.8		21.25	25	0.1		3.58		19.8		32.95		55.7
17		20.46		54.6		49.46		23.2		21.36		1.5		3.71		18.8		33.11		58.1
27		20.50		56.3		49.53		23.7		21.42		2.8		3.80		17.9		33.23	31	0.5
37		20.50		57.9		49.56		24.1		21.44		4.0		3.85		17.1		33.31		2.8

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every tenth day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α ² Geminorum (Castor). 3			α Canis Minoris (Procyon). 1.2			β Geminorum (Pollux). 2			α Hydræ. 2			α Leonis (Regulus). 1		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. 7	m. s. 32	°	h. 7	m. s. 5	°	h. 7	m. s. 28	°	h. 9	m. s. 8	°	h. 10	m. s. 12	°
1849.															
Jan. 1	24	58.57	12 38.4	31	24.65	36 17.8	36	5.18	22 57.6	20	10.83	0 29.4	0	20.04	42 2.3
11		58.71	38.9		24.76	16.6		5.33	57.8		11.04	31.6		20.29	1.0
21		58.79	39.6		24.83	15.6		5.42	58.2		11.21	33.6		20.51	0.0
31		58.81	40.4		24.85	14.7		5.45	58.7		11.33	35.5		20.68	41 59.2
Feb. 10		58.78	41.2		24.82	14.1		5.43	59.3		11.40	37.2		20.80	58.7
20		58.69	42.0		24.75	13.6		5.35	23 0.0		11.42	38.6		20.87	58.5
Mar. 2		58.56	42.8		24.64	13.2		5.23	0.7		11.39	39.8		20.89	58.5
12		58.39	43.6		24.50	13.1		5.08	1.4		11.33	40.7		20.87	58.7
22		58.20	44.2		24.33	13.0		4.90	2.0		11.23	41.4		20.81	59.0
Apr. 1		57.99	44.7		24.16	13.1		4.70	2.5		11.11	41.8		20.72	59.5
11		57.79	45.0		23.98	13.3		4.51	2.9		10.97	42.0		20.60	42 0.1
21		57.59	45.2		23.81	13.7		4.32	3.1		10.82	41.9		20.47	0.8
May 1		57.41	45.2		23.66	14.1		4.14	3.3		10.67	41.7		20.33	1.4
11		57.27	45.0		23.53	14.6		4.00	3.3		10.52	41.2		20.19	2.1
21		57.15	44.7		23.43	15.2		3.89	3.2		10.39	40.6		20.06	2.7
31		57.08	44.3		23.36	15.8		3.81	3.0		10.27	39.8		19.94	3.3
June 10		57.05	43.8		23.33	16.6		3.77	2.7		10.17	38.9		19.83	3.9
20		57.06	43.2		23.33	17.4		3.77	2.3		10.09	37.8		19.74	4.3
30		57.12	42.6		23.37	18.2		3.81	1.9		10.04	36.6		19.67	4.7
July 10		57.21	42.0		23.43	19.0		3.89	1.4		10.01	35.4		19.63	5.0
20	♂	57.36	41.2	♂	23.55	19.9	♂	4.02	0.9		10.01	34.2		19.60	5.2
30		57.53	40.5		23.68	20.7		4.17	0.3		10.03	32.9		19.60	5.3
Aug. 9		57.73	39.8		23.85	21.4		4.36	22 59.8	♂	10.08	31.7		19.63	5.3
19		57.97	39.0		24.03	21.9		4.57	59.1		10.17	30.5	♂	19.67	5.1
29		58.23	38.3		24.24	22.3		4.81	58.5		10.28	29.6		19.76	4.7
Sept. 8		58.51	37.5		24.48	22.5		5.07	57.8		10.42	28.9		19.88	4.1
18		58.81	36.8		24.73	22.4		5.35	57.1		10.59	28.5		20.02	3.4
28		59.13	36.0		24.99	22.2		5.65	56.3		10.80	28.4		20.19	2.5
Oct. 8		59.46	35.3		25.27	21.7		5.97	55.5		11.03	28.6		20.40	1.3
18		59.80	34.6		25.56	20.9		6.30	54.7		11.28	29.2		20.63	0.0
28	25	0.15	34.0		25.85	19.9		6.63	53.9		11.56	30.1		20.90	41 58.5
Nov. 7		0.49	33.4		26.15	18.7		6.97	53.2		11.85	31.4		21.19	56.8
17		0.83	33.0		26.43	17.4		7.30	52.6		12.16	33.0		21.50	55.0
27		1.15	32.7		26.71	16.0		7.61	52.0		12.47	34.8		21.82	53.2
Dec. 7		1.45	32.6		26.96	14.6		7.90	51.6		12.77	36.8		22.14	51.5
17		1.71	32.7		27.18	13.2		8.17	51.4		13.06	38.9		22.46	49.8
27		1.92	32.9		27.37	11.8		8.39	51.4		13.33	41.1		22.76	48.2
37		2.09	33.3		27.51	10.5		8.56	51.5		13.56	43.3		23.04	46.8

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every tenth day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Ursæ Majoris. 1.2				β Leonis. 2.3				α Virginis (Spica). 1				α Bootis (Arcturus). 1				α ² Libræ. 3			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.	
	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1849.	10			62	11			15	13			10	14			19	14			15
Jan. 1	54	21.79	33	35.2	41	21.15	24	51.3	17	14.25	22	11.1	8	45.54	58	13.4	42	31.15	24	29.1
11		22.32		35.7		21.46		49.7		14.58		13.1		45.85		11.1		31.46		30.6
21		22.80		36.7		21.75		48.4		14.89		15.0		46.18		9.2		31.78		32.2
31		23.20		38.2		22.00		47.4		15.19		16.9		46.49		7.7		32.10		33.8
Feb. 10		23.52		40.2		22.22		46.8		15.46		18.7		46.79		6.6		32.41		35.4
20		23.74		42.5		22.39		46.5		15.71		20.3		47.07		5.9		32.71		36.9
Mar. 2		23.87		45.0		22.52		46.5		15.91		21.8		47.33		5.7		32.98		38.2
12		23.91		47.7		22.60		46.8		16.09		23.0		47.55		5.9		33.22		39.4
22		23.85		50.4		22.64		47.4		16.23		23.9		47.73		6.4		33.44		40.4
Apr. 1		23.71		53.1		22.64		48.1		16.33		24.6		47.88		7.4		33.63		41.3
11		23.50		55.5		22.60		49.0		16.40		25.2		47.99		8.6		33.79		41.9
21		23.24		57.6		22.54		50.0		16.44		25.5		48.07		10.0		33.92		42.4
May 1		22.93		59.4		22.46		51.1		16.45		25.6		48.12		11.6		34.02		42.8
11		22.59	34	0.8		22.37		52.1		16.44		25.6		48.14		13.2		34.09		43.0
21		22.24		1.8		22.26		53.0		16.40		25.5		48.13		14.8		34.13		43.0
31		21.89		2.2		22.15		53.9		16.35		25.2		48.09		16.4		34.15		43.0
June 10		21.55		2.2		22.03		54.7		16.28		24.8		48.03		17.9		34.13		42.9
20		21.23		1.7		21.92		55.4		16.19		24.4		47.95		19.2		34.09		42.7
30		20.94		0.7		21.81		55.9		16.09		23.8		47.84		20.3		34.03		42.4
July 10		20.69	33	59.3		21.70		56.3		15.98		23.2		47.72		21.2		33.94		42.1
20		20.48		57.5		21.61		56.4		15.86		22.6		47.58		21.8		33.82		41.7
30		20.32		55.4		21.53		56.5		15.73		21.9		47.44		22.2		33.69		41.2
Aug. 9		20.21		52.9		21.46		56.3		15.61		21.2		47.29		22.3		33.55		40.7
19		20.16		50.1		21.42		55.9		15.50		20.5		47.14		22.1		33.40		40.2
29		20.18		47.2		21.39		55.3		15.39		19.9		46.99		21.7		33.25		39.6
Sept. 8	♂	20.26		43.8	♂	21.40		54.6		15.31		19.4		46.86		20.9		33.11		39.1
18		20.41		40.5	♂	21.44		53.4		15.25		19.0		46.74		19.8		32.98		38.6
28		20.63		37.3		21.51		52.1		15.22		18.7		46.66		18.5		32.88		38.2
Oct. 8		20.91		34.1		21.63		50.6	♂	15.24		18.6		46.61		16.8		32.81		37.9
18		21.26		31.0		21.78		48.9	♂	15.30		18.8	♂	46.59		14.9		32.78		37.7
28		21.68		28.0		21.97		47.1		15.40		19.3	♂	46.63		12.5	♂	32.79		37.8
Nov. 7		22.16		25.4		22.20		45.0		15.55		20.0		46.72		10.1	♂	32.87		38.0
17		22.69		23.0		22.46		42.9		15.75		21.0		46.86		7.5		32.99		38.5
27		23.25		21.1		22.76		40.7		15.99		22.3		47.04		4.8		33.16		39.2
Dec. 7		23.84		19.6		23.08		38.5		16.26		23.8		47.27		2.1		33.38		40.2
17		24.44		18.7		23.40		36.4		16.56		25.5		47.54	57	59.4		33.64		41.4
27		25.03		18.3		23.73		34.4		16.88		27.4		47.83		56.8		33.92		42.7
37		25.59		18.5		24.06		32.7		17.21		29.4		48.15		54.4		34.23		44.2

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every tenth day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Ursæ Minoris. 3				β Libræ. 2.3				α Coronæ Bore- alis. 2				α Serpentis. 2.3				β ¹ Scorpionis. 2			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.	
	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1849.	14	51	7.93	74	15	8	52.18	8	15	28	16.28	27	15	36	48.73	6	15	56	38.57	19
Jan. 1																				
11			8.71	9.3			52.48	12.2			16.57	31.0			49.00	18.5			38.86	4.4
21			9.57	7.6			52.79	13.8			16.88	28.8			49.29	16.6			39.17	5.5
31			10.46	6.6			53.10	15.4			17.20	27.0			49.59	14.9			39.48	6.7
Feb. 10			11.36	6.3			53.41	16.9			17.52	25.6			49.89	13.4			39.80	7.8
20			12.24	6.6			53.70	18.1			17.84	24.7			50.19	12.3			40.12	8.9
Mar. 2			13.06	7.6			53.98	19.2			18.14	24.3			50.47	11.6			40.43	10.0
12			13.80	9.2			54.24	20.1			18.42	24.5			50.74	11.1			40.72	10.9
22			14.44	11.3			54.47	20.8			18.67	25.1			50.98	11.1			40.99	11.7
Apr. 1			14.95	13.8			54.67	21.2			18.90	26.2			51.20	11.4			41.24	12.4
11			15.33	16.7			54.85	21.4			19.10	27.7			51.40	12.0			41.47	13.0
21			15.57	19.8			55.00	21.5			19.26	29.5			51.56	12.8			41.67	13.4
May 1			15.67	23.0			55.12	21.4			19.39	31.5			51.70	13.9			41.85	13.7
11			15.62	26.1			55.21	21.1			19.48	33.7			51.81	15.1			42.00	14.0
21			15.43	29.2			55.28	20.8			19.54	36.0			51.90	16.4			42.12	14.1
31			15.12	32.0			55.32	20.4			19.57	38.2			51.95	17.7			42.20	14.2
June 10			14.69	34.5			55.32	19.9			19.56	40.3			51.97	19.0			42.26	14.3
20			14.17	36.6			55.30	19.4			19.52	42.3			51.96	20.3			42.28	14.3
30			13.55	38.3			55.25	18.9			19.45	44.1			51.92	21.5			42.26	14.3
July 10			12.87	39.5			55.18	18.4			19.34	45.6			51.86	22.6			42.21	14.2
20			12.13	40.2			55.08	17.9			19.21	46.9			51.77	23.5			42.18	14.1
30			11.36	40.4			54.96	17.4			19.06	47.8			51.65	24.2			42.02	13.9
Aug. 9			10.57	40.0			54.82	16.9			18.89	48.4			51.51	24.8			41.89	13.7
19			9.78	39.1			54.67	16.5			18.70	48.7			51.35	25.2			41.73	13.4
29			9.01	37.7			54.51	16.1			18.51	48.5			51.19	25.4			41.56	13.1
Sept. 8			8.29	35.9			54.36	15.8			18.32	48.0			51.03	25.4			41.39	12.7
18			7.62	33.6			54.22	15.6			18.14	47.2			50.87	25.2			41.22	12.3
28			7.02	30.8			54.10	15.5			17.98	46.0			50.73	24.7			41.06	11.9
Oct. 8			6.53	27.7			54.01	15.5			17.84	44.4			50.61	24.0			40.93	11.5
18			6.15	24.3			53.96	15.7			17.74	42.5			50.53	23.0			40.84	11.2
28			5.90	20.6			53.95	16.1			17.69	40.2			50.49	21.8			40.78	11.0
Nov. 7	♂		5.78	16.5	♂		53.99	16.7	♂		17.68	37.7	♂		50.49	20.4	♂		40.77	10.9
17			5.84	12.7			54.08	17.6			17.73	34.7			50.55	18.5			40.82	11.0
27			6.04	8.9			54.22	18.6			17.83	31.8			50.65	16.6			40.93	11.3
Dec. 7			6.40	5.3			54.41	19.9			17.98	28.8			50.80	14.6			41.08	11.8
17			6.91	1.9			54.64	21.3			18.19	25.8			51.00	12.4			41.28	12.4
27			7.54	58.9			54.90	22.8			18.43	22.9			51.23	10.2			41.52	13.2
37			8.29	56.3			55.19	24.5			18.71	20.2			51.50	8.1			41.80	14.2

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every tenth day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Scorpionis (Antares). 1				α Ophiuchi. 2				α Lyrae (Vega). 1				δ Aquilæ. 3.4				α Aquilæ (Altair). 1.2			
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1849.	16			26	17			12	18			38	19			2	19			8
Jan. 1	20	7.99	5	17.1	27	53.98	40	33.4	31	47.68	38	53.4	17	51.41	49	11.5	43	23.36	28	31.7
11		8.28		17.7		54.17		31.2		47.79		50.2	♂	51.51		9.9	♂	23.42		30.1
21		8.58		18.4		54.39		29.1		47.95		47.2		51.64		8.4	♂	23.52		28.2
31		8.91		19.2		54.64		27.2		48.16		44.4		51.80		7.1		23.66		26.7
Feb. 10		9.24		20.0		54.91		25.6		48.40		41.9		51.98		6.0		23.82		25.3
20		9.57		20.9		55.18		24.3		48.68		39.8		52.20		5.1		24.01		24.1
Mar. 2		9.89		21.8		55.47		23.4		48.98		38.2		52.43		4.4		24.22		23.2
12		10.20		22.7		55.76		22.9		49.29		37.2		52.68		4.0		24.46		22.7
22		10.50		23.5		56.04		22.8		49.62		36.8		52.95		4.0		24.72		22.5
Apr. 1		10.78		24.3		56.31		23.1		49.95		37.0		53.22		4.2		24.99		22.7
11		11.04		25.0		56.58		23.8		50.28		37.7		53.50		4.8		25.27		23.2
21		11.27		25.6		56.82		24.9		50.60		39.0		53.79		5.7		25.55		24.1
May 1		11.48		26.2		57.05		26.3		50.90		40.8		54.07		6.8		25.84		25.3
11		11.66		26.7		57.26		27.9		51.17		43.0		54.34		8.2		26.12		26.8
21		11.81		27.2		57.44		29.7		51.42		45.5		54.61		9.7		26.39		28.5
31		11.93		27.7		57.59		31.6		51.64		48.3		54.85		11.4		26.65		30.4
June 10		12.01		28.1		57.71		33.5		51.81		51.3		55.06		13.1		26.88		32.4
20		12.05		28.4		57.79		35.4		51.94		54.3		55.25		14.8		27.09		34.4
30		12.06		28.7		57.83		37.2		52.02		57.3		55.40		16.4		27.26		36.4
July 10		12.03		29.0		57.84		38.9		52.05	39	0.2		55.51		18.0		27.39		38.3
20		11.96		29.2		57.81		40.4		52.03		3.0		55.58		19.4		27.48		40.1
30		11.85		29.3		57.74		41.7		51.96		5.5		55.61		20.7		27.53		41.7
Aug. 9		11.71		29.3		57.63		42.8		51.85		7.8		55.59		21.8		27.53		43.2
19		11.55		29.2		57.49		43.7		51.69		9.7		55.54		22.7		27.48		44.5
29		11.37		29.0		57.33		44.3		51.49		11.3		55.44		23.4		27.40		45.5
Sept. 8		11.19		28.7		57.15		44.7		51.26		12.5		55.31		23.9		27.29		46.3
18		11.00		28.3		56.96		44.7		51.01		13.2		55.16		24.3		27.15		46.9
28		10.83		27.8		56.77		44.5		50.75		13.5		54.99		24.4		26.98		47.2
Oct. 8		10.67		27.3		56.59		44.0		50.49		13.3		54.81		24.3		26.80		47.3
18		10.55		26.8		56.43		43.2		50.23		12.6		54.63		24.0		26.62		47.1
28		10.47		26.3		56.30		42.2		50.00		11.5		54.46		23.5		26.45		46.7
Nov. 7		10.44		25.8		56.20		40.8		49.79		10.0		54.32		22.9		26.29		46.0
17		10.47		25.4		56.14		39.2		49.62		8.0		54.20		22.0		26.16		45.1
27	♂	10.56		25.2		56.12		37.3		49.50		5.6		54.11		21.0		26.05		44.0
Dec. 7		10.69		25.2		56.16		35.3		49.43		2.9		54.06		19.8		25.98		42.7
17		10.88		25.3	♂	56.25		32.9		49.40		0.0		54.05		18.5		25.95		41.2
27		11.11		25.6		56.38		30.6	♂	49.43	38	56.8		54.08		17.1		25.95		39.6
37		11.38		26.1		56.55		28.3	♂	49.53		53.3		54.15		15.6		25.99		37.9

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every tenth day of the year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Cygni. 1				α Cephei. 3				α Aquarii. 3				α Pisc. Australis (Fomalhaut). 2				α Pegasi (Markab). 1			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
	h.	m.	°	'	h.	m.	°	'	h.	m.	°	'	h.	m.	°	'	h.	m.	°	'
1849.	20		44		21		61		21		1		22		30		22		14	
Jan. 1	36	15.59	44	47.2	14	56.79	57	4.9	58	0.37	3	3.4	49	16.29	25	24.1	57	13.80	23	42.2
11		15.54		44.4		56.56		2.1		0.32		4.2		16.19		23.7		13.70		41.0
21		15.53		41.4		56.44	56	59.0		0.30		5.0		16.12		23.1		13.62		39.7
31	♂	15.59		38.0		56.38		55.8		0.30		5.8		16.07		22.2		13.56		38.3
Feb. 10		15.69		35.1	♂	56.40		52.2		0.33		6.4		16.05		21.1		13.52		37.0
20		15.84		32.3		56.51		49.0	♂	0.40		6.9		16.07		19.7		13.52		35.7
Mar. 2		16.03		29.9		56.70		46.0		0.50		7.1	♂	16.12		18.1	♂	13.55		34.6
12		16.27		27.9		56.96		43.3		0.63		7.1		16.21		16.1		13.62		33.7
22		16.55		26.4		57.29		41.1		0.79		6.9		16.34		14.2		13.72		33.1
Apr. 1		16.86		25.5		57.68		39.4		0.98		6.4		16.51		12.1		13.86		32.7
11		17.20		25.1		58.13		38.3		1.20		5.6		16.71		10.0		14.04		32.8
21		17.55		25.3		58.61		37.7		1.44		4.5		16.95		7.8		14.25		33.2
May 1		17.92		26.1		59.12		37.8		1.71		3.2		17.22		5.6		14.50		33.9
11		18.28		27.4		59.63		38.5		2.00		1.7		17.52		3.4		14.77		34.9
21		18.63		29.2	15	0.13		39.8		2.30		0.0		17.84		1.3		15.06		36.3
31		18.97		31.5		0.62		41.6		2.60	2	58.2		18.18	24	59.4		15.36		38.0
June 10		19.28		34.1		1.07		43.9		2.90		56.4		18.52		57.7		15.67		39.9
20		19.55		37.0		1.47		46.6		3.19		54.5		18.87		56.3		15.98		41.9
30		19.77		40.1		1.82		49.7		3.46		52.6		19.20		55.2		16.28		44.1
July 10		19.95		43.4		2.10		53.0		3.70		50.9		19.51		54.3		16.55		46.3
20		20.08		46.7		2.30		56.4		3.91		49.3		19.79		53.8		16.80		48.6
30		20.15		49.9		2.43	57	0.0		4.08		47.8		20.04		53.7		17.02		50.8
Aug. 9		20.16		53.0		2.48		3.5		4.21		46.6		20.25		53.9		17.20		52.9
19		20.11		56.0		2.44		7.0		4.30		45.5		20.41		54.4		17.34		54.8
29		20.02		58.7		2.33		10.4		4.35		44.7		20.53		55.2		17.44		56.6
Sept. 8		19.87	45	1.1		2.15		13.5		4.35		44.1		20.59		56.2		17.50		58.2
18		19.68		3.2		1.90		16.3		4.32		43.7		20.60		57.5		17.52		59.5
28		19.46		4.9		1.59		18.8		4.25		43.5		20.57		58.9		17.50	24	0.6
Oct. 8		19.21		6.1		1.23		20.9		4.15		43.5		20.51	25	0.4		17.44		1.5
18		18.94		6.9		0.84		22.5		4.03		43.7		20.40		1.8		17.36		2.1
28		18.67		7.2		0.42		23.7		3.89		44.0		20.27		3.2		17.26		2.5
Nov. 7		18.40		7.0	14	59.99		24.3		3.75		44.5		20.13		4.5		17.14		2.6
17		18.14		6.3		59.56		24.3		3.61		45.1		19.97		5.6		17.01		2.4
27		17.91		5.1		59.14		23.7		3.48		45.7		19.81		6.5		16.88		2.0
Dec. 7		17.71		3.5		58.75		22.6		3.35		46.5		19.66		7.2		16.75		1.4
17		17.54		1.4		58.40		20.9		3.25		47.3		19.51		7.5		16.62		0.6
27		17.41	44	58.9		58.09		18.8		3.16		48.1		19.38		7.6		16.50	23	59.6
37		17.33		56.1		57.84		16.2		3.10		49.0		19.27		7.4		16.39		58.5

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47 degrees; with the Corrections for + one inch in the Barometer, and for — one degree in the Thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. I. of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fah.
0 0	38 51	74	8.1	9 0	14 38	30	2.2	8 0 8 36	12.3	.85		14 0 3 49.9	7.70	.469		14 0 3 49.9	7.70	.469	
5	38 53	71	7.6	5 14 19	29	2.2		10 6 38	12.1	.83		10 3 47.1	7.61	.464		10 3 47.1	7.61	.464	
10	31 58	69	7.3	10 14 4	29	2.2		20 6 31	12.8	.82		20 3 44.4	7.52	.468		20 3 44.4	7.52	.468	
15	31 6	67	7.0	15 13 50	28	2.1		30 6 14	12.6	.80		30 3 41.9	7.43	.463		30 3 41.9	7.43	.463	
20	30 13	66	6.7	20 13 35	28	2.1		40 6 7	12.3	.79		40 3 39.2	7.34	.448		40 3 39.2	7.34	.448	
25	29 24	63	6.4	25 13 21	27	2.0		50 6 0	12.1	.77		50 3 36.7	7.26	.444		50 3 36.7	7.26	.444	
30	28 37	61	6.1	30 13 7	27	2.0		9 0 5 64	11.9	.76		15 0 3 34.3	7.18	.438		15 0 3 34.3	7.18	.438	
35	27 51	59	5.9	35 12 33	26	2.0		10 5 47	11.7	.74		20 3 37.3	6.96	.434		20 3 37.3	6.96	.434	
40	27 6	56	5.6	40 12 41	25	1.9		20 5 41	11.5	.73		16 0 3 30.6	6.73	.411		16 0 3 30.6	6.73	.411	
45	26 24	55	5.4	45 12 26	25	1.9		30 5 36	11.3	.72		30 3 14.4	6.51	.399		30 3 14.4	6.51	.399	
50	25 43	55	5.1	50 12 16	24	1.8		40 5 30	11.1	.71		17 0 3 6.5	6.31	.386		17 0 3 6.5	6.31	.386	
55	25 2	53	4.9	55 12 2	24	1.8		50 5 25	11.0	.70		30 3 2.9	6.12	.374		30 3 2.9	6.12	.374	
1 0	24 36	52	4.7	4 0 11 52	24.1	1.70		10 0 5 30	10.8	.69		18 0 2 57.6	5.94	.363		18 0 2 57.6	5.94	.363	
5	23 48	50	4.6	10 11 30	23.4	1.64		10 5 15	10.6	.67		19 2 47.7	6.61	.340		19 2 47.7	6.61	.340	
10	23 13	49	4.5	20 11 10	22.7	1.58		20 5 10	10.4	.65		20 3 38.7	6.37	.323		20 3 38.7	6.37	.323	
15	22 40	48	4.4	30 10 50	22.0	1.53		30 5 5	10.2	.64		31 2 30.5	6.04	.306		31 2 30.5	6.04	.306	
20	22 8	46	4.3	40 10 32	21.3	1.48		40 5 0	10.1	.63		22 2 23.2	4.79	.280		22 2 23.2	4.79	.280	
25	21 27	45	4.0	50 10 16	20.7	1.43		50 4 56	9.9	.62		28 2 16.5	4.67	.275		28 2 16.5	4.67	.275	
30	21 7	44	3.9	5 0 9 58	20.1	1.38		11 0 4 51	9.8	.60		24 2 10.1	4.35	.254		24 2 10.1	4.35	.254	
35	20 36	43	3.8	10 9 42	19.6	1.34		10 4 47	9.6	.59		25 2 4.2	4.16	.252		25 2 4.2	4.16	.252	
40	20 10	42	3.6	20 9 27	19.1	1.30		20 4 42	9.5	.58		26 1 56.8	3.87	.241		26 1 56.8	3.87	.241	
45	19 43	40	3.5	30 9 11	18.6	1.26		30 4 38	9.4	.57		27 1 53.8	3.81	.230		27 1 53.8	3.81	.230	
50	19 17	39	3.4	40 8 56	18.1	1.22		40 4 33	9.3	.56		28 1 49.1	3.66	.219		28 1 49.1	3.66	.219	
55	18 52	38	3.3	50 8 45	17.6	1.19		50 4 31	9.1	.55		29 1 44.7	3.50	.209		29 1 44.7	3.50	.209	
2 0	18 39	38	3.2	5 0 8 32	17.2	1.16		13 0 4 28.1	9.00	.550		30 1 40.5	3.36	.201		30 1 40.5	3.36	.201	
5	18 5	37	3.1	10 8 30	16.8	1.11		10 4 24.4	8.86	.548		31 1 36.5	3.23	.193		31 1 36.5	3.23	.193	
10	17 43	36	3.0	20 8 9	16.4	1.09		20 4 20.8	8.74	.541		32 1 32.0	3.11	.186		32 1 32.0	3.11	.186	
15	17 21	35	2.9	30 7 56	16.0	1.06		30 4 17.3	8.63	.533		33 1 28.5	2.99	.179		33 1 28.5	2.99	.179	
20	17 0	35	2.8	40 7 47	15.7	1.03		40 4 13.9	8.51	.524		34 1 26.1	2.86	.173		34 1 26.1	2.86	.173	
25	16 40	34	2.8	50 7 37	15.3	1.00		50 4 10.7	8.41	.517		35 1 23.0	2.78	.167		35 1 23.0	2.78	.167	
30	16 21	33	2.7	7 0 7 27	15.0	.98		13 0 4 7.6	8.30	.509		36 1 20.0	2.68	.161		36 1 20.0	2.68	.161	
35	16 3	33	2.7	10 7 17	14.6	.96		10 4 4.4	8.20	.508		37 1 17.1	2.58	.156		37 1 17.1	2.58	.156	
40	15 43	32	2.6	20 7 8	14.3	.93		20 4 1.4	8.10	.496		38 1 14.4	2.49	.149		38 1 14.4	2.49	.149	
45	15 25	32	2.5	30 6 58	14.1	.91		30 3 58.4	8.00	.490		39 1 11.8	2.40	.144		39 1 11.8	2.40	.144	
50	15 6	31	2.4	40 6 51	13.8	.89		40 3 55.3	7.89	.482		40 1 9.3	2.32	.139		40 1 9.3	2.32	.139	
55	14 51	30	2.3	50 6 43	13.5	.87		50 3 52.6	7.79	.476		41 1 6.9	2.24	.134		41 1 6.9	2.24	.134	

Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30, Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30, Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30, Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30, Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fah.
43	1 4.6	2.16	.130	55	40.8	1.36	.082	67	24.7	.88	.030	79	11.3	.38	.008
43	1 2.4	2.09	.128	56	39.5	1.31	.079	68	23.5	.79	.047	80	10.2	.34	.021
44	1 0.3	2.02	.120	57	37.8	1.26	.076	69	22.4	.75	.045	81	9.2	.31	.018
45	58.1	1.95	.116	58	36.4	1.22	.073	70	21.2	.71	.043	82	8.2	.27	.016
46	56.1	1.88	.112	59	35.0	1.17	.070	71	19.9	.67	.040	83	7.1	.24	.014
47	54.2	1.81	.108	60	33.8	1.12	.067	72	18.6	.63	.038	84	6.1	.20	.012
48	52.3	1.75	.104	61	32.2	1.08	.065	73	17.7	.59	.036	85	5.1	.17	.010
49	50.5	1.69	.101	62	31.0	1.04	.062	74	16.6	.56	.033	86	4.1	.14	.008
50	48.8	1.63	.097	63	29.7	.99	.060	75	15.5	.52	.031	87	3.1	.10	.006
51	47.1	1.58	.094	64	28.4	.95	.057	76	14.4	.48	.029	88	2.0	.07	.004
52	45.4	1.52	.090	65	27.2	.91	.055	77	13.4	.45	.027	89	1.0	.03	.002
53	43.8	1.47	.088	66	25.9	.87	.052	78	12.3	.41	.025	90	0.0	.00	.000
54	42.2	1.41	.085												

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0.003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer for each degree that the thermometer near it is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
°	" 8.4	" 8.5	" 8.6	" 8.7	" 8.8	°	" 8.4	" 8.5	" 8.6	" 8.7	" 8.8
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.48	5.55	5.62	5.69
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.83	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.06
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.96	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.26	2.29
35	6.89	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.51	1.52
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126.

" " " Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874.

A second of time at the Equator contains 1521 feet.

THE COAST SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Lieut. C. H. Davis, U. S. N.

It was to be expected that a people devoted to the pursuits of commerce, and depending, in some degree, on the sea as a means of communication between distant parts of the national territory, should demand, at an early period of their history, a competent survey of their coasts and inland waters.

But a short time previous to the separation of the Colonies, charts had been constructed of the shores and harbours of North America, under the direction of F. W. Des Barres, his Majesty's Surveyor-General for the Colonies. The progress of his labors was interrupted by the Revolution. The surveys made under the personal superintendence of Des Barres still bear testimony to his skill and fidelity, and present a generally correct view of those parts of New England and the British possessions which, being rocky, are but little liable to change. They continue to form the principal basis of the charts of the northeastern coast of this continent. In the Southern and Middle States, however, they have been rendered worse than useless, by the inconstant character of the bottoms, and the unequal merit of the originals. The surveys of Des Barres, covering a vast extent of coast, were originally deficient in minuteness of detail, and in hydrographical information; and these defects have been increased by the rapid and extensive changes in the direction, means, and wants of navigation caused by the growth of the country.

The project of a complete survey, conducted upon a uniform system and extending over the whole coast, was first proposed by the late Professor Patterson, in 1806. It combined three objects, the astronomical determination of prominent points, a triangulation to connect those points, and a hydrographic survey based upon this triangulation. Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, encouraged the project, and obtained in writing the opinions of learned men as to the best mode of executing it. He selected the plan of operations recommended by Mr. Hassler, the first Superintendent of the Coast Survey. This gentleman, a native of Switzerland, had been employed in the triangulation of the Canton of Berne, and had studied the science of geodesy under the most distinguished masters. It was exceedingly fortunate that his presence and advice here secured the early adoption of the only method of conducting a comprehensive trigonometrical survey that science approves, — the only one of which the results have a certain and permanent value.

It is only, however, since the year 1832 that the survey of the coast has been in steady and active operation.*

* During this long interval of neglect on the part of the government, the coasting trade and foreign commerce of the country have been chiefly indebted to the indefatigable labors of those distinguished hydrographers, the Messrs. Blunt of New York, (both father and sons,) for the means of safe navigation.

The history of its fortunes, or rather misfortunes, during the preceding twenty-five years, may be recited in a few words. A law authorizing a survey of the coast was passed in 1807, but nothing was done under the law until 1811, when Mr. Hassler was sent to Europe to procure the instruments specified in his plan. They had all to be constructed. The war of 1812, and the failure of remittances, prevented Mr. Hassler's return before 1816, and in August of that year he was appointed to the office of Superintendent. In 1818, Mr. Hassler's connection with the work was broken off, by the repeal of that part of the law of 1807 which authorized the employment of citizens. During the ten years that followed, the coast survey seems to have been forgotten by the public and by Congress. In 1827, Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, a name never to be mentioned without an expression of the high respect which ability, patriotism, and long, faithful, and valuable services must always command in the republic, took occasion in his annual report to say, that perfect surveys and charts of our harbours could not be made without the aid of the means contemplated by the act of 1807, and in February, 1828, the House directed the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of carrying into effect the provisions of that act. Finally, in 1832, the act of 1807 was revised, and an appropriation made for carrying it into execution, and since that period regular annual appropriations have been made, varying in amount, but generally such as have been called for by the estimates of the Superintendent.

In 1843, there was added to the appropriation a proviso, stipulating that a board, consisting of scientific persons in the service of the government, should be empowered to reorganize the work, and the plan presented by them, when approved by the President, was to be, and is now, the law regulating the operations of the survey. The scientific methods pursued by Mr. Hassler were continued, and it was directed that the topography should be carried so far inland as might be necessary for a proper delineation of the shore, and for purposes either of commerce or defence.

It is now understood that the aim of the coast survey is to furnish, with the utmost attainable accuracy, and in a connected and uniform manner, all the geographical, topographical, and hydrographical data that can be made in any way useful to the navigation and defence of the coast. And it is also supposed, that, in collecting these data, information will be accumulated that may become serviceable in suggesting and directing local and general improvements; such as the placing and constructing of light-houses, beacons, buoys, &c., the means of improving channels, the effect of contemplated constructions upon harbours and tidal deposits, the suitableness of a submerged soil for building, &c. And, lastly, it is presumed that those States through which the survey passes will, sooner or later, avail themselves of the base it is able to supply, to form a correct geographical map of their own territory, under circumstances very favorable to economy and accuracy. These are the practical benefits, either direct or incidental, conferred by the coast survey.

In abstract science it has also its mission, equally useful and distinguished. It is to contribute a part of the means by which the irregularly elliptical form of the earth may be satisfactorily determined, the variations in local gravitation, their causes, and thence the internal structure of the earth, be made known, and the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism be explained. It will illustrate the astronomical problem of the tides. Its numerous meteorological records will also contribute to a better knowledge of the climates of the United States, and of the nature and action of meteoric storms, and thus be of service to the farmer as well as the navigator.

The science of geodetics prescribes the principles upon which a survey of an extended region should be conducted. In the ordinary operations of land-surveying, the surveyor is permitted to regard his field of work as a plane surface; but the engineer who is to construct a map of a whole country, or of a long line of continuous sea-coast, must take into consideration the spheroidal figure of the earth, and present an exact delineation of that part of the spheroid upon which he is employed. This necessity controls the processes used in computation, and the plan of projection upon which the detailed results are given, whether it be called a map or chart. Both the projection and the formulæ for computation involve the higher mathematics, and require an acquaintance with the most advanced state of the mathematico-physical sciences.

The system of projection introduced by Mr. Hassler originated with Flamsteed. It is the development of a part of the earth's surface upon a cone, either a tangent to a certain latitude, or cutting two given parallels and two meridians equidistant from the middle meridian, and extended on both sides of the meridian and in latitude only so far as to admit of no deviation from the real magnitudes, such as would be sensible in the detail surveys. In this method of reducing the curved surface of the earth to a plane, the radii of curvature of the parallels and meridians, depending upon the value given to the expression for the ellipticity, and the assumed form of the globe, are important terms. For practical use, tables have been computed in the office of the coast survey, showing the length in metres of every minute and second of the arcs of the meridians and parallels comprehended in the maps. It has been found necessary to re-calculate these tables since 1844, on account of the new value of the ellipticity announced by Bessel, and adopted by the present Superintendent. There will be occasion to recur to this subject.

The practical operations of the coast survey are classed under the general heads of triangulation, astronomical and magnetic observations, topography, and hydrography. The fundamental basis of the survey is a net-work of great triangles, the sides of which, varying from ten to sixty miles, are the longest that the limits of vision or the nature of the country will allow, and hence a mountainous region is much the most favorable for a first or *primary triangulation*. The starting line, or first side of the first triangle, called the *base line*, is measured by mechanical means, and this is a labor demanding, as much as any other on the survey,

accuracy, a philosophical regard to minute details, and long previous preparation. Observing, in passing, that several kinds of measuring-rods have been heretofore used, as wood and glass, and that the apparatus of Mr. Hassler consisted of an assemblage of four iron bars, each of them two metres in length, with which he obtained excellent results,* it will, perhaps, best serve to convey an idea of the difficulty of measuring a base-line, if some account be given of Professor Bache's base-apparatus.

The measuring-bars are upon the compensating system, first used by Colonel Colby in Great Britain, and by Mr. Borden in the trigonometrical survey of the State of Massachusetts; but a principle not before applied was introduced in reference to the dimensions of the bars, which is thus stated. Bars of brass and iron (the materials employed), of the same dimensions, will not, owing to their different conducting powers and specific heats, heat equally in equal times, and therefore, during changes of temperature, the system ceases to be compensating. This Mr. Bache corrected by giving a coating to the bars that made them absorb equally, and by proportioning the sections to each other, so that both would have the same temperature during variable temperatures of the atmosphere. In order to do this satisfactorily, it was necessary to make direct experiments upon the materials of the bars themselves, after having first arranged them approximately by means of the numbers taken from the books. The contact between two sets of bars is made by a blunt knife-edge and a plane of agate, and a lever of contact at the ends of the bars is corrected by a level so delicate, that several of its divisions make up a quantity entirely insignificant in the measurement. The bars are covered with a double conical case of tin, to keep the fluctuations of the temperature within moderate limits, and the bases on which they are supported are covered with several thicknesses of imperfectly conducting material, for the same purpose. The length of the apparatus is compared, before and after final measurement, with a standard iron bar that had been compared in the coast-survey office by means of Mr. Saxton's reflecting pyrometer. By this instrument, a change of the one hundred thousandth part of an inch in the length of the standard bar is perceptible.

To the preceding description it should be added, that the bars (regulated in size by the relative specific heats of the two metals) were heated above the possible temperature to which they could be exposed in use, in order to give them a set. This precaution was at first overlooked in the compensation base-apparatus of the British ordinance survey, and it was afterwards found necessary to resort to it. Those who are at all familiar with the subject will perceive that Professor Bache's application of the lever of con-

* In 1817, the *preliminary* measurement of two base-lines was made by Mr. Hassler, and in 1834 the length of the same lines was determined by computation, carried from the new base on Tin Island beach. The difference between the measured and computed lengths of these lines was in one case less than a foot, and in the other about four inches; the bases themselves were 5.9 and 4.8 miles long.

tact and level (first used by Bessel in standards of measure) has not only greatly increased the delicacy of the instrument and lessened its complexity, but also removed several sources of error. By optical contact, and the employment of a microscopic apparatus to determine the distance between the compensation points, the measures are repeated in two different terms, each having its peculiar standard. Such was the case in the British and Indian surveys, and Colonel Everest complains of the consequent liability to error, and the burdensome accumulation of petty corrections. The re-measurement of a base of seven and a half miles, in India, differed, however, only 2.4 inches from the first length. In a base of seven miles, Professor Bache found that the same difference might be about 0.5 inch, if all the errors were supposed to fall on the same side, which is most improbable. The probable error in re-measuring one hundred and twelve yards was less than five thousandths of an inch, and the actual resulting error in re-measuring one third of a mile was nothing.

This may appear like refining too much, but it must be known that the lines measured by the same bar in winter and summer might differ materially in nominal length. This difference in the original base of the coast survey might be about twenty feet, and, at a rough estimate, an error of twenty feet in this place would amount in one of the large triangles, of which the sides are between fifty and sixty miles, to about one tenth of a mile.

The source of error and its correction being recognized, there is no other limit to accuracy than the possible.

We return now to the great triangles of the survey, which, as has been said, form its fundamental basis. The points of the primary triangulation are selected with scrupulous regard to all those conditions which make triangles, in the technical acceptance, good. Scattered at distant intervals over the vast field of work, they are certain guides by which the more detailed operations are conducted and controlled. Within them the space is subdivided into smaller triangles, constituting the *secondary* and *tertiary triangulations*. They bring down the work to the minute details of topography and hydrography, and these subsidiary triangulations and details, circumscribed as they are by the primary points, are restrained and corrected by them in their deviations. As an additional explanation of the necessity for this first net of great triangles, it may be well to inform the general reader that there is no instrument, however delicate in construction, that is not liable to very small errors, which the most studious attention to every disturbing influence, whether mechanical or meteorological, cannot altogether remove. Now this primary triangulation, which in a mountainous region spans the surface with giant strides, has fewer of these unaccountable errors, simply because it has fewer triangles. It is hardly necessary to add, that better instruments also are used in it. The two and a half feet theodolite, made by Simms (after Troughton's death), under Mr. Hassler's supervision, and used by him and by Professor Bache in

the primary triangulation, is still regarded in this country and in Europe as a masterpiece of invention and mechanism. It reads to seconds.

Magnetic and astronomical observations accompany the primary triangulation. The latter are for latitude, longitude, and azimuth, or angular direction from the meridian.

Following the secondary triangulation in order comes the *Topography*, the duty of which is to delineate faithfully the features of the ground. It exhibits the height and contour of elevations, the shape and extent of plains, the courses of streams, all the constructions of man, and the waving and indented outline of the shores. It distinguishes the tilled land from the pasturage, and the grove from the orchard, and designates the character of the woodland. It speaks a universal language, and observes strict fidelity to nature.

Depending upon the secondary triangulation and the topography for its means of progress, follows the *Hydrography*. In this term is included all that concerns local navigation, as the depths and character of the bottom, the direction and strength of the currents, the ebb and flow of the tides, and the information, coming under the head of sailing directions and nautical instruction, which make up the valuable knowledge of the local or general pilot. This branch enjoys the honor of announcing the nautical discoveries of the coast survey, which, though resulting from the combined operations of all, are yet brought out by its means.

In the preceding pages the plan of the survey is presented, and the general distribution of its labors is stated; it remains now to speak of the execution of the various details, and of the benefits that have been conferred by the coast survey upon science, and upon the local and general commerce of the country and of the world. In doing this it will be most convenient to keep to its actual state at this day.

It would not be just, however, to leave its past history without a tribute of respect to the memory and services of the man by whose enlightened efforts a right direction was given to the views of the government in founding the survey, who was faithful to it through thirty-five years of checkered fortunes, and who literally died in the performance of its duties, having written the last few lines of his final report after he felt that he had been touched by the hand of death. Educated in the best European schools of theory and practice, and devoted to the pursuits of science, for which he was eminently qualified by natural endowments, Professor Hassler always brought to the task before him that zeal and tenacity of purpose which give spirit to enterprises of great moment, and gain for them the name of action. He is honorably known for his mathematical and astronomical writings, and his papers in the *American Philosophical Transactions*, containing an account of the methods employed by him on the coast survey, will always be regarded as a valuable contribution to geodetical knowledge. Those who knew him intimately praise the ardor of his friendship, and the generosity of his disposition, while the labors

of his life, and the manner in which they were performed, bear ample witness to his industry and integrity. That he had some defects of character it is hardly necessary to say, for this is the inevitable lot of humanity; but they were not such as it requires the exercise of magnanimity to forget, and time, which is rapidly drawing over them the veil of perfect obscurity, will endear his name and his virtues to the reverent and affectionate respect of all true lovers of American science.

On the death of Mr. Hassler, in 1843, the appointment of his successor was regarded with deep interest by the learned men of the country. The office of Superintendent of the Coast Survey is recognized as one of the central positions of American science, and the incumbent is expected not only to be able to fulfil its prescribed duties, but to be qualified to direct his powers to the advancement of knowledge in every department of the work. How far the present Superintendent, Professor Bache, is suited to answer these expectations, to sustain the national reputation, and to promote the cause of science, may be estimated from the fact, that his appointment was solicited by gentlemen in all parts of the country, engaged in the pursuits of learning. He was educated at West Point, and since graduating there he has, in connection with the Franklin Institute and the University of Pennsylvania, followed a course of physical science that has made him well known in this country and in Europe. While travelling as the President of Girard College, he received from the principal European Academies distinguished marks of consideration. It is but justice to Professor Bache to say, that there is no branch of the work into which he has not been able to introduce improvements, either owing to the discoveries of the day, as in the use of the magnetic telegraph for meridian differences, or owing (still oftener) to his own great and eminent scientific attainments. This must appear in the course of these remarks, but it is quite as creditable to his administration to state, as may be done with strict accuracy, that the amount of results now obtained is double that under the former plan, for an increase of fifty per cent. in the cost.

The points of the *primary triangulation* are selected by means of a preliminary reconnoissance.* As they constitute the authority to which the rest is subordinate, and by which it is controlled, it is of the greatest consequence to know the circumstances under which a satisfactory result may be secured with the least delay. The rule generally followed (and adopted by the former Superintendent) is to observe on those days only that appear entirely unobjectionable. This rule is attended with a serious loss of time. Mr. Bache has increased the rapidity of the work, and improved rather than diminished its value, by applying the mathematical test

* The reconnoissances that precede the triangulations are indispensable, and require great judgment. The object of the general reconnoissance is to make known the facilities and difficulties of the work, and to discover the best plan for its execution. A particular reconnoissance decides the position of the stations and presents a general sketch of the triangles in any section.

of the least probable error to observations made under such conditions as are ordinarily favorable and of frequent occurrence. The number of observations made under these conditions, which will reduce the probable error to what is attributable to the unavoidable errors of instrument and observer, is ascertained and taken as a governing rule. Six triangles measured by Mr. Bache in 1844 gave for the greatest difference from 180° , after allowing for the spherical excess, $0''.2$ (of space) to each angle; from this, the difference descended to nothing.

Allusion has been made to the necessity of re-computing the first tables of projection, in consequence of the adoption of Bessel's latest determination of the ellipticity. The tables for computing the triangles have also been affected by this change, and the formulæ have been revised, and undoubtedly greatly improved in convenience and accuracy. The tables have undergone a further modification by substituting the *legal* ratio of the metre to the toise in the place of the arbitrary standard resulting from the ingenious, but (as Bessel has said) "not allowable," comparisons of Mr. Hassler.

This is the proper place to advert to the mode of operations pursued on the Southern coast. It was perceived, in the early progress of the work, that the inaptitude of this level region for a comprehensive triangulation was to be overcome, either by great expense, or by resources not yet developed. The most apparent expedient was that employed in the northern section of the great meridional arc of India, where it crosses the flat territory of the Doab. Costly edifices of masonry, with walls five feet thick at the base and two at the summit, are erected at each of the principal stations, and their height, about fifty feet, is sufficient to command a view above the vegetation. And this expedient was, if contemplated, in accordance with the former progress of the American survey, which, advancing in two directions from a central base, was necessarily slow.

In 1845, however, the present Superintendent exhibited in his annual report a plan for the more rapid execution of the survey, which consisted in dividing the whole of our extended seaboard, including the Gulf of Mexico, into nine sections, comprising a nearly equal extent of shore line, and in prosecuting the work separately and simultaneously in as many of these sections as the appropriations would allow. The work of each section is commenced by the measurement of a base-line, and, as the triangulation is extended, this base serves as the verification-base of an adjoining section. The rapidity of this plan is made apparent by considering that all the different processes of the survey (in their necessary order) may be conducted at the same time in every section, and thus, if the appropriations were sufficient, the whole coast might be completed in the time required for a single division of it. But this plan accommodates itself more easily to the character of the ground, than one in which the direction and progress are derived from previous connections. Indeed, every latitude is allowed for the selection of sites for bases, and for the most favorable dispo-

sition of the triangles ; because each section is for the time a distinct undertaking. The combination of all will unite the extended coast of the United States into one comprehensive scheme of triangulation.

The value of permanent and conspicuous structures of masonry to designate points of primary triangulation is not, however, underrated. While temporary means of elevation are employed, such as the high tripods, with independent stands for the instruments, first used in Delaware Bay by the senior assistant of the survey, Mr. Edward Blunt, of New York, it must be remembered that the coast survey is enabled to avail itself of the lighthouses, and other lofty structures along the coast. And it may be safely concluded that the governments of the Southern States will raise appropriate edifices at those points of the primary triangulation of the coast survey which limit the bases of their local operations.

Accompanying the primary triangulation, as an essential part of it, are the *astronomical* and *magnetic observations*. The former are for azimuth, latitude, and longitude. For the determination of azimuths, Mr. Bache has employed (for the first time on the work) the elongations of Polaris in its eastern and western digressions. At the time of elongation, when the change in altitude is most rapid, the movement in azimuth is nothing ; and thus the opportunity is enjoyed of making careful and deliberate observations. This method is independent of local time. By using several circumelongation observations, a mean of a number of results is substituted for a single one. In this reduction a very simple formula, first investigated by Mr. Nulty of Philadelphia, has been applied, and the practice is simplified by the use of tables for the computations of latitude, subjected to a slight trigonometrical change. It is proper to state that this method has been in use on the survey since 1845, as one similar to it, if not identical with it, has recently been communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

The Superintendent has adopted the suggestion of the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, who proposed referring the points of greatest elongation of circumpolar stars to marks in the horizon, by perpendicular lines demitted by means of an altitude and azimuth circle. Elongation signals are established about two miles distant, consisting of a delicate wand by day, and a lamp by night, the latter seen through a perforated board.

The determinations of the latitude (as well as of the azimuths) are frequent. Since 1844 fourteen stations * have been occupied for latitude, and seven for azimuth, in Sections I., II., and III. of the survey. A comparison of the latitudes deduced geodetically from a central point with astronomical

* At the astronomical station at Nantucket, important as the southern extremity of the longest arc of the meridian that can be determined on the New England coast, the observations have been for several years in the hands of William Mitchell, Esq., and his assistant. During the past year Mr. Mitchell has observed 155 culminations of the moon and of moon-culminating stars, 5 occultations, 93 series of altitudes for latitude with the West Point repeating circle, 89 prime vertical intervals, and 160 meridian transits.

determinations led the Superintendent, in 1844, to the discovery of certain variations in the level, which could only be attributed to changes in form and density of the material composing the earth's crust. These variations are *similar* to those caused by the proximity of mountains; but whilst the latter have been well understood, the former had escaped notice. The numerous determinations of this element will therefore occupy an important place in the future discussions of the general form and internal structure of the earth. A similar discovery has since been made in the ordinance survey of Ireland by Major-General Colby, and appears to have been anticipated by Laplace in the opinion given by him in the Chamber of Peers, in 1817, upon the topographical map of France: — "If the latitudes of the extreme points (of certain lines) and of several intermediate points are observed, and the length of the seconds pendulum corresponding to these points measured, a great deal of light will be thrown upon the figure of the earth, and upon the irregularities of its degrees and of gravity."

It is very interesting, in this respect, to know that latitudes observed at the extremities of the side of a triangle, and forward and backward azimuths on the same line, have differed by several seconds, and that these deviations in the plumb-line have occurred where the want of uniformity (whether arising from differences in density, or the want of homogeneousness of structure) was not apparent as a topographical feature of the country.*

After the computations from which the preceding conclusions are derived were verified, the results were confirmed by the introduction of new instruments on the work. During the last year, a zenith telescope has been used for obtaining the latitude, by a method invented by Captain Talcott, which consists in observing the differences of zenith distances of stars culminating within a short distance of each other, and at nearly the same altitudes, on different sides of the zenith. The circummeridian altitudes by the repeating circle, the prime vertical transits, and the absolute measurement of zenith distances by the zenith sector, are still used.

Observations for the comparison of these instruments and methods have been made by the Superintendent, and by Captain T. J. Lee, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, an assistant in the coast survey, whose valuable labors have been chiefly devoted to the astronomical and magnetic observations.

Of the *magnetic observations* it will be sufficient to say, as an indication of their character, that they are made with the new instruments invented by Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Weber. The portable declinometer of Mr. Weber (perfected by Lieutenant Riddle and manipulated according to his instructions) measures inclination, and, by a subsidiary apparatus, the horizontal

* It has been recently announced that the irregular and unsatisfactory results of La Caille's measure at the Cape of Good Hope are due to the local attractions at the astronomical stations of his arc.

force, by the method of Gauss. Fox's dip circle, with the use of the deflecting magnet, has given very satisfactory results. By means of these instruments, the *declination*, *inclination*, and *intensity* (horizontal and vertical) are determined in a manner that supplies all that is practically necessary and contributes valuable additions to general magnetic researches.

Longitudes have been determined by occultations, eclipses, moon-culminations, and the frequent transportation of chronometers. Mr. Bond, the director of the observatory at Cambridge, Mass., communicates the meridian differences by chronometers between the British observatories and Boston.

All determinations of this element are referred to a principal port on the sea-coast, and are connected in the aggregate with differences obtained from Europe by chronometric and astronomical comparisons. The security against error afforded by employing persons to compute, who are disconnected with the duties of the field or the observatory, is well understood. Gentlemen in private life are engaged to repeat the important calculations of the survey, and this system, which enlarges the sphere of labor in a way not less commendable for its economy than for its other advantages, receives universal sanction.

But the discoveries of Professor Henry, (Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute,) resulting in the invention of the magnetic telegraph, have provided a new and more precise method of arriving at the difference between the times of two places, or their difference of longitude expressed in time.

The details of these observations are consigned to Mr. S. C. Walker. The following concise account of the manner of transmitting the signals, of the possible errors of observation, and of the real value of the results, is from the pen of Dr. Bache.

“The signals are given at one of the stations by pressing a key, which causes a closing of the circuit. This closing it is intended shall be simultaneous with the ticking of a clock or chronometer at the station. The circuit being closed, if the electrical wave or current takes a sensible time to propagate itself, or to pass from one station to another, the absolute time in which the signal reaches the second or receiving station is sensibly different from that of making the signal at the first or giving station. A coil about the poles of a horseshoe magnet of soft iron forms part of the circuit through which the electrical effect is transmitted. Under its influence the soft iron becomes magnetic, attracting the soft iron bar (armature or keeper) delicately poised at a determined distance from the poles of the magnet; the movement of this keeper sets in action a local battery, which gives sufficient power to make the dots and lines constituting the Morse telegraphic signals. The click of the keeper of this temporary magnet is compared, at the receiving station, with that of a clock or chronometer, thus marking the time at which the signal made at a known time at the giving station is received. From this explanation, it appears that there is liability to error.”

Dr. Bache then proceeds to enumerate five possible errors, numbered in order, and shows that the numerical values can be in each case assigned to two (viz. 1 and 5), and that one (viz. 2) is insensible. A comparison of the observations proves that the errors denoted by 3 and 4 are cancelled by a very small residual quantity having the opposite sign, and "the interesting consequences follow, that 'the telegraphic method of comparing clocks, distant two hundred miles from each other, is free from error when the method of coincidence of beats is employed; and that the probable error of the longitude, from this method, is the same as the mean result of the computed relative correction of the clocks for the nights of observation.' An investigation of the probable value of such error shows that, under favorable astronomical circumstances, and with due care in the use of the transit instrument, 'the astronomical difference of longitude between any two stations of a trigonometrical survey may be determined by telegraphic signals, with a degree of precision of the same order as that of difference of latitude,' the inaccuracy depending upon the same causes as the deviation of the plumb-line."

Before concluding with the primary triangulation, it must be observed that Dr. Bache uses reciprocal vertical angles for determining differences of heights at the primary stations. These angles may be measured at a time of day when it is impracticable to observe horizontal angles, and the effect of refraction near the surface is investigated by a long series of observations.

The space circumscribed by the terrestrial angles of the first order, and defined by the celestial observations that accompany them, is subdivided into a minute network of smaller triangles, constituting the *secondary* and *tertiary triangulations*, the points of which embrace and determine headlands, light-houses, beacons, churches, hills, and all conspicuous objects along the coast, that can be made useful in its navigation. They also bring down the work to the details of the topography and hydrography, and supply the bases for these branches of the survey.

It has been already mentioned, that the topography is minutely and exactly descriptive of the ground, both in form and character. The Lehman system of topographical drawing has been adopted, but with such modifications as the nature of this country exacted, in order to preserve the beauty of the maps. The slopes are represented by hachures, the strength and distance apart of which indicate the degree of inclination. In the original maps, the horizontal curves limiting the different slopes are drawn in red ink, as the draughtsman progresses in his sheet.

The scale of the original sheets is $\frac{1}{10000}$, or about $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches English to the mile. Plans are frequently executed in the field, and furnished from the office, when wanted for local improvement, on twice this scale. But the charts designed for navigators are necessarily reduced in dimension. The harbour charts are published on the scale of $\frac{1}{20000}$, or about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches English, and the more general charts on that of $\frac{1}{50000}$, or about three fourths of an inch to the mile; which last is the scale of the *great* topographical

map of France. In all the maps, the topographical details are faithfully preserved, including height, contour, &c.

It appears from the report of the council of the Royal Astronomical Society to the twenty-seventh annual general meeting, that a similar scale of execution, and an equal fidelity of representation in the topographical details, have been finally attained in the ordinance maps of England and Ireland. In both the American and English maps, the subdivisions of the meridians and parallels are so minute, that parts of a second of space can be estimated.

As the first object of the coast survey is the knowledge of our own shores and inland waters, and the general improvement of the navigation, both external and internal, of the coast, so the large class of facts and researches embraced in the general term *hydrography* are regarded as being of paramount importance. It is to the hydrography that the friends of the coast survey direct the public attention for the evidences of its great practical utility, and the discoveries in this department have been so numerous and valuable, as to secure for it a high degree of public favor.

The first popular inquiry concerning the coast survey is as to the progress it has made, and this inquiry is satisfied by learning the extent of the shore line over which the hydrographer has passed. But before estimating its performance in this way, it is necessary to say, that, as the operations of the triangulation, &c., must precede the hydrography, this leads to an unfair estimate. The hydrography can only be laid down when the trigonometrical points on which its operations are based have been established; thus two thirds of the work may be completed when the hydrographical labors commence.

In 1844, the first year of Dr. Bache's superintendence, nine States on the Atlantic seaboard shared in the benefits conferred by the coast survey; in 1845, thirteen States; in 1846, fifteen; and in 1847, eighteen States. The estimates for the present year include all the States on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and it may be inferred at once from this statement, that, if sufficient appropriations are supplied by Congress, a definite and not distant period can be assigned for the completion of the whole work.

Having premised this statement, which was necessary to give a correct idea of the progress of the work, it may be added that the nautical parts of the survey have extended, generally, from Nantucket Sound to Hampton Roads nearly, including the Vineyard Sound, Block Island and Long Island sounds, with all their harbours, great and small, New York bay and harbour, Delaware bay and river, a large part of Chesapeake Bay, together with most of the rivers emptying into it north of the Potomac, and all the external sea-coast, from the southern coast of Massachusetts to the Capes of the Delaware.

In this broad field a little remains to be done, but very little in comparison with the whole. In addition to the above, something has been accomplished in the hydrography of Albemarle and Mississippi sounds, and in

the latter especially great benefits have already resulted to its local commerce.

It will give, perhaps, the best idea of the value of the hydrographical work to enumerate some of those discoveries and corrections which, in different places, have signalized the progress of the coast survey.

The first of these in order and in merit is the discovery of a new channel, straighter and deeper than the channels before known, over the outer bars of New York harbour. Such a gift as this to the first commercial city of the continent, where it was very much needed, ought to gain permanent favor for the enterprise by which it has been made.

Important changes in the main ship-channel near Sandy Hook were first noticed by Major Bache, of the Topographical Engineers, by a comparison of his own limits with those of the coast survey in 1842, and this discovery has since been confirmed by the latter. So rapid has been the accumulation upon the extreme point of the Hook, that the high-water-mark now stands where there was a depth of 40 feet in 1836. The Chamber of Commerce of New York has gratefully acknowledged the communication of this important fact by the present Superintendent.

In Delaware Bay a new and straight channel was discovered, lying parallel to the main ship-channel, more narrow than the latter, but likely to prove serviceable in scant winds, and better sheltered from floating ice. Three channels were opened through the ridges of Cape May, and a passage made known through the "Over-falls." The future changes in the latter, which may prove to be the germ of a new pass to the ocean, will be watched with interest.

The result of the survey in Delaware Bay has been wholly to change the form of the bottom, as it stood on the old charts. Some shoals have been erased altogether, a new one near the deep water of the channel-way has been added, and the limits, shape, depth, and direction of every shoal in the bay have been altered.

In Long Island Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts Bay, and Chesapeake Bay, so much has been added to the safety of navigation by laying down positions correctly, and by good sailing-directions, but chiefly by the actual discovery of useful channels or of hidden and unknown dangers, that a list of these additions alone would occupy too much space. In Long Island Sound, a rock having only $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet water on it, on the Cerberus shoal, was discovered and determined by the brig Washington, in September, 1845; and in the same year three rocks were found in the most frequented part of Buzzard's Bay, by the Gallatin. Changes of the highest importance, which, owing to natural causes, had taken place in the channel-way of the entrance to Mobile Bay, were found out by the Phœnix in 1847.

In the off-shore work, the most valuable discoveries have been made by the hydrographical party employed on the Nantucket Shoals. They deeply concern the navigation, foreign and domestic, of the whole coast, especially the European trade from New York and the West India trade

from the Eastern States. The insurance-offices of New York and Boston have publicly acknowledged their obligation for these discoveries.

To this part of the hydrography belongs the *exploration of the Gulf-stream*, an enterprise that originated with the present Superintendent. This is a work of difficulty and time. It was commenced by the hydrographical assistant in command of the brig Washington, in 1845, who obtained bottom near the inner edge of the stream at the depth of seven thousand eight hundred feet, and the marked and rapid change of temperature at this place gave reason to hope, that a curve of similar depths might be traced, corresponding to the inner line of direction of the Gulf-stream, of which any point would be known when crossing, from the characteristic changes of temperature. The latitude (the most easy of the two coördinates to ascertain correctly) being given, the ship's longitude would result sufficiently near the truth to be of essential service in approaching the coast. The deep-sea and surface temperatures were both taken in 1845.

Lieutenant Bache succeeded to the charge of this duty in 1846. Professor Henry has thus spoken of his merits and success : — “ In the last report, an account was given of a series of observations on the Gulf-stream, made by Lieutenant Geo. M. Bache, whose life fell a sacrifice to his zeal in the discharge of his duty, and whose loss science was called upon to mourn just as he was commencing, with his accustomed ardor, the investigation of one of the most interesting phenomena of our globe. The results he obtained will be given to the world in another publication, and it will be sufficient to state in this place that he examined three entire sections across the stream. His researches exhibit the remarkable fact, that the whole current of warm water, to the depth of at least four hundred and eighty fathoms, divides itself into two principal branches, separated by a portion of cold water, and that the transition from the cold water, along and next to the coast, is almost instantaneous, as if the two were separated by a nearly perpendicular wall, slightly inclining to the east at the top.”

The subject of the tides is now receiving for the first time, in this country, proper attention. The tide-tables on the charts contain all the information as to times, heights, and durations, that is required in practice. Corrected establishments are deduced from the means of the luni-tidal intervals combined for each half-hour of transit. The astronomical problem of the tides is worked out for prominent points, where the observations have sufficiently accumulated.

The mean curves of semi-menstrual inequality of time and height, corrected for the mean annual parallax and declination, are compared with the curves of observation (freed from the diurnal inequality) at each semi-lunation, and the variations in the times and heights of high water, due to changes in the moon's declination and distance from the earth, are tabulated for the future improvement of the tide-tables.

By the continuance of careful and constant observations, the means will

be supplied of adding to the knowledge of the diurnal and solar inequalities, and of studying all other phenomena of the tides. The residual errors that appear in the semi-menstrual curves, after eliminating the effects of parallax and declination, are caused by atmospheric changes. The local influence, therefore, of particular winds, and the general effect of changes in the pressure of the atmosphere, are to be investigated, and enough is already known to prove that the seaman will derive great profit from this part of the labors of the coast survey.

The direction and velocity of tidal currents are now carefully determined for the normal condition of the tides, and for their disturbance by winds and storms, and a knowledge of the courses and conflicts of the tides in the harbours and inland waters of the United States (as Long Island and Vineyard sounds) will also result from the comparison of numerous records, kept with a special view to their investigation.

To the preceding account of the operations of the coast survey it must be added, that the reduction of the maps to the scale of publication, the engraving and printing of them, are entirely executed in the office at Washington. An exception is made in the engraving of the smaller harbour maps, particularly of the harbours of refuge. They are sometimes placed in the hands of private artists, which serves the double object of an earlier publication and of encouraging the art of map-engraving in this country.* The office at Washington contains, also, workshops, at which the various instruments of the survey are repaired and made. All the details of the office duties, whether relating to the verification and engraving of maps, or the occupation of the workmen, in the absence of the Superintendent, are under the direction of Captain A. A. Humphreys, of the Topographical Engineers, an assistant.

As the operations of the coast survey are numerous and various, and its duties very multiplied in detail and complicated in their connection, it will be readily believed that the direction and adjustment of them,—the instructions, the reports, and communications arising from them,—make the office of Superintendent one of increasing labor and responsibility.

Besides personal attention to these duties, Dr. Bache occupies the station of the primary triangulation at the north, and the observations, whether geodetic, or astronomical, or magnetic, are either made by himself, or under his immediate supervision. In the same manner he has also measured a base-line for Section VIII., on Dauphin Island, and carried the main triangulation across from the Chesapeake to Washington. In a work of such magnitude and extent, occasional indirect contributions

* The propriety of publishing to the world the important results of the coast survey as soon as obtained was immediately recognized by Professor Bache. In the case of a discovery affecting the general navigation of the coast, like that of the "New South Shoal," a "preliminary sketch," anticipating the complete chart, has been freely distributed. In other cases, information has been disseminated through the press, or furnished by authority to chart-sellers.

to knowledge may be expected, and there is every disposition to make them.

A point of interest to the geologist, developed by the operations of the coast survey, is the changes that are constantly occurring in different parts of the coast. In this respect its present accurate determinations will furnish in future the means of interesting comparisons. It must be remarked here, also, that too much importance cannot be assigned to this view of the results of the coast survey. With regard to most harbours of consequence, the question is repeatedly asked, whether they have undergone any change; and this question can rarely be satisfactorily answered, for the want of a correct standard of comparison. The charts of the coast survey will enable the future hydrographer to point out the changes, if any, and the future engineer, in his endeavours to improve or to preserve the channels of navigation, will, by a careful study of these changes, be able to guard against the causes of obstruction, and to coöperate intelligently with natural laws, instead of blindly opposing their effects. The manner in which harbours are affected by the matter held in suspension by the rivers emptying into them, that is, the place and form in which this matter is deposited, will receive such elucidation from the inquiries of the coast survey as will assist the counsels of the constructing engineer.

The charts of the coast survey exhibit, as far as they go, a view of the topographical formation of the bottom of the sea. Specimens are collected, and preserved in the office, of the bottom in all its varieties, and it was the intention of the late Lieutenant Bache to form a geological map, on which the materials thus collected should appear, in the natural order of their formation. Besides serving as useful indications to the navigator and pilot, they prove to be, when placed under the microscope, highly interesting to the naturalist. The deep-sea soundings have been examined by Professor I. W. Bailey, of West Point, and have been found to be filled with organisms, particularly those of the calcareous polythalamia, to an amount that is really amazing, hundreds of millions existing in every cubic inch.

“One specimen, from the depth of ninety fathoms, is crowded with remains, most of them large enough to be recognized by a practised eye without the aid of a magnifier.” And it is not impossible that, in similar cases, science may supply the mariner with another mode of recognizing the character of the bottom.

In 1847, Professor L. Agassiz, of Cambridge, accompanied one of the hydrographical parties engaged in the off-shore work, by the invitation of its commander, and enjoyed an opportunity of examining the animals inhabiting depths that are rarely accessible.

It proved to be a rich field of discovery. Not only many new species, but several new genera, were added to the known lists; the subject of embryology received fresh illustrations, and a new light was thrown upon the laws of the geographical distribution of animals, showing that in the differ-

ent depths of the sea, as in the elevations of the land, distinct families have each their assigned and native dwelling-place.

It would lead to but a partial estimate of the value of the coast survey, to omit these examples of its incidental benefits to knowledge. There are others upon which there is not room to dwell. The friends of this work have reason to be satisfied with its progress, and it is confidently believed that they may lay aside all apprehensions for its future prosperity. It rests upon the firm support of a controlling public opinion in the government and among the people. Working, as it does, in a field that is useful and honorable, and being conducted in all its branches with zeal and efficiency, it cannot fail to add every year to the consideration with which it is now regarded, not only at home, but in every country where science and its application to the arts of life are justly appreciated.

II. METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR SACO, ME.

Lat. 43° 31' N., Long. 70° 26' W. By James Garland.

	Monthly Means of Barometer.						Monthly Means of Attached Therm.				Monthly Means of External Therm.					
	Sunrise.	1 P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Sunrise.	1 P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Sunrise.	1 P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1847																
July	30.08	30.09	30.10	30.09	30.30	29.79	64.0	78.7	70.8	71.17	69.2	79.8	69.8	72.93	90.0	46
Aug.	30.06	30.09	30.07	30.08	30.38	29.73	59.2	75.2	71.0	68.47	61.6	73.0	65.5	66.70	85	47
Sept.	29.94	29.94	29.98	29.96	30.34	29.37	55.0	69.8	59.8	58.20	51.7	64.1	57.0	57.60	80	35
Oct.	30.06	30.03	30.06	30.04	30.60	29.36	39.6	54.8	50.3	44.20	37.4	53.4	44.7	45.16	63	14
Nov.	29.99	30.00	29.94	29.99	30.50	29.46	36.6	46.6	42.7	41.93	35.1	44.0	38.1	39.08	63	0
Dec.	30.02	30.01	30.00	30.01	30.47	29.40	29.0	34.9	34.2	32.70	26.9	35.1	32.5	31.50	62	-5
1848																
Jan.	30.07	30.02	30.02	30.03	30.57	29.50	19.9	27.3	25.9	24.37	19.3	27.2	26.4	24.30	43	-17
Feb.	29.79	29.83	29.79	29.80	30.23	29.00	19.9	33.9	28.8	27.54	15.9	30.5	26.0	24.10	42	-8
Mar.	29.99	29.92	29.93	29.91	30.20	29.50	24.2	40.1	35.1	33.14	28.0	36.5	31.5	30.00	55	-7
Apr.	29.94	29.99	30.01	29.99	30.63	29.04	35.2	53.2	48.6	45.67	35.8	51.9	47.1	44.93	64	24
May	29.85	29.91	29.91	29.84	30.30	29.26	50.3	60.7	54.8	55.27	43.2	60.9	54.9	54.66	76	30
June	29.85	29.92	29.92	29.91	30.17	29.70	56.6	71.2	68.4	65.40	61.07	69.3	61.9	64.09	80	40
Mean	29.97	29.97	29.98	29.97			40.79	53.02	49.2	47.67	40.32	52.14	46.23	46.25		

2. WINDS AND CLOUDS.

Months.	Force of Wind, 0-6.				Quantity of Clouds, 0-10.				Direction of the Wind.				Depth of rain in inches.
	Sunrise.	1 P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Sunrise.	1 P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Days North-wind	Days West-wind	Days South-wind	Days East-wind	
1847													
July	79	1 10	95	946	3.84	4 03	4 03	3.977	3	6	21	1	3.258
Aug.	50	72	60	606	5.00	6.30	6.30	5.870	6	2	20	3	4.390
Sept.	94	1 06	1 20	1.063	6.33	6.33	7 00	6.580	11	3	9	8	4.434
Oct.	78	1.42	90	1.033	4.30	4.55	3.45	4.100	10	10	9	2	3.736
Nov.	50	.90	90	.766	6.03	5.20	5.60	5.670	6	7	13	2	4.224
Dec.	70	.60	50	.800	7.00	6.49	4.32	5.930	7	13	5	6	4.598
1848													
Jan.	77	76	74	.766	5.13	5.00	5.30	5.140	9	10	6	6	2.348
Feb.	1 00	1 10	1.00	1.033	4.17	3.89	3.35	3.800	14	12	2	1	3.250
Mar.	71	93	70	.790	4.93	3.40	5.52	5.280	15	9	6	2	2.436
Apr.	77	1 36	.90	1.000	4.75	4.46	4.40	4.540	6	7	13	6	1.504
May	60	94	.90	.810	7 06	6.37	7 10	6.840	4	8	12	6	8.128
June	83	1 53	1 00	1.120	4.46	6.02	6.02	5.600	6	10	7	8	2.026
Mean	74.1	1 43	85.1	.875	5.25	5.336	5.191	5.259	97	96	122	51	44.332

For winds, 0 denotes a calm; 6, a gale.

For clouds, 0 denotes a clear sky; 10, rain or snow.

Coldest day, January 11, 1848, -17° .

Saco River closed by ice, December 22, 1847.

" " opened, March 27, 1848.

White frost, June 12, 1848.

II. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Summary of the Meteorological Observations made at the Observatory of Harvard University, from May 1st, 1847, to May 1st, 1848. By W. Cranch Bond. Lat. 42° 23' N., Long. 71° 08' W. of Greenwich.

The Barometer corrected for capillary action, and reduced to temperature of 32° Fah., but not to the sea level.

Months,	Means of the Barometer,						Means of External Therm.				
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	Range.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.
1847.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°
May,	29.952	29.957	29.921	.036	29.951	29.945	45.7	56.4	60.9	50.4	53.3
June,	29.874	29.875	29.872	.003	29.874	29.874	59.1	66.8	71.2	62.7	64.7
July,	29.950	29.957	29.924	.033	29.927	29.939	64.9	76.9	80.3	70.0	73.0
August,	29.969	29.970	29.926	.044	29.955	29.958	61.7	70.6	75.5	64.8	68.1
September,	29.922	29.955	29.889	.066	29.895	29.915	57.0	62.3	68.2	58.3	60.9
October,	30.054	30.041	29.978	.063	30.032	30.026	40.7	49.2	54.6	46.2	47.7
November,	30.009	30.011	29.910	.101	30.011	29.935	38.5	44.3	50.8	42.7	44.1
December,	30.016	30.064	30.013	.051	30.023	30.029	30.9	34.7	39.0	34.4	34.8
1848.											
January,	30.099	30.109	30.052	.057	30.045	30.076	25.4	27.4	33.9	29.6	29.1
February,	29.843	29.877	29.794	.083	29.861	29.844	19.6	23.8	31.4	23.9	24.7
March,	29.950	29.957	29.899	.058	29.952	29.942	26.5	33.2	39.4	30.7	32.2
April,	30.009	30.025	29.955	.080	30.019	30.004	37.6	48.6	53.7	42.2	45.5
Annual Mean,	29.970	29.964	29.928	.056	29.964	29.932	42.2	49.5	54.7	46.3	48.2

2. WINDS AND CLOUDS.

Months.	Force of the Wind, 0 - 6.					Quantity of Clouds, 3 - 10.					Depth of rain in inches.
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	
1847.											
May,	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	4.6	4.3	5.4	4.5	4.7	1.938
June,	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.4	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.491
July,	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.5	3.5	3.6	5.2	5.3	4.4	2.527
August,	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.2	5.2	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.215
September,	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	5.6	6.3	6.2	5.7	6.2	6.536
October,	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.7	1.0	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	1.444
November,	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	4.940
December,	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.2	6.6	6.1	6.8	7.2	6.7	4.370
1848.											
January,	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	4.7	5.0	6.0	6.5	5.5	2.868
February,	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	4.2	3.9	4.8	3.8	4.2	4.
March,	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.7	2.5
April,	1.1	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.3	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.200
Annual Mean,	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.2	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.0	43.049

Highest temperature, July 20th, 1847, 93°; lowest, January 11th, 1848, -7. Range, 100°.

Maximum of barometer during the year, October 28, 1847, 30.768.

Minimum " " " " February 5, 1848, 29.972.

Range " " " " 1.796.

Mean annual temperature of the air 10 feet above the surface of the earth, 48.2.

" " " " 15 feet below " " " " 49.2.

" " " " 90 " " " " " " 50.2.

At 15 feet below the surface the maximum occurred in September, 1847, 54.0.

" " " " minimum " " " " March, 1848, 45.8.

Range at 15 feet below, 8.2.

" " " " 90 " " " " " " " " 2.4.

III. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR MENDON, MASS.

Lat. of Spire of Unitarian Church, 42° 06' 23" N., Long. 7° 35' 35" W. from Greenwich. By John Geo Metcalf, M. D. Member of the American Statistical Association. For the Year 1847.*

Months. 1847.	Weather						Thermometer.										
	Coldest day	Warmest day	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rainy days	Snowy days.	Thunder	Greatest cold.	Date.	Greatest heat.	Date.	Range	Sunrise.	Mean Temperature.			
														9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.
January,	22	5	18	13	4	5		0	22	47	5	46	21.9	24.2	29.5	24.9	26.0
February,	23	3	11	17	2	3		0	24	47	3	47	20.6	25.0	29.1	24.3	25.0
March,	16	21	15	16	5	5		11	3	52	25	41	24.1	29.8	34.6	28.4	29.0
April,	18	14	18	18	9	1	1	10	1	53	22	73	34.6	42.3	45.0	37.6	39.8
May,	22	20	11	9	9		1	35	3	52	28	47	46.0	55.6	61.9	50.8	51.0
June,	15	23	18	12	14		4	47	20	90	28	43	57.0	65.3	70.6	60.0	63.0
July,	30	20	24	7	6		8	43	30	92	20	49	62.2	75.1	79.8	68.1	71.2
August,	26	12	23	8	3		4	30	34	10	36	59.7	69.7	74.9	64.9	67.2	
September,	29	4	15	16	8		1	41	16	87	4	46	55.0	62.0	66.3	57.0	59.8
October,	27	26	23	8	9		13	27	69	6	55	40.0	47.9	52.7	43.9	46.0	
November,	30	4	15	15	6		1	4	30	73	4	69	39.0	44.8	47.9	41.7	43.0
December,	27	10	10	21	8	8		0	27	63	2	63	30.3	34.6	38.7	33.8	34.3
Year,			306	159	96	27	16	0		92		92	40.7	48.0	52.5	44.5	46.2

2. WINDS AND CLOUDS.

Months. 1847.	Monthly Means of the Force of Wind, 0-6, at the hours					Monthly Means of Clouds, 0-10, at the hours					Direction of the Wind.							
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	N. W.	North.	N. E.	East.	S. E.	South.	S. W.	West.
January,	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.6	6.0	5.7	4.9	3.7	5.0	12		2	3	1	4	5	4
February,	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	5.5	6.5	10	1	6			1	6	4
March,	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.5	5.1	5.5	4.0	4.4	4.8	9	2	5			4	8	3
April,	7	3.3	2.9	1.7	1.8	5.1	5.3	4.4	3.7	4.5	10		2	2	1		15	
May,	8	1.9	2.1	.8	1.3	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.7	1		11	2		4	10	3
June,	1.3	2.3	2.8	1.5	1.8	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.8	5		3			7	13	2
July,	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.5	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.2	4		6		2	1	18	
August,	9	1.7	1.9	9	1.6	5.0	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.5	6		4	3		2	12	4
September,	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.5	6.6	6.3	5.6	5.3	5.7	8		7	3	1	3	6	2
October,	8	1.7	1.9	.8	1.6	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.5	10		1		6	2	11	2
November,	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.5	6.0	6.0	6.2	4.5	6.5	9		5			2	11	3
December,	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	5.4	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.0	3		7	1		3	15	2
Year, . . . . .	.9	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.5	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.7	87	3	59	14	10	33	130	29

* Determined by the Trigonometrical Survey of the State, and furnished me by S. Borden, Esq., Superintendent of the Survey.

3. TABLE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS. PART 1.

Years.	Mean Temperature.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1833	32.0	34.2	34.0	53.3	59.4	68.5	72.6	67.9	62.6	51.9	32.8	30.6
1834	23.3	34.3	39.0	49.3	56.6	65.3	75.1	69.5	63.3	49.6	39.0	27.2
1835	26.7	22.8	31.1	43.5	55.8	65.0	72.6	69.8	58.6	55.1	39.4	22.1
1836	24.1	16.8	29.7	43.6	56.3	61.4	71.9	67.0	60.5	44.7	35.3	28.9
1837	19.7	24.6	33.5	45.0	54.8	65.0	69.0	66.5	60.6	48.6	40.3	28.0
1838	32.8	17.0	36.0	41.3	53.8	71.3	76.5	71.3	62.4	47.5	36.0	25.9
1839	27.0	28.3	35.3	48.5	57.0	62.6	72.8	67.8	62.9	52.0	38.0	29.8
1840	17.3	32.5	36.5	48.8	57.3	68.5	72.3	70.8	59.9	50.8	39.3	25.9
1841	29.0	23.8	33.5	41.3	55.4	68.0	70.8	69.9	63.4	44.7	37.2	31.5
1842	30.7	33.4	39.1	45.8	53.5	65.0	74.1	69.1	59.0	49.5	37.0	25.9
1843	32.5	17.2	23.3	42.3	52.2	63.3	69.5	69.4	61.3	41.1	40.6	27.4
1844	16.2	22.4	32.8	54.5	55.0	60.5	66.2	66.7	59.2	47.7	36.8	30.2
1845	26.8	24.2	35.0	42.8	55.1	61.3	71.2	71.7	58.3	51.5	42.7	33.3
1846	26.1	19.0	36.2	47.7	54.4	64.0	70.5	70.0	64.5	47.7	41.5	25.0
1847	26.0	25.0	29.0	39.8	51.0	63.0	71.2	67.2	69.8	46.0	43.0	34.3
15 Years,	26.0	24.3	33.5	45.8	55.0	64.5	71.6	68.9	61.0	49.5	38.9	27.7

4. TABLE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS. PART 2.

Years.	Thermometer.						Prevailing Winds.	Weather.				
	Greatest cold.	Date.	Greatest heat.	Date.	Ann'l range.	Ann'l mean.		Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain.	Snow.	Thunder.
1833	—5	Jan. 19	88	July 26	93	49.5	N. W. & S. W.	214	151	92	30	11
1834	—4	Feb. 8	94	July 6	102	49.0	N. W. & S. W.	226	139	77	26	16
1835	—18	Jan. 4	91	July 13	109	46.8	N. W. & S. W.	240	125	74	23	8
1836	—13	Feb. 19	94	July 2	107	45.0	S. W. & N. W.	218	148	74	33	6
1837	—9	Jan. 4	92	July 1	101	46.0	S. W. & N. W.	325	140	76	24	12
1838	—4	Feb. 27	97	July 4	101	47.6	S. W. & N. W.	240	125	91	26	14
1839	—10	Jan. 24	89	July 31	99	48.5	S. W. & N. W.	240	125	92	31	18
1840	—10	Jan. 17	96	July 16	106	48.0	S. W. & N. W.	249	117	70	22	10
1841	—9	Jan. 5	93	June 30	102	47.5	S. W. & N. W.	227	134	104	31	16
1842	—9	Jan. 6	90	July 30	93	48.5	S. W. & N. W.	233	132	67	27	16
1843	—9	Feb. 10	91	July 1	99	45.5	S. W. & N. W.	212	153	68	30	12
1844	—9	Jan. 26	90	June 27	98	45.0	S. W. & N. W.	216	149	73	22	10
1845	—3	Feb. 2	92	July 16	96	46.8	S. W. & N. W.	231	134	62	29	17
1846	—4	Feb. 27	93	July 11	97	47.1	S. W. & N. W.	214	151	81	16	20
1847	—0	Feb. 24	92	July 20	92	46.2	S. W. & N. W.	206	159	86	27	16
15 Years,	—18	Jan. 4, 1835	97	July 4, 1838	115	47.1	S. W. & N. W.	339	208	127	42	90

IV. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR LOWELL, MASS.

Abstract of the Record of the Heights of the Thermometer, at the Lower Locks, Lowell, in 1847. By Mr. James R. Moor.

Months.	Temperature of the Air.				Temperature of the Water in the Canal.		
	Mean at starting of the Mills in the morning	Mean at 2 P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January,	19.00	31.39	46	-1	32.	33	29
February,	19.04	32.71	50	-2	32.	35	30
March,	22.27	41.11	58	8	32.	38	32
April,	22.20	52.92	90	10	39.34	46	38
May,	45.00	64.58	85	32	54.73	63	44
June,	56.53	77.28	100	48	65.48	75	60
July,	62.61	85.77	99	50	78.91	82	73
August,	58.96	80.24	91	60	74.77	78	73
September,	54.34	68.69	89	40	66.44	76	59
October,	28.73	56.35	72	19	52.15	68	49
November,	37.08	49.88	70	6	43.88	48	38
December,	22.74	40.15	64	-3	35.92	44	28

The temperature of the water in the canal, which in the summer months receives nearly the whole waters of the Merrimack River, was above 32° from April 3d to December 21st.

V. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR WORCESTER, MASS.

Lat. 42° 16' 17" N.; elevation 483 feet. For the Year 1846 - 47.

1846 - 47.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
<i>Barometer,</i>													
Greatest height,	29.82	29.79	29.82	29.80	29.73	29.60	29.57	29.56	29.65	29.60	30.00	29.92	
Least height,	28.50	28.22	28.61	28.00	28.74	28.91	28.78	29.05	28.34	28.99	28.65	28.87	
Mean,	29.21	29.01	29.17	28.90	29.24	29.26	29.17	29.31	29.00	29.30	29.35	29.40	
<i>Thermometer</i>													
Greatest height,	48	50	47	50	33	79	90	93	86	85	71	77	
Least height,	9	1	3	11	12	31	45	49	41	42	19	5	
Mean,	28	30	25	30.5	47.5	64.5	67.5	78	70.5	63.5	45	41	
Fair days,	19	16	13	22	19	18	21	27	24	14	26	17	226
Cloudy days,	12	15	15	9	11	13	9	4	7	16	7	13	131
Rain fell, days	6	6	2	6	6	9	13	7	6	15	6	7	88
Snow fell, days	4	4	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Inches of rain,	2.87	4.66	4.08	3.89	1.67	3.53	5.29	4.86	4.20	7.17	2.87	3.75	37.12
Inches of snow,	4	5	17	9	1.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
<i>Days of</i>													
N wind,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	8
N. W. "	19	14	11	20	12	4	5	3	7	5	10	13	113
W. "	1	1	4	0	0	2	4	1	1	2	3	0	19
S. W. "	9	10	1	3	11	3	5	10	6	3	0	9	70
E. "	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	9
S. E. "	0	3	2	4	2	7	2	2	7	2	3	3	37
E. "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
N. E. "	3	2	8	2	2	8	3	8	3	11	2	2	54

VI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR NEW YORK, N. Y.

Summary of Meteorological Observations made at the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, for the Year 1847. By Pliny Earle, M. D., Resident Physician. Lat. 40° 48' 35" N., Long. 74° 3' 50" W.

Elevation of Barometer above high-water-mark, 166 feet.

1847.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total.
Barometer.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	
Greatest height,	30.70	30.55	30.62	30.65	30.40	30.40	30.40	30.47	30.37	30.86	30.78	30.70	
Least height,	29.20	29.20	29.25	29.57	29.70	29.60	29.23	29.33	29.54	29.54	29.82	29.68	
Average,	30.20	30.17	30.15	30.15	30.12	30.10	30.19	30.18	30.12	30.24	30.24	30.23	
Thermometer													
Highest range,	60	50	59	62	65	63	69	69	63	67	71	64	
Lowest range,	11	11	21	22	36	51	56	54	48	29	12	12	
Average,	32.07	31.65	36.56	48.32	58.67	67.41	74.80	71.19	63.29	52.09	47.31	38.48	
Clear days,	11	5	7	13	11	9	12	8	9	9	6	4	106
Pleasant days,	6	4	7	8	7	10	9	11	6	14	6	4	96
Cloudy days,	8	10	10	6	6	5	6	8	7	5	12	11	96
Rain fall, days	6	8	7	3	5	6	4	4	6	3	4	6	67
Snow fall, days	1	6										1	8
Foggy days,												2	3
Inches of rain,	2.58	2.25	3.70	1.10	1.90	5.30	2.74	3.34	6.31	3.09	2.92	3.74	36.51
Inches of snow,	8	19.5	2									2	31.5
Days of													
N. wind,	1		3	2		1	2		1	2	1	2	16
N. E. "	2	9	3	2	13	2	5	5	8	2	1	4	55
E. "		3			3			1	1	3		2	12
S. E. "	2	1	4	5	3	8	4	6	6	2	3	2	46
S. "	1						1						2
S. W. "	2	5	1	9	2	4	10	3	9	3	7	5	55
W. "	7	2	4		1	5		2	4	4	3	4	36
N. W. "	10	6	10	5	2	5	1	2	6	7	8	5	63
Variable,	6	2	4	5	5	5	7	6	2	5	4	4	57
Calm,			2	1			1			2	2	2	17

VII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.

Lat. 40° 23' N., Long 74° 56' W. By L. H. Parsons.

1. SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1848.

Months.	Thermometer								Barometer.							
	Mean.			Maximum.	Day of M'th.				Mean.			Maximum.	Day of M'th.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		Day of M'th.	Minimum.	Day of M'th.	Range.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		Day of M'th.	Minimum.	Day of M'th.	Range.
1847.	°	°	°	°					inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.		inch.		in.
July,	70.67	34.22	71.96	93.4	18	50	28	43.4	30.03	30.029	30.067	30.22	24	29.81	26	41
August,	67.17	30.92	69.62	89	13	41.4	20	39.4	30.00	30.003	30.002	30.27	25	29.72	6	55
September,	68.91	71.52	61.20	8.4	4	45	29	43.4	29.94	29.972	29.973	30.20	11	29.70	28	50
October,	44.06	50.06	49.35	71.4	1	24	29	47.4	30.08	30.077	30.071	30.73	28	29.45	9	1.23
November,	40.00	54.9	45.41	75.4	9	94	30	65.4	30.086	30.122	30.105	30.61	30	29.63	24	1.01
December,	34.45	44.30	36.71	70	14	20	1	60	30.077	30.053	30.083	30.54	7	29.56	24	.95
1848.																
January,	31.21	39.98	31.06	57	1	4	11	53	30.117	30.117	30.153	30.62	24	29.31	9	1.31
February,	25.62	39.0	30.39	62	23	11.4	13	40.4	29.971	29.931	29.980	30.37	25	29.21	4	1.14
March,	31.29	46.3	35.35	71	31	10	15	61	30.043	30.022	30.006	30.36	2	29.55	10	.81
April,	43.89	62.14	49.04	80	11	26.4	20	5.4	30.097	30.085	30.006	30.65	3	29.68	24	.98
May,	58.71	73.42	61.76	89	20	40	16	49	29.918	29.907	29.891	30.23	1	29.46	11	.75
June,	67.35	82.0	68.34	87	17	42	1	55	29.948	29.934	29.925	30.0	27	29.78	23	.20
Year,	47.75	61.55	52.04	97	17*	4	11†	97	30.029	30.021	30.02	30.7	23†	29.21	46	1.62

* June.

† January.

‡ October.

§ February.

2. WEATHER FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1848.

Months. 1847-8.	Clear.*	Cloudy.*	Rain or snow.	Water, in inches.	Months. 1848.	Clear.*	Cloudy.*	Rain or snow.	Water, in inches.
July, 1847,	2	1	10	6.263	February,	3	5	5	1.312
August,	0	2	8	2.093	March,	2	3	7	2.606
September,	3	6	13	8.458	April,	4	3	6	1.470
October,	4	2	8	4.218	May,	2	2	16	5.200
November,	2	1	6	2.659	June,	3	0	12	3.119
December,	2	3	14	5.167					
January, '48,	1	5	9	2.839	Year,	28	36	114	46.465

* Perfectly clear, or entirely cloudy, during the whole day.

3. ANNUAL MEAN AND EXTREME TEMPERATURE.

Year.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Maxi- mum.	Day.	Mini- mum.	Day.	Range.
1837	47.02	59.28	45.89	91	Aug. 5	6	Feb. 14	85
1838	47.01	57.76	48.58	97½	July 11	0	Dec. 31	97½
1839	50.00	60.03	48.95	95	July 19	1	Jan. 1	94
1840	48.66	59.41	47.19	89½	July 16	-6	Feb. 5	95½
1841	45.41	55.59	46.89	92½	June 8	½	Jan. 4	91½
1842	46.20	57.29	47.52	88	July 27	10	Feb. 17	78
1843	46.40	56.40	47.05	94½	July 2	4½	Dec. 14	90
1844	44.49	57.64	47.49	94	July 14	½	Jan. 29	83½
1845	45.50	58.25	47.86	98½	July 16	3	Feb. 9	95
1846	45.62	58.09	48.05	96	July 11	1	Feb. 27	95
1847	46.25	59.57	49.64	93½	July 18	4	Jan. 13	89½
11 Years,	46.50	57.94	47.64	96½		-6		104½

4. AVERAGE MONTHLY MEAN FOR ELEVEN YEARS, FROM 1837 TO 1847, INCLUSIVE.

Months.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
January,	26.67	36.29	29.30
February,	25.35	35.04	28.01
March,	33.18	45.62	37.68
April,	44.50	56.29	47.09
May,	56.21	68.57	55.79
June,	65.25	76.86	63.39
July,	70.59	82.63	68.64
August,	68.10	79.02	67.63
September,	59.04	71.60	59.35
October,	44.69	58.51	47.40
November,	36.00	47.09	39.16
December,	27.63	36.42	30.22

VIII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

Summary of the Meteorological Observations made at the National Observatory, Washington, D. C., North Lat. 38° 53' 39" 25", Long. West of Greenwich, 77° 3' 30". From January 1st to December 31st, 1847. By Lieut. M. F. Maury.

Months.	Means of the Barometer.					Means of External Therm.			
	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Range.	Monthly Mean.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.
1847.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°
January, .	30.204	30.069	30.087	.145	30.117	31.1	40.3	32.9	34.8
February, .	30.060	29.978	30.017	.082	30.018	35.4	43.1	36.6	38.4
March, .	30.062	30.014	30.065	.046	30.044	41.9	46.9	39.3	43.4
April, .	30.008	29.933	29.960	.075	29.957	56.5	65.9	52.3	59.6
May, .	29.983	29.934	29.946	.049	29.954	64.3	71.7	61.5	65.8
June, .	30.002	29.998	29.977	.025	29.992	72.9	78.4	69.7	74.0
July, .	30.053	30.013	30.027	.040	30.031	78.4	83.8	73.9	78.7
August, .	30.062	30.024	30.032	.038	30.039	75.1	80.1	70.6	75.3
September, .	30.016	29.972	30.033	.061	30.007	67.6	74.3	64.5	68.8
October, .	30.109	30.058	30.085	.051	30.084	54.0	62.1	50.8	55.8
November, .	30.175	30.110	30.157	.065	30.147	47.4	54.9	46.3	49.5
December, .	30.142	30.094	30.087	.055	30.108	38.2	44.7	40.0	40.2
Annual Mean,	30.073	30.015	30.039	.061	30.042	55.1	62.4	53.2	56.9

2. WINDS AND CLOUDS.

Months.	Force of the Wind, 0—6.				Quantity of Clouds, 0—10.				Depth of rain in inches.
	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	
1847									
January, .	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.9	2.010
February, .	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	5.2	7.4	5.2	5.3	5.220
March, .	2.3	2.9	2.0	2.4	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.3	2.177
April, .	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.3	5.4	5.8	4.7	5.3	0.310
May, .	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.0	5.7	6.2	3.2	5.0	1.313
June, .	1.9	2.5	1.6	2.0	5.7	5.5	4.6	5.6	2.516
July, .	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.9	5.7	7.3	5.4	6.5	3.031
August, .	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.4	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.3	2.791
September, .	1.9	2.5	1.5	2.0	5.5	5.5	4.3	5.6	4.785
October, .	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.7	4.4	5.1	3.5	4.3	5.839
November, .	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.7	2.248
December, .	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	5.6	6.9	5.1	6.2	2.470
Annual Mean,	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	5.0	5.5	4.8	5.8	35.811

In the mode of notation used for the winds and clouds, for the former, 0 denotes a perfect calm, and 6 the greatest violence of the wind. For the latter, 0 denotes a sky without any clouds, and 10 a sky completely overcast.

IX. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT CHAPEL HILL.

Lat. 35° 54' 21" N. Long. 79° 17' 30" W.

By James Phillips, Prof. Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.

Months.	Barometer.				Thermometer attached.			
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.
1847.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	°	°
June,	29.739	29.790	29.738	29.738	67.0	70.2	76.8	71.3
July,	29.763	29.779	29.771	29.771	69.6	74.5	82.2	73.6
August,	29.723	29.746	29.737	29.736	69.2	73.9	79.9	73.1
September,	29.676	29.706	29.692	29.687	63.9	70.4	77.1	68.7
October,	29.764	29.797	29.774	29.767	53.7	60.6	69.9	59.8
November,	29.797	29.829	29.812	29.804	50.7	55.8	63.9	56.4
December,	29.774	29.798	29.780	29.776	40.6	45.7	53.1	45.8
1848.								
January,	29.816	29.837	29.811	29.799	39.5	46.3	56.5	45.7
February,	29.810	29.839	29.816	29.818	40.7	45.4	52.1	45.8
March,	29.691	29.675	29.693	29.638	45.2	52.4	61.5	52.6
April,	29.754	29.786	29.754	29.756	52.1	60.6	70.2	59.6
May,	29.625	29.653	29.629	29.622	63.0	70.2	77.8	69.3
Mean,	29.727+	29.752	29.734	29.730	54.6	60.5	69.4	60.1

Months.	Thermometer detached.					Clearness fr 0 to 10.				Rainy days.	Cloudy days.	Clear days.
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mo'n'ly Mean.	Sunrise	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.			
1847.	°	°	°	°	°							
June,	67.2	71.5	78.3	70.9	72.1240	3.5	3.1	3.3	4.2	9	30	0
July,	69.2	75.1	81.2	72.5	74.5032	3.5	3.2	3.5	5.4	3	31	0
August,	68.2	73.7	78.5	71.5	72.9355	2.5	2.7	2.0	4.0	9	31	0
September,	61.9	70.4	76.0	67.1	68.8543	4.1	5.3	4.0	7.7	7	28	2
October,	49.7	59.5	68.1	57.5	58.7218	6.3	6.1	6.0	7.3	3	23	8
November,	47.4	54.3	62.0	52.2	54.2208	5.1	4.8	4.6	6.1	5	24	6
December,	37.7	44.4	49.8	42.6	43.6411	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.8	8	26	6
1848.												
January,	38.1	44.8	52.5	42.5	43.9839	4.2	4.7	5.5	6.2	4	24	7
February,	37.5	44.0	49.5	42.4	43.3621	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.6	9	26	1
March,	41.9	50.9	58.7	49.5	50.2500	3.7	4.5	4.0	5.3	4	30	1
April,	49.7	59.7	67.4	58.6	58.1292	4.7	4.9	4.0	6.4	4	26	4
May,	61.7	69.7	76.7	67.7	65.9597	4.9	4.6	3.7	5.3	8	28	3
Mean,	52.3+	59.7+	66.5+	57.8+	58.1404+	4.1	4.3	3.9	6.4	73	329	37

First frost, 15th October. Frogs singing, 29th January. *Prunus chicasa* and *Houstonia carulea* in flower, 19th March. Peach blossomed, 21st March. Pear in bloom, 24th, and *Cercis Canadensis*, 31st March; apple and cherry, 1st April. First martin, 23d March. Whip-poor-will singing, 11th April.

Hottest day, 26th July:—

Barometer, sunrise, 29.728; 9 A. M. 29.712; 3 P. M. 29.670; 9 P. M. 29.664. Mean, 29.6935.
Attached ther " 76. " 82. " 91. " 79.5. " 82.125.
Detached ther. " 76. " 82. " 90. " 78. " 81.5.

Coldest day, 26th December:—

Barometer, sunrise, 29.772; 9 A. M. 29.924; 3 P. M. 29.924; 9 P. M. 29.926. Mean, 29.899.
Attached ther. " 24. " 28. " 37.5 " 24.5. " 26.5.
Detached ther " 19. " 23. " 30. " 20. " 23.

X. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

For the Year ending May, 1849. By Dr. John F. Posey.

1. BAROMETER.

Barometer 43 feet above half-tide in the river.

Months.	Highest.			Lowest.			Monthly Mean.				
	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
1847.		inch.	inch.	inch.		inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
June,	27	30.15	30.15	30.10	11	29.85	29.81	29.80	30.03	29.99	29.98
July,	19	.21	.30	.21	27	.95	.86	.80	.02	30.02	30.01
August,	10	.15	.16	.11	6	.65	.60	.55†	29.99	29.98	29.98
September,	16	.06	.07	.05	19	.61	.76	.78	.97	.93	.92
October,	29	.34	.36	.39	9	.74	.68	.73	30.03	30.00	30.01
November,	17	.29	.26	.31	24	.82	.78	.80	.11	.08	.10
December,	27	.36	.36	.36	13	30.03	.82	.66	.10	.06	.06
1848.											
January,	11	.39	.33	.33	27	29.82	.77	.83	.11	.08	.10
February,	13	.31	.29	.27	4	.71	.66	.66	.00	29.96	29.99
March,	6	.30	.27	.24	9	.81	.73	.67	.06	30.04	30.06
April,	3	.39	.40*	.40	8	.78	.72	.69	.06	.04	.05
May,	15	.12	.20	.20	10	.85	.74	.77	29.97	29.94	29.86
Annual Mean.									30.04	30.01	30.01

* Highest.

† Lowest.

2. THERMOMETER.

Months.	Highest.			Lowest.				Monthly Mean.			Rain Gauge. Inches.	Rainy Days	
	Day	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.			7 P. M.
1847.													
June,	29	76	95	80	12	71	88	83	75.6	86.2	75.3	3.725	8
July,	14	78	94	80	3	67	77	76	74.6	85.3	79.8	20.430	11
August,	19	77	93	86	7	70	86	82	75.4	85.9	80.9	12.815	11
September,	6	74	88	83	31	61	81	73	70.2	81.6	76.2	5.180	9
October,	17	61	84	70	28	46	59	54	59.9	78.3	69.4	1.40	1
November,	6	60	83	72	27	39	47	36	55.2	69.3	62.3	1.540	3
December,	11	60	79	62	17	24	46	36	42.1	59.6	48.5	.730	4
1848.													
January,	31	62	76	65	11	27	50	45	45.0	64.1	52.5	.625	3
February,	21	62	81	64	7	23†	51	38	47.3	63.1	53.4	2.985	7
March,	29	64	89	70	16	30	50	35	52.4	72.4	59.3	.100	1
April,	12	62	92	72	20	48	63	55	59.6	76.4	65.1	1.630	6
May,	6	72	97*	80	13	55	80	66	70.4	82.7	75.7	9.635	9
Annual Mean,									60.7	73.7	66.5	59.525	73

* Highest, May 6, 1848,

† Lowest, February 21,

Range,

97°

23

74°

XI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR NATCHEZ, Miss.

Annual Mean of the Thermometer, Barometer, and Weather, for 1847.

Lat. 31° 34', Long. 91° 24' 42" W. By Henry Tooley, Sen.

Months.	Thermometer			Barometer.			Rain. Weather			Prevailing Winds. Courses							
	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	Inches.	Clear days	Cloudy days	Rainy days	S.	S. W.	S. E.	E.	N.	N. E.	N. W.
1847				inch.	inch.	inch.											
January,	45.2	47.3	51.6	30.095	29.918	29.839	4.90	4	20	7	11	3	5	6	11	0	3
February,	49.9	53.3	58.3	29.751	29.806	29.761	10.58	8	15	7	15	1	10	5	4	0	2
March,	51.8	58.9	62.7	29.889	29.909	29.862	4.17	9	12	10	15	7	10	4	11	0	1
April,	64.5	71.9	79.8	29.863	29.814	29.704	2.11	3	23	4	15	3	6	7	5	3	1
May,	68.9	71.8	80.4	29.751	29.767	29.736	8.42	4	22	5	9	1	4	8	14	4	3
June,	74.6	82.9	85.5	29.816	29.811	29.784	4.05	1	20	9	20	7	4	3	6	0	2
July,	75.1	81.7	84.4	29.789	29.810	29.762	16.42	0	15	16	24	12	6	8	6	0	9
August,	76.0	81.4	86.1	29.820	29.816	29.807	1.88	1	24	8	10	6	5	7	15	0	2
September,	77.5	81.6	81.6	29.798	29.786	29.747	5.19	4	23	4	6	1	5	11	12	7	7
October,	61.0	67.4	74.0	29.824	29.831	29.835	1.75	10	17	4	7	4	7	9	11	5	4
November,	53.7	60.1	64.2	29.996	29.911	29.811	4.85	8	16	7	12	1	5	8	8	2	7
December,	45.5	51.1	56.1	29.932	30.265	29.965	11.00	13	10	5	12	4	2	5	12	1	5
Ann. Mean,	60.9	67.3	72.1	29.945	29.870	29.801	75.32	53	215	87	156	50	63	75	125	22	52
	21	24	32														
	78	86	92														

Coldest day, January 7th.

Lowest Barometer 29.522, March 12th.

Hottest day, August 5th.

Highest " 30.360, January 21st.

XII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR BLOOMINGTON, Iowa.

For the Year 1847. By T. S. Parvin.

Months.	Thermometer				Barometer				Weather.								Winds.			
	Mean Temp.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean height	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Clear days	Cloudy days	Variable days	Rainy days.	Rain in inch.	Snowy days	Snow in inch.		N. E.	S. E.	N. W.	S. W.
1847.					inch.	inch.	inch.	in.												
January,	12.2	40	-23	63	29.22	29.8	28.6	1.2	19	9	3			5	7.6	4	1	12	8	21
February,	26.2	56	-10	66	29	5	7	8	14	11	3	2	5	5	6.1	5	2	8	12	17
March,	29.4	66	0	66	30	6	9	7	17	2	12	4	2.8	3	1.4	7	4	12	8	21
April,	49.1	86	13	73	32	7	8	9	20	4	6	6	3.3			7	5	14	4	20
May,	55.9	87	30	57	25	5	9	6	14	9	8	5	3.5			6	10	5	10	27
June,	62.4	86	40	46	21	4	29.0	4	20	4	6	7	4.6			6	8	8	9	24
July,	69.5	92	42	50	29	4	1	3	26	5	5	1	1.2			2	14	1	14	29
August,	65.2	86	42	44	31	5	1	4	17	3	11	7	3.3			15	6	10	30	1
September,	59.8	84	36	48	25	6	10	5	23	3	4	2	2.1			3	14	7	6	25
October,	47.8	86	8	78	29	7	10	7	17	6	8	6	1.2	1	1	7	9	5	10	22
November,	33.5	74	7	67	63	7	29.7	1.0	14	11	5	6	3.0	4	4.5	7	3	6	14	23
December,	25.2	63	-10	73	34	8	9	9	16	10	5	2	.6	3	4.0	2	7	6	16	26
Year,	44.5	92	-23	115	29.30	29.8	28.6	1.2	217	72	76	58	26.1	21	24.0	58	92	94	121	234

Warmest day, 89° F, July 17th. Coldest day, -11° F, January 10th. Highest temperature, 92° F, July 17th. Lowest, -23° F, January 10th. Mean, 44° F. Range, 115°.

Mississippi opened, March 19th; closed, December 15th.

XIII. FROSTS AND SNOWS, AND FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES, IN LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., FOR NINE YEARS.

By L. H. Parsons.

Years.	First and Last Frosts and Snows.				Depth of Snow in inches.	Flowering of Fruit-trees.		
	First Frost in Autumn.	Last Frost in Spring.	First Snow in Autumn.	Last Snow in Spring.		Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
1839-40	Sept. 14	April 21		Mar. 24	18			April 16
1840-1	" 13	May 4	Nov 18	April 14	16			May 11
1841-2	Oct. 2	June 12	" 2	Mar. 30	21	Mar. 27		April 12
1842-3	Sept. 21	" 2	" 16	April 7	29	April 30	May 3	May 10
1843-4	" 28	May 13	" 7	Mar. 30	26	" 14	April 17	April 19
1844-5	" 23	" 31	Oct. 30	April 8	26	" 3	" 11	" 19
1845-6	" 22	" 20	Nov. 29	" 13	39	" 19	" 19	" 24
1846-7	" 28	" 18	" 24	" 13	29	" 22	" 26	May 4
1847-8	Oct. 3	June 1	Dec. 16	" 19	10	" 10	" 21	April 23

XIV. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES IN 1848.

Places.	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Saco, Me., . . .		May 15	May 20
Cambridge, Mass., . . .	May 5	May 10	May 15
Montpelier, Vt., . . .		May 10	May 20
New Haven, Conn., . . .	April 29	May 1	May 10
Lambertville, N. J., . . .	April 10	April 21	April 23
Perth Amboy, N. J., . . .	April 16	April 23	May 1
Philadelphia, Penn., . . .	April 23	April 28	May 3
King George C. H., Va., . . .	April 1-8	April 8-8	April 15-20
Natchez, Miss., . . .	January 26	Plum, Jan. 23	March 27
Bloomington, Iowa, . . .	April 16	April 16	April 23
Sandusky, Ohio, . . .	April 12	April 21	May 1
Madison, Wisc., . . .	May 4	May 2	May 4

XV. FLOWERING OF TREES, SHRUBS, &c., AT NATCHEZ, Miss., IN 1843.

*Furnished the American Almanac by Wm. P. Mellen, Esq. **

Day of the Month.	Name of Tree, &c.	Day of the Month.	Name of Tree, &c.	Day of the Month.	Name of Tree, &c.
Jan. 1	Sweet Violet.	Feb. 19	Quince-trees.	Mar. 6	Cinnamon Rose.
" 3	White Hyacinth.	" 20	Strawberries.	" 6	Duchess of Modena.
" 8	Narcissus.	" 20	Nectarines.	" 12	Burr Rose.
" 18	Verbena.	" 20	Glory of France (rose).	" 14	Pomegranate (bear'g).
" 18	Arbor Vitæ.	" 20	Cherokee Rose.	" 15	Indian Pink.
" 19	Periwinkle.	" 21	Running Purple Rose.	" 16	Pink.
" 19	Cedar.	" 24	Pink Cluster Rose.	" 19	Gravelle.
" 23	Plum.	" 24	Flowering Almond.	" 25	Arabian Honey-suckle.
" 23	Jonquille.	" 24	Yellow Lady-Banks.	" 26	Yellow do.
" 23	Small Purple Flag.	" 25	Woodbine.	Apr. 1	China Trees.
" 25	Peach.	" 25	Pink Tea-Rose.	" 3	Catalpa.
" 26	Yellow Rose.	" 28	Heliotrope.	" 4	Geo. the Fourth Rose.
Feb. 5	Purple Hyacinth.	" 28	Blue Flox.	" 4	York & Lan. Rose.
" 11	Yellow Jasmine.	" 28	Larkspur.	" 19	Yellow Lily
" 11	White Flag.	Mar. 1	White Tea-Rose.	" 21	Magnolia Grandiflora.
" 11	Laura Mundi.	" 1	Wild Plum.	June 6	Tiger Lily.
" 11	Almond (bearing).	" 1	Red Bael.	" 6	Tube Rose.
" 11	Purple Magnolia.	" 1	Mountain Laurel.	" 6	Crape Myrtle.
" 17	Blackberry Rose.	" 6	White Lady-Banks.	" 6	Yellow do.

* The winter at Natchez was unusually mild.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC,
FOR
1849.

PART II.

UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

		Term Began.	Term Ended.
1. George Washington,	Virginia,	April 30, 1789,	March 3, 1797.
2. John Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1797,	March 3, 1801.
3. Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	March 4, 1801,	March 3, 1809.
4. James Madison,	Virginia,	March 4, 1809,	March 3, 1817.
5. James Monroe,	Virginia,	March 4, 1817,	March 3, 1825.
6. John Quincy Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1825,	March 3, 1829.
7. Andrew Jackson,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1829,	March 3, 1837.
8. Martin Van Buren,	New York,	March 4, 1837,	March 3, 1841.
9. William Henry Harrison,*	Ohio,	March 4, 1841,	April 4, 1841.
10. John Tyler,	Virginia,	April 4, 1841,	March 3, 1845.
11. James Knox Polk,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1845.	

I. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE 15th Presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1845; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1849.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee,	<i>President,</i>	Salary. \$ 25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	5,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive department* of the government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Salary. \$ 6,000
Robert J. Walker,	Mississippi,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000
Villiam L. Marcy,	New York,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000
John Y. Mason,	Virginia,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000
David Johnson,	Tennessee,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	6,000
Mac Toucey,	Connecticut,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	4,000

* Died in office.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

James Buchanan, *Secretary*.

	Salary.		\$
Wm. S. Derrick, <i>Acting Chief Clerk,</i>	\$ 2,000	Robert Greenhow, <i>Translator,</i>	\$1
		George Hill, <i>Librarian and Commission-clerk,</i>	1
<i>Diplomatic Bureau.</i>		<i>Patent Office.</i>	
William Hunter, Jr., <i>Clerk,</i>	1,500	Edmund Burke, <i>Com. Pat.,</i>	3
Alex. H. Derrick, <i>do.</i>	1,600	H. H. Sylvester, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1
Francis Markoe, <i>do.</i>	1,400	W. P. N. Fitzgerald,	2
W. C. Zantzinger, <i>do.</i>	900	Charles G. Page,	2
<i>Consular Bureau.</i>		Henry B. Renwick,	2
Robert S. Chew, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,400	Leonard D. Gale,	2
Sam. L. Gouverneur, <i>do.</i>	1,400	Jona. H. Lane,	1
<i>Domestic Bureau.</i>		Samuel Cooper,	1
A. J. Glossbrenner, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,400	Wm. B. Storms,	1
Lund Washington, Jr., <i>do.</i>	1,400	Titian R. Peale,	1
W. C. Reddall, <i>do.</i>	1,000	A. L. McIntire, <i>Draughtsman,</i>	1
Wm. E. Stubbs, <i>do.</i>	800	A. B. Stoughton, <i>Machinist,</i>	1
Edward Stubbs, <i>Disbur. Agent,</i>	1,450	E. G. Smith, <i>Agricultural Clerk,</i>	1

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Robert J. Walker, *Secretary*.

McC. Young, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000	<i>Treasurer's Office.</i>	
<i>Comptrollers.</i>		William Selden, <i>Treasurer,</i>	3
James W. McCulloh, <i>1st Comp.,</i>	3,500	W. B. Randolph, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1
James Larned, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	<i>Assistant Treasurers.</i>	
Albion K. Parris, <i>2d Comp.,</i>	3,000	Henry Hubbard, <i>Boston,</i>	2
J. M. Brodhead, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	Wm. C. Bouck, <i>New York,</i>	4
<i>Auditors.</i>		Jas. R. Snowden, <i>Philadelphia,</i>	2
Wm. Collins, <i>1st Auditor,</i>	3,000	Wm. Laval, <i>Charleston,</i>	2
Geo. H. Jones, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	J. R. Macmurdo, <i>New Orleans,</i>	2
J. M. McCalla, <i>2d Auditor,</i>	3,000	George Penn, <i>St. Louis,</i>	2
J. F. Polk, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	<i>Register's Office.</i>	
Peter Hagner, <i>3d Auditor,</i>	3,000	Daniel Graham, <i>Register,</i>	3
Jas. Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	Mich. Nourse, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1
Aaron O. Dayton, <i>4th Auditor,</i>	3,000	<i>Solicitor's Office.</i>	
Th. H. Gillis, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	Ransom H. Gillet, <i>Solicitor,</i>	3
S. Pleasanton, <i>5th Auditor,</i>	3,000	B. F. Pleasants, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1
Thomas Muston, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700		

Land Office.

Salary.

	Salary.		
Richard M. Young, <i>Com. Gen.</i> ,	\$ 3,000	John Wilson, <i>Chief Clerk of Surveys,</i>	\$ 1,800
S. H. Laughlin, <i>Recorder,</i>	2,000	James Knox Walker, <i>Secretary to sign Land Patents,</i>	1,500
John Robb, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,800		
Jos. S. Wilson, <i>Chief Clerk of Private Land Claims,</i>	1,800		

WAR DEPARTMENT.

William L. Marcy, *Secretary.*Arch. Campbell, Jr., *Ch. Clerk,* 2,000*Subsistence Bureau.**Bureau of Indian Affairs.*G. Gibson, *Brev. Brig. Gen. & Com. Gen. of Subsistence.*William Medill, *Commissioner,* 3,000John C. Casey, *Capt. & Assist. Com.*John T. Cochran, *Chief Clerk,* 1,700Richard Gott, *Chief Clerk,* 1,600*Pension Bureau.**Medical & Surgical Bureau.*Jas. L. Edwards, *Commissioner,* 2,500Thomas Lawson, *Surg. Gen.,* 2,500Geo. W. Crump, *Chief Clerk,* 1,600H. L. Heiskell, *Surgeon.*R. Johnson, *Chief Clerk,* 1,150*Adjutant-General.**Engineer Bureau.*Roger Jones, *Adjutant-General.*J. G. Totten, *Col. & Chief Engineer.*John M. Hepburn, *Chief Clerk,* 1,200F. A. Smith, *Capt. & Assist. Eng.*F. N. Barbarin, *Chief Clerk,* 1,200*Quartermaster's Bureau.**Topographical Bureau.*T. S. Jesup, *Brev. Maj. Gen. & Q. M. Gen.*John J. Abert, *Col. & Chief Top. Eng.*Wm. A. Gordon, *Prin. Clerk,* 1,600W. H. Swift, *Capt. & Assist. Eng.*Geo. Thompson, *Chief Clerk,* 1,400*Pay Bureau.**Ordnance Bureau.*N. Towson, *Brev. Br. Gen. & Paymaster-General.*Geo. Talcott, *Col. in charge of Bur.*Nathaniel Fry, *Chief Clerk,* 1,700W. Maynadier, *Capt. & Assist.*Geo. Bender, *Chief Clerk,* 1,200

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

John Y. Mason, *Secretary.*

Robert W. Young, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
Joseph Smith, <i>Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Navy Yards,</i>	3,500
Lewis Warrington, <i>do. do.</i>	<i>Ordnance and Hydrography,</i> 3,500
Chas W. Skinner, <i>do. do.</i>	<i>Construct. Repairs & Equip.,</i> 3,000
Gideon Welles, <i>do. do.</i>	<i>Provisions and Clothing,</i> 3,000

	Salary.
Thomas Harris, <i>Chief of the Bureau of Med. and Surg. Instruments,</i>	\$ 2,500
Alex. D. Bache, <i>Superintendent of the Coast Survey,</i>	6,000

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Cave Johnson, *Postmaster-General.*

Selah R. Hobbie, <i>1st Assistant Postmaster-Gen., Contract Office,</i>	2,500
Wm. J. Brown, <i>2d do. do. do., Appointment Office,</i>	2,500
John Marron, <i>3d do. do. do.,</i>	2,500
Wm. H. Dundas, <i>Chief Clerk, Post-Office Department,</i>	2,000
Peter G. Washington, <i>Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office,</i>	3,000
E. G. Eastman, <i>Chief Clerk of the Auditor,</i>	2,000
Charles Douglass, <i>Commissioner of Public Buildings,</i>	2,000

POSTMASTERS IN THE CHIEF TOWNS AND CITIES.

[Corrected in the Post-Office Department, August 10, 1848.]

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Augusta, Me.	A. R. Nichols.	Nashua, N. H.	Ch's P. Danforth.
Bangor, Me.	Isaac C. Haynes.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Neh. Moses.
Bath, Me.	Thomas Eaton.	Bennington, Vt.	Edward Rice.
Brunswick, Me.	T. S. McLellan.	Brattleboro', Vt.	F. N. Palmer.
Calais, Me.	J. C. Washburn.	Burlington, Vt.	William Noble.
Castine, Me.	Charles Rogers.	Middlebury, Vt.	Edw. D. Barber.
Eastport, Me.	Oliver Shead.	Montpelier, Vt.	Geo. W. Read.
Hallowell, Me.	David H. Goodno.	Rutland, Vt.	J. C. Dexter.
*Portland, Me.	N. L. Woodbury.	Windsor, Vt.	J. M. Thorndike.
Robbinston, Me.	Jas. M. Balkam.	Amherst, Mass.	Seth Nims.
Saco, Me.	Bowen C. Greene.	Andover, Mass.	Samuel Phillips.
Thomaston, Me.	Samuel Fuller.	*Boston, Mass.	Nath'l Greene.
Waterville, Me.	E. L. Getchell.	Cambridge, Mass.	T. J. Whittemore.
Charlestown, N. H.	Matthew Tole.	Charlestown, Ms.	Wm. Sawyer.
Concord, N. H.	Jos. Robinson.	Dedham, Mass.	Elisha Thayer.
Dover, N. H.	Thos. Stackpole.	Greenfield, Mass.	D. N. Carpenter.
Exeter, N. H.	Jerem. Dearborn.	Lawrence, Mass.	G. A. Waldo.
Hanover, N. H.	Alfred Morse.	Lowell, Mass.	Stephen S. Seavy.
Keene, N. H.	Wm. L. Foster.	Lynn, Mass.	Benj. Mudge.
Manchester, N. H.	W. F. Lane.	Nantucket, Mass.	Geo. F. Worth.

* The offices marked thus (*) are the distributing offices.

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
New Bedford, Ms.	Edw. W. Greene.	Rome, N. Y.	J. Hathaway.
Newburyport, Ms.	Stephen Ilsley.	Saratoga Sp., N. Y.	Thos. J. Marvin.
Northampton, Ms.	Amos H. Bullen.	Schenectady, N. Y.	James M. Bouck.
Pittsfield, Mass.	Phineas Allen, Jr.	Sharon, N. Y.	Wm. Van Valkenburgh.
Plymouth, Mass.	Ephraim Spooner.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Wm. W. Teall.
Salem, Mass.	Benj. F. Browne.	Troy, N. Y.	George R. Davis.
Sandwich, Mass.	Z. R. Hinckly.	Utica, N. Y.	A. G. Dauby.
Springfield, Mass.	Harvey Chapin.	West Point, N. Y.	Mary Berard.
Taunton, Mass.	Ch. R. Vickery.	Whitehall, N. Y.	Atherton Hall.
Ware, Mass.	Addison Sanford.	Burlington, N. J.	Jos. L. Wright.
Williamstown, Ms.	John S. Gray.	Newark, N. J.	Wilson Knott.
Worcester, Mass.	M. L. Fisher.	N. Brunswick, N. J.	John Simpson.
Newport, R. I.	Jos. Joslen.	Paterson, N. J.	Wm. D. Quinn.
Pawtucket, R. I.	F. A. Sumner.	Princeton, N. J.	W. R. Murphy.
*Providence, R. I.	W. B. Sayles.	Trenton, N. J.	Joseph Justice.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Philo F. Barnum.	Carlisle, Pa.	Geo. Sanderson.
*Hartford, Conn.	Normand Lyman.	Chambersb'g, Pa.	John McClintock.
Litchfield, Conn.	R. M. Woodruff.	Easton, Pa.	John S. Hirster.
Middletown, Ct.	Allen May.	*Erie, Pa.	Robert Cochran.
New Haven, Ct.	Ed. A. Mitchell.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Isaac G. McKinley.
New London, Ct.	Stanly G. Trott.	Holidaysburg, Pa.	John Gorley.
Norwich, Conn.	W. L'Hommedieu.	Lancaster, Pa.	Mary Dickson.
*Albany, N. Y.	Jas. D. Wasson.	Meadville, Pa.	J. J. Douglass.
Auburn, N. Y.	Amos S. Rathbun.	*Northumberland, Pa.	John W. Miles.
Batavia, N. Y.	F. Follett.	*Philadelphia, Pa.	Geo. F. Lehman.
Bingh'pton, N. Y.	John H. H. Park.	*Pittsburg, Pa.	Cham. McKibbin.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Henry C. Conklin.	Pottsville, Pa.	Daniel Krebs.
*Buffalo, N. Y.	Henry K. Smith.	Reading, Pa.	John K. Wright.
Canandaigua, N. Y.	Thos. B. Hahn.	Uniontown, Pa.	Armstr'g Hadden.
Catskill, N. Y.	W. W. Van Loan.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	E. B. Collins.
Cooperst'n, N. Y.	Robert Davis.	Dover, Del.	Henry Cole.
Elmira, N. Y.	Levi J. Cooley.	Newcastle, Del.	Hetty Ritchie.
Geneva, N. Y.	Geo. M. Horton.	Wilmington, Del.	Wm. R. Sellers.
Hudson, N. Y.	Paul D. Carrique.	Annapolis, Md.	Martin F. Revell.
Ithaca, N. Y.	J. M. McCormick.	*Baltimore, Md.	Jas. M. Buchanan.
Lockport, N. Y.	H. W. Scovel.	Cumberland, Md.	Jacob Fetchtig.
Newburg, N. Y.	James Belknap.	Frederick, Md.	John Rigney.
*New York, N. Y.	Robert H. Morris.	Hagerstown, Md.	C. Hilliard.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Luke Baldwin.	Georgetown, D. C.	H. W. Tilley.
Oswego, N. Y.	D. P. Brewster.	*Washington, D. C.	Chas. K. Gardner.
Owego, N. Y.	S. B. Leonard.	Abingdon, Va.	J. K. Gibson.
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Levi Platt.	Alexandria, Va.	Daniel Bryan.
Po'keepsie, N. Y.	Egbert B. Killey.	Charlottesv'e, Va.	T. Wayt.
Rochester, N. Y.	Henry Campbell.	Clarksburg, Va.	H. G. Johnson.

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Fredericksburg, Va.	R. T. Thom.	Donaldsonv'e, La.	Andrew Gregory.
*Kanawha C.H., Va.	James A. Lewis.	*Nachitoches, La.	Thos. H. Aivery.
Lynchburg, Va.	Robert Cawthon.	*New Orleans, La.	Alex. G. Penn.
*Norfolk, Va.	Alexander Galt.	Austin, Tex.	Samuel G. Haynie.
*Petersburg, Va.	Wm. N. Friend.	Corpus Christi, Tex.	W. P. Aubry.
Richmond, Va.	Thos. B. Bigger.	*Galveston, Tex.	R. D. Johnson.
*Wheeling, Va.	Alex. Newman.	Houston, Tex.	M. K. Snell.
Winchester, Va.	Henry F. Baker.	Fort Gibson, Ark.	Wm. P. Denckla.
*Ashville, N. C.	Montraville Patton.	Little Rock, Ark.	Lambert Reardon.
Fayetteville, N. C.	John McRae.	Columbia, Tenn.	Jeremiah Cherry.
Greensboro', N. C.	Wilson S. Hill.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Sam. W. Bell, Jr.
Hillsboro', N. C.	James M. Palmer.	*Memphis, Tenn.	M. B. Winchester.
Newbern, N. C.	W. G. Bryan.	Murfreesboro', Ten.	G. T. Henderson.
*Raleigh, N. C.	Wm. White.	*Nashville, Tenn.	L. P. Cheatham.
Wilmington, N. C.	Daniel Dickson.	*Cumb'd Gap, Ky.	Wm. Dickinson.
Camden, S. C.	J. N. Gamewell.	Frankfort, Ky.	Ben. F. Johnson.
*Charleston, S. C.	Alfred Huger.	Lexington, Ky.	Joseph Ficklin.
Columbia, S. C.	James B. Glass.	*Louisville, Ky.	Thomas J. Read.
Georgetown, S. C.	Wm. McNulty.	*Maysville, Ky.	Rich. H. Stanton.
*Yorkville, S. C.	Samuel Melton.	Chillicothe, Ohio,	J. R. Anderson.
Athens, Ga.	John Crawford.	*Cincinnati, Ohio,	Geo. Crawford.
*Augusta, Ga.	E. B. Glascock.	Cleveland, Ohio,	T. P. Spencer.
*Columbus, Ga.	John Forsyth.	*Columbus, Ohio,	Samuel Medary.
Darien, Ga.	Jacob Hutson.	Dayton, Ohio,	J. W. McCorkle.
Macon, Ga.	Thos. L. Ross.	Marietta, Ohio,	A. L. Guitteaw.
Milledgeville, Ga.	E. Daggett.	Newark, Ohio,	Daniel Humphreys.
*Savannah, Ga.	G. Schley.	Sandusky, Ohio,	Elijah Brink.
Apalachicola, Fa.	Joseph S. May.	Steubenville, Oh.	W. O'Neal.
Key West, Fa.	Jos. C. Whalton.	*Toledo, Ohio,	Tru. C. Evarts.
Pensacola, Fa.	H. Kelly.	Zanesville, Ohio,	Israel Hoge.
Tallahassee, Fa.	Miles Nash.	Adrian, Mich.	Abel Whitney.
Florence, Ala.	Geo. W. Sneed.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	F. J. B. Crane.
Greensboro', Ala.	A. Stollenwerck.	*Detroit, Mich.	John S. Bagg.
*Huntsville, Ala.	W. A. Nunnally.	Jackson, Mich.	Wilbur F. Storey.
Mobile, Ala.	T. L. Toulmin.	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Alexis Ransom.
*Montgomery, Ala.	Neil Blue.	Pontiac, Mich.	S. W. Denton.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Wm. D. Marrast.	Evansville, Ind.	B. F. Dupuy.
*Tuscumbia, Ala.	Jonas J. Bell.	*Indianapolis, Ind.	Livings'n Dunlap.
Jackson, Miss.	C. R. Dickson.	Lafayette, Ind.	Jacob Walker.
*Natchez, Miss.	Woodson Wren.	Madison, Ind.	Rolla Doolittle.
Pass Christian, Mi.	Sarah A. Hiern.	New Albany, Ind.	Calvin W. Ruter.
Port Gibson, Miss.	J. C. Melchior.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Steph. G. Dodge.
*Vicksburg, Miss.	N. D. Coleman.	*Vincennes, Ind.	Elihu Stout.
Baton Rouge, La.	Hugh T. Waddill.	Alton, Ill.	Timothy Souther.

Locality.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Chicago, Ill.	Hart L. Stewart.	Independence, Mo.	G. W. Buchanan.
St. Louis, Ill.	J. L. Slaymaker.	Jefferson Bar., Mo.	Geo. Stevenson.
Springfield, Ill.	Wm. M. Happy.	Jefferson City, Mo.	Abr'm Falkerson.
St. Charles, Ill.	J. D. Spindle.	*St. Louis, Mo.	John M. Wimer.
St. Louis, Ill.	W. H. Fessenden.	Bloomington, Io.	George Earll.
St. Paul, Ill.	S. W. Rogers.	Madison, Wisc.	David Holt, Jr.
St. Louis, Ill.	Jos. B. Barger.	Milwaukie, Wisc.	Josiah A. Noonan.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS IN THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

[Corrected in the Treasury Department, July 27th, 1848.]

Locality.	Collectors.	Ports.	Collectors.
Albany, Me.	Daniel Emery.	Alburgh, Vt.	R. G. Hopkinson.
Andover, Me.	J'n C. Humphreys.	Fairfield, Ct.	Wm. S. Pomeroy.
Bath, Me.	Alfred Marshall.	Middletown, Ct.	Philip Sage.
Belfast, Me.	B. H. Bridgham.	New Haven, Ct.	Norris Wilcox.
Boston, Me.	Bion Bradbury.	New London, Ct.	Thomas Mussey.
Bowdoin, Me.	Jos. H. Jordan.	Stonington, Ct.	Benj. Pomeroy.
Brunswick, Me.	Abel M. Bryant.	Buffalo, N. Y.	H. W. Rogers.
Cass, Me.	Wm. Brown.	C. Vincent, N. Y.	Peleg Burchard.
Calmar, Me.	Robert P. Dunlap.	Lewiston, N. Y.	R. H. Boughton.
Calmar, Me.	Ichabod Jordan.	New York, N. Y.	C. W. Lawrence.
Calmar, Me.	Edmund Wilson.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	David C. Judson.
Cass, Me.	James Taylor.	Oswego, N. Y.	G. H. McWhorter.
Cass, Me.	Jos. P. Junkins.	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Wm. F. Haile.
Calmar, N. H.	Aug. Jenkins.	Rochester, N. Y.	Joseph Sibley.
Calmar, Ms.	S. B. Phinney.	Sacket's H'r, N. Y.	Otis N. Cole.
Calmar, Ms.	Marcus Morton.	Sag Harbour, N. Y.	A. Huntington.
Calmar, Ms.	Jos. T. Pease.	Bargaintown, N. J.	Robert B. Risley.
Calmar, Ms.	Phin. W. Leland.	Bridgetown, N. J.	James M. Newell.
Calmar, Ms.	Eli F. Stacy.	Burlington, N. J.	Gershom Mott.
Calmar, Ms.	Peter Dixey.	Lamberton, N. J.	— Gellott.
Calmar, Ms.	Charles W. Rand.	Newark, N. J.	James Hewson.
Calmar, Ms.	Jos. T. Adams.	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Jas. A. Nichols.
Calmar, Ms.	Wm. Nichols.	Tuckerton, N. J.	<i>Vacancy.</i>
Calmar, Ms.	Wm. M. Jackson.	Erie, Pa.	Murray Whallon.
Calmar, Ms.	James Miller.	Philadelphia, Pa.	James Page.
Calmar, R. I.	Wm J. Miller.	Wilmington, Del.	Henry Hicks.
Calmar, R. I.	Edwin Wilbur.	Annapolis, Md.	Richard Sands.
Calmar, R. I.	Benj. Cowell.	Baltimore, Md.	Wm. H. Marriott

Ports.	Collectors.	Ports.	Collectors.
Oxford, Md.	Nicholas Willis.	Apalachicola, Fa.	Sam. W. Spencer.
Vienna, Md.	B. H. Crockett.	Jacksonville, Fa.	James Dell.
Georgetown, D. C.	Robert White.	Key West, Fa.	Steph. R. Mallory.
Alexandria, Va.	Edward Green.	Pensacola, Fa.	Dillon Jordan.
Cherry Stone, Va.	P. S. Bowdoin.	Port Leon, Fa.	N. W. Walker.
Norfolk, Va.	Conway Whittle.	St. Augustine, Fa.	George Center.
Petersburg, Va.	J. T. Rosser.	Mobile, Ala.	Jas. E. Saunders.
Richmond, Va.	Thomas Nelson.	Natchez, Miss.	John D. Elliott.
Tappahann'k, Va.	John A. Parker.	Shieldsboro', Miss.	Rufus O. Pray.
Yorktown, Va.	Wm. Nelson.	Ship Island, Miss.	Chas. D. Learned.
Beaufort, N. C.	J. E. Gible.	Vicksburg, Miss.	Hardy Hendren.
Edenton, N. C.	R. Rawls.	Franklin, La.	R. N. M'Millan.
Eliza'h City, N. C.	W. D. Pritchard.	New Orleans, La.	Denis Prieur.
Newbern, N. C.	T. S. Singleton.	Galveston, Texas,	Hiram J. Runnels.
Ocracoke, N. C.	Thos. J. Pasteur.	Sabine, Texas,	H. W. Augustin.
Plymouth, N. C.	Joseph Ramsay.	Saluria, Texas,	Alex. Somerville.
Washington, N. C.	Jas. K. Hatton.	Cleveland, Ohio,	Smith Inglehart.
Wilmington, N. C.	W. C. Bettincourt.	Maumee, Ohio,	J. H. Forsyth.
Beaufort, S. C.	B. B. Bythewood.	Sandusky, Ohio,	Wm. Patterson.
Charleston, S. C.	Wm. J. Grayson.	Chicago, Ill.	N. B. Snowhook.
Georgetown, S. C.	Thomas L. Shaw.	Detroit, Mich.	C. G. Hammond.
Darien, Geo.	<i>Vacancy.</i>	Michil'ck, Mich.	S. K. Haring.
Savannah, Geo.	Wm. B. Bullock.	Oregon, O. T.	John Adair.
St. Mary's, Geo.	Archibald Clark.		

II. THE JUDICIARY.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

MAINE,	<i>Portland</i> , 23d April and 23d September.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, .	<i>Portsmouth</i> , 8th May ; — <i>Exeter</i> , 8th October.
VERMONT,	<i>Windsor</i> , 21st May ; — <i>Rutland</i> , 3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS, .	<i>Boston</i> , 15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND, .	<i>Newport</i> , 15th June ; — <i>Providence</i> , 15th November.
CONNECTICUT, . .	<i>New Haven</i> , 4th Tuesday in April ; — <i>Hartford</i> , 3d Tuesday in September.
N. YORK, S. Dist, .	<i>New York</i> , last Monday in February, 1st Monday in April, and 3d Monday in October.
N. YORK, N. Dist.,	<i>Albany</i> , 3d Tuesday in October and 3d Tuesday in May ; — <i>Canandaigua</i> , Tuesday next after 3d Monday in June.

NEW JERSEY, . . .	<i>Trenton</i> , 4th Tuesday in March and September.
PENN., E. Dist., . . .	<i>Philadelphia</i> , 11th April and 11th October.
PENN., W. Dist., . . .	<i>Pittsburg</i> , 3d Monday in May and November ; — <i>Williamsport</i> , 3d Monday in June and September.
DELAWARE, . . .	<i>Newcastle</i> , Tuesday following 4th Monday in May ; — <i>Dover</i> , Tuesday following 3d Monday in October.
MARYLAND, . . .	<i>Baltimore</i> , 1st Monday in April and November.
VIRGINIA, E. Dist.,	<i>Richmond</i> , 1st Monday in May and 4th Monday in November.
VIRGINIA, W. Dist.,	<i>Lewisburg</i> , 1st Monday in August.
NORTH CAROLINA, .	<i>Raleigh</i> , 1st Monday in June and last Monday in November.
SOUTH CAROLINA, .	<i>Charleston</i> , Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in March ; — <i>Columbia</i> , 4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA, N. Dist., .	<i>Marietta</i> ,* 2d Monday in March and September.
GEORGIA, S. Dist., .	<i>Savannah</i> , 2d Monday in April ; — <i>Milledgeville</i> , Thursday after 1st Monday in November.
ALABAMA, . . .	<i>Mobile</i> , 2d Monday in April, and 4th Monday in December.
MISSISSIPPI, . . .	<i>Jackson</i> , 1st Monday in May and November.
LOUISIANA, . . .	<i>New Orleans</i> , 4th Monday in April and 3d Monday in December.
TEXAS,	<i>Galveston</i> , 1st Monday in February.
TENNESSEE, . . .	<i>Nashville</i> , 1st Monday in March and September ; — <i>Knoxville</i> , 3d Monday in April and October ; — <i>Jackson</i> , 2d Monday in October and April.
KENTUCKY, . . .	<i>Frankfort</i> , 3d Monday in May and October.
OHIO,	<i>Columbus</i> , 3d Monday in July and 2d Monday in November.
MICHIGAN, . . .	<i>Detroit</i> , 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in October.
INDIANA,	<i>Indianapolis</i> , 3d Monday in May and 1st Monday in December.
ILLINOIS,	<i>Springfield</i> , 1st Monday in June and last Monday in November ; — <i>Chicago</i> , 1st Monday in July.
MISSOURI, . . .	<i>St. Louis</i> , 1st Monday in April.
ARKANSAS, . . .	<i>Little Rock</i> , 2d Monday in April.
DIST. COLUMBIA, .	<i>Washington</i> , 4th Monday in March and 3d Monday in October.

* This court is held by the District Judge, with special authority to exercise the powers and jurisdiction of a judge of the Circuit Court. See *post*, "Titles and Abstracts of the Public Laws," No. 85.

SUPREME COURT.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1836,	\$ 5,000
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1829,	4,500
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.,	"	1835,	4,500
John Catron,	Nashville, Tenn.,	"	1837,	4,500
John McKinley,	Louisville, Ky.,	"	1837,	4,500
Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond, Va.,	"	1841,	4,500
Samuel Nelson,	Cooperstown, N. Y.,	"	1845,	4,500
Levi Woodbury,	Portsmouth, N. H.,	"	1845,	4,500
Robert C. Grier,	Pittsburg, Pa.,	"	1846,	4,500
Nathan Clifford,	Washington, D. C.,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1846,	4,000
Benj. C. Howard,	Baltimore, Md.,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1843,	1,300
William T. Carroll,	Washington, D. C.,	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the 1st Monday of December.

* DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Pay.
1 Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	\$1,900	Aug. Haines,	\$900†
2 N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	1,000	Josiah Mind,	300†
3 Vermont,	Samuel Prentiss,	Montpelier,	1,200	Charles Linsley,	300†
4 Massachusetts,	Peleg Sprague,	Boston,	2,500	Robert Rantoul, Jr.,	1
5 Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500	Walter S. Burges,	300†
6 Connecticut,	A. T. Judson,	Canterbury,	1,500	Jonathan Stoddard,	200†
7 N. Y. { N. Dist.	Alfred Conkling,	Auburn,	2,000	George W. Clinton,	200†
8 { S. Dist.	Samuel E. Betts,	New York,	3,500	Benj. F. Butler,	1
9 New Jersey,	Ph. Dickerson,	Paterson,	1,500	James S. Greene,	300†
10 Pa. { E. Dist.	John K. Kane,	Philadelphia,	2,500	Thomas M. Pettit,	1
11 { W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Pittsburg,	1,800	John L. Dawson,	300†
12 Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Wilmington,	1,500	Wm. H. Rogers,	300†
13 Maryland,	Upton S. Heath,	Baltimore,	2,000	W. L. Marshall,	1
14 Va. { E. Dist.	J. D. Hadythorton,	N. Kent C. H.	1,800	R. C. Nicholas,	200†
15 { W. Dist.	J. W. Brockenbrough,	Lexington,	1,500	Geo. W. Thompson,	200†
16 North Carolina,	Henry Potter,	Fayetteville,	2,000	Duncan K. McKee,	200†
17 South Carolina,	R. B. Gresham,	Charleston,	2,500	Edward McCrady,	200†
18 Georgia,‡	John C. Nicoll,	Savannah,	2,500	Henry R. Jackson,	200†
19 Pa. { N. Dist.	Isaac H. Bronson,	St. August's,	2,000	Chandler C. Yonge,	200†
20 { S. Dist.	William Marvin,	Key West,	2,000	L. Windsor Smith,	200†
21 Ala.‡ { S. Dist.	William Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500	Alex. B. Meek,	200†
22 { N. Dist.				J. A. S. Acklin,	200†
23 Miss. { N. Dist.	S. J. Gholson,	Athens,	2,000	Oscar F. Bledsoe,	200†
24 { S. Dist.				R. M. Gaines,	200†
25 Louisiana,	T. H. McCaleb,	N. Orleans,	3,000	Thomas J. Durant,	200†
26 Texas,	John C. Watrous,	Galveston,	2,000	F. H. Merriman,	200†
27 { W. Dist.	M. B. Brown,	Nashville,	1,500	H. W. McCorry,	200†
28 Tenn. { M. Dist.				Thomas D. Mosely,	200†
29 { E. Dist.				Thomas C. Lyon,	200†
30 Kentucky,	Th. B. Monroe,	Frankfort,	1,500	P. S. Loughborough,	200†
31 Ohio,	H. H. Leavitt,	Steubenville,	1,500	Thos. W. Bartley,	200†
32 Indiana,	E. M. Huntington,	Terre Haute,	1,500	Daniel Mace,	200†
33 Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Alton,	1,500	David L. Gregg,	200†
34 Missouri,	Robert W. Wells,	Jefferson City,	1,500	Thomas J. Gantt,	200†
35 Michigan,	Rose W. Ikins,	Detroit,	1,500	John Norvell,	200†
36 Arkansas,	Benjamin Johnson,	Little Rock,	2,000	S. H. Hampstead,	200†
37 Iowa,	John J. Dyer,	Dubuque,	1,500	Isaac M. Preston,	200†
38 Wisconsin,	Andrew G. Miller,	Milwaukee,	1,500	T. W. Sutherland,	200†

* Corrected at the Department of State, Aug. 4, 1846.

† And Fees.

‡ Fees, &c.

§ The judicial districts of Georgia and Alabama have been altered by act of Congress. See post, "Titles and Abstracts of the Public Laws," Nos. 79 and 85.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the following nine Judicial Circuits, each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the Circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the Circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District in which the Court sits.

	Presiding Judge.
Circuit, Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I.,	Mr. Justice Woodbury.
" Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Nelson.
" New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Grier.
" Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia,	Mr. Ch. Justice Taney.
" Alabama and Louisiana,	Mr. Justice McKinley.
" N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Wayne.
" Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan,	Mr. Justice McLean.
" Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri,	Mr. Justice Catron.
" Mississippi and Arkansas,	Mr. Justice Daniel.

The States of Florida, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin have not yet been added to any Circuit. There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

Marshals.	Residence.	Pay	Clerks.	Residence.	Pay
Virgil D. Parrie,	Portland,	\$200†	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees.
Cyrus Barton,	Concord,	200†	Albert R. Hatch,	Portsmouth,	"
Jacob Kent,	Wells River,	200†	E. H. Prentiss,	Montpelier,	"
Isaac O. Barnes,	Boston,	1	Seth E. Sprague,	Boston,	"
Barrington Anthony,	Providence,	200†	John T. Pitman,	Providence,	"
Benning Mann,	Hartford,	200†	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	"
Jacob Gould,	Rochester,	200†	— Coukling,	Auburn,	"
Ely Moore,	New York,	1	James W. Metcalf,	New York,	"
Samuel McClurg,	Trenton,	200†	Edw. N. Dickerson,	Trenton,	"
George M. Keim,	Philadelphia,	1	Thomas S. Kane,	Philadelphia,	"
John Keatly,	Pittsburg,	200†	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	"
Alexander Porter,	Wilmington,	200†	William Roberts,	Wilmington,	"
Marcus Forrest,	Baltimore,	1	Thomas Spicer,	Baltimore,	"
Edmund Christian,	Richmond,	200†	Phup T. Mayo,	Richmond,	"
James Points,	Staunton,	200†	R. W. Moore,	Clarksburg,	"
Wesley Jones,	Raleigh,	200†	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	"
Thomas D. Condy,	Charleston,	1	H. Y. Gray,	Charleston,	"
Thomas M. Griffin,	Fayetteville,	1	George Glenn,	Savannah,	"
Robert Myers,	St. Augustine,	200†		Tallahassee,	"
Joseph B. Brown,	Key West,	200†		Key West,	"
James G. Lyon,	Mobile,	200†	John Fitch,	Mobile,	"
Benjamin Patterson,	Huntsville,	200†	B. T. Moore,	Huntsville,	"
Andrew A. Kincannon,	Columbus,	200†	G. M. Ragdale,	Pontotoc,	"
Thomas Fletcher,	Jackson,	200†	William Burns,	Jackson,	"
William F. Wagner,	New Orleans,	200†	N. R. Jennings,	New Orleans,	"
James H. Cocke,	Galveston,	200†	Thomas Bates,	Galveston,	"
E. J. Chester,	Jackson,	200†	James L. Talbot,	Jackson,	"
James B. Clements,	Nashville,	200†	Jacob M'Garock,	Nashville,	"
Arthur R. Crozier,	Knoxville,	200†	Jas. W. Campbell,	Knoxville,	"
John Lane,	Shelbyville,	200†	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	"
Daniel A. Robertson,	Lancaster,	200†	William Miner,	Columbus,	"
Abel C. Pepper,	Lawrenceburg,	200†	Horace Bassett,	Corydon,	"
S. H. Anderson,	Mt. Vernon,	200†	William Pope,	Springfield,	"
Robert C. Ewing,	Richmond,	200†	Joseph Gamble,	St. Louis,	"
A. E. Wing,	Monroe,	200†	John Winder,	Detroit,	"
Elias Rector,	Van Buren,	200†	William Field,	Little Rock,	"
Chas. S. Bailey,	Bentonport,	200†	Z. S. Parvin,	Bloomington,	"
John S. Rockwell,	Milwaukee,	200†	Geo. S. West,	Milwaukee,	"

† And Fees.

† Fees, &c.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT COURTS.

- MAINE**, *Wiscasset*, 1st Tuesday in September; — *Portland*, 1st Tuesday in February and December; — *Bangor*, 4th Tuesday in June.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**, . *Portsmouth*, 3d Tuesday in March and September; — *Exeter*, 3d Tuesday in June and December.
- VERMONT**, *Rutland*, 6th of October; — *Windsor*, 24th of May.
- MASSACHUSETTS**, . *Boston*, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in September, and 1st Tuesday in December.
- RHODE ISLAND**, . . *Newport*, 2d Tuesday in May and 3d in October; — *Providence*, 1st Tuesday in August and February.
- CONNECTICUT**, . . *New Haven*, 4th Tuesday in February and August; — *Hartford*, 4th Tuesday in May and November.
- NEW YORK, S. Dist.**, *New York*, 1st Tuesday in each month.
- NEW YORK, N. Dist.**, *Albany*, 3d Tuesday in January; — *Utica*, 2d Tuesday in July; — *Rochester*, 3d Tuesday in May; — *Auburn*, 3d Tuesday in August; — *Buffalo*, 2d Tuesday in November; — one term annually in the county of St. Lawrence, Clinton, or Franklin, at such time and place as the Judge may direct.
- NEW JERSEY**, . . *Trenton*, 3d Tuesday in January, April, May, June, September, and November.
- PENNSYLVANIA, E. Dist.**, *Philadelphia*, 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
- PENNSYLVANIA, W. Dist.**, *Pittsburg*, 1st Monday in May and October; — *Williamsport*, 1st Monday in October.
- DELAWARE**, . . . *Newcastle*, 3d Tuesday in June and 2d Tuesday in December; — *Dover*, Tuesday next following the 3d Monday of March, and the Tuesday next following the 4th Monday of September.
- MARYLAND**, . . . *Baltimore*, 1st Tuesday in March, June, September, and November.
- DIST. OF COLUMBIA**, *Washington*, 1st Monday in June and December.
- VIRGINIA, E. Dist.**, . *Richmond*, 12th of May and 12th of November; — *Norfolk*, 30th of May and 1st of November.
- VIRGINIA, W. Dist.**, *Staunton*, 1st of May and 1st of October; — *Wytheville* Wednesday after 3d Monday in April and September; — *Charleston*, Wednesday after 2d Monday in April and September; — *Clarksburg*, last Monday in March and August; — *Wheeling*, Wednesday after 1st Monday in April and September.
- NORTH CAROLINA**, . *Edenton*, 3d Monday in April and October; — *Newbern*, 4th Monday in April and October; *Wil*

mington, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in April and October.

- E CAROLINA**, . *Charleston*, 3d Monday in March and September, 1st Monday in July, and 2d Monday in December; *Laurens Court-House*, the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
- FLORIDA**, N. Dist., *Marietta*, 2d Monday in March and September.
- FLORIDA**, S. Dist., . *Savannah*, 2d Tuesday in February, May, August, and November.
- FLORIDA**, N. Dist., . *Tallahassee*, 1st Monday in January;—*Apalachicola*, 1st Monday in February;—*Pensacola*, 1st Monday in March;—*St. Augustine*, 1st Monday in April.
- FLORIDA**, S. Dist., . *Key West*, 1st Monday in May and November.
- ALABAMA**, N. Dist., *Huntsville*, 3d Monday in May and 4th Monday in November.
- ALABAMA**, Mid. Dist., *Montgomery*, 4th Monday in May and 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in November.
- ALABAMA**, S. Dist., *Mobile*, 1st Monday in May and 2d Monday in December.
- MISSISSIPPI**, N. Dist., *Pontotoc*, 1st Monday in June and December.
- MISSISSIPPI**, S. Dist., *Jackson*, 4th Monday in January and June.
- LOUISIANA**, . . . *New Orleans*, 2d Monday in December and 1st Monday in January.
- TEXAS**, *Galveston*, 1st Monday in February.
- KENTUCKY**, E. Dist., *Knoxville*, 3d Monday in April and October.
- KENTUCKY**, W. Dist., *Nashville*, 4th Monday in May and November;—*Jackson*, 2d Monday in October and April.
- ILLINOIS**, . . . *Frankfort*, 3d Monday in May and October.
- INDIANA**, . . . *Columbus*, 3d Monday in July and 2d Monday in November.
- MICHIGAN**, . . . *Detroit*, 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in October.
- OHIO**, *Indianapolis*, 3d Monday in May and 1st Monday in December.
- MISSOURI**, . . . *Springfield*, 1st Monday in June and last Monday in November;—*Chicago*, 1st Monday in July.
- NEBRASKA**, . . . *Jefferson City*, 1st Monday in March and September.
- KANSAS**, . . . *Little Rock*, 1st Monday in April and November.
- LOUISIANA**, . . . *Iowa City*, 1st Monday in January.
- WISCONSIN**, . . . *Milwaukee*, 1st Monday in January;—*Madison*, 1st Monday in July.

III. ARMY LIST.

1. WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major-General* (commissioned June 25, 1841), *General-in-Chief*. Head-quarters at Washington.

Zachary Taylor, <i>Major-General</i> ,	Commissioned June 29, 1846.
*Edmund P. Gaines, <i>Brigadier-General</i> ,	March 9, 1814.
*John E. Wool, “	June 25, 1841.
*David E. Twiggs, “	June 30, 1846.
*Stephen W. Kearny, “	June 30, 1846.
†Roger Jones, <i>Adjutant-General</i> .	
*Thomas S. Jesup, <i>Quartermaster-General</i> .	
†George Gibson, <i>Commissary-General</i> .	
Col. George Croghan, <i>Inspector-General of the Army</i> .	
†Col. S. Churchill, “ “	
Thomas Lawson, <i>Surgeon-General</i> .	
†Nathan Towson, <i>Paymaster-General</i> .	

2. STAFF OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, AND ORDNANCE, AND FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS.

Engineers.

†Col. Joseph G. Totten,
 †Lieut.-Col. Sylvanus Thayer,
 “ R. E. De Russey,
 †Major John L. Smith,
 “ William H. Chase,
 “ Richard Delafield,
 “ C. A. Ogden.

Topographical Engineers.

Col. John J. Abert,
 Lieut.-Col. James Kearney,
 § Major Stephen H. Long,
 “ Hartman Bache,
 “ James D. Graham,
 § “ William Turnbull.

Ordnance Department.

Col. George Talcott,
 Lieut.-Col. Henry K. Craig,
 Major Rufus L. Baker,
 “ James W. Ripley,

Major John Symington,
 “ William H. Bell.

First Dragoons.

Col. Richard B. Mason,
 †Lieut.-Col. E. V. Sumner,
 Major Benjamin L. Beall,
 “ Nathan Boone.

Second Dragoons.

†Col. William S. Harney,
 Lieut.-Col. T. T. Fauntleroy,
 Major Philip St. G. Cooke,
 “ Marshall S. Howe.

Mounted Riflemen.

*Col. Persifor F. Smith,
 †Lieut.-Col. W. W. Loring,
 Major W. F. Sanderson,
 “ G. B. Crittenden.

First Artillery.

Col. I. B. Crane,

* Maj.-Gen. by brevet. † Brig.-Gen. by brevet. ‡ Col. by brevet. § Lieut.-Col. by brevet

Col. B. K. Pierce,
L. Whiting,
Thomas Childs.

Second Artillery.

James Bankhead,
Col. John Erving,
John Munroe,
P. H. Galt.

Third Artillery.

William Gates,
Col. F. S. Belton,
W. L. McClintock,
John M. Washington.

Fourth Artillery.

B. Walbach,
Col. M. M. Payne,
John L. Gardner,
Giles Porter.

First Infantry.

. Davenport,
Col. H. Wilson,
Edgar S. Hawkins,
Thompson Morris.

Second Infantry.

ugh Brady,
Col. B. Riley,
Washington Seawell,
Albert S. Miller.

Third Infantry.

B. Many,

‡Lieut.-Col. E. A. Hitchcock,
Major William R. Jouett,
§ " G. A. McCall.

Fourth Infantry.

Col. William Whistler,
†Lieut.-Col. John Garland,
§ Major Francis Lee,
‡ " George Wright.

Fifth Infantry.

†Col. G. M. Brooke,
†Lieut.-Col. W. G. Belknap,
§ Major Dixon S. Miles,
§ " J. J. Abercrombie.

Sixth Infantry.

†Col. Newman S. Clarke,
Lieut.-Col. G. Loomis,
§ Major B. L. E. Bonneville,
" Thomas P. Gwynne.

Seventh Infantry.

†Col. M. Arbuckle,
‡Lieut.-Col. Joseph Plympton,
Major Thomas Noel,
§ " Henry Bainbridge.

Eighth Infantry.

*Col. W. J. Worth,
Lieut.-Col. Thomas Staniford,
‡Major Carlos A. Waite,
§ " P. Morrison.

3. MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.||

Western Division, composed of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Military Departments situated within the following limits:—The country west of a line from Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, to Cape Sable, Florida, and along the part of Wisconsin west of said line; the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama; the part of Florida west of said line; and the Indian country west of the Mississippi River.

Gen. by brevet. † Brig.-Gen. by brevet. ‡ Col. by brevet. § Lieut.-Col. by brevet.

Divisions and Departments are taken from the Army Register for 1848. It is intended that an alteration is intended, but none had been published on the 1st of September, 1848. If any changes, they will be found in the *Additions and Corrections* at the end of the volume.

The *Eastern Division*, composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Military Departments, comprises the following States :— Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia ; and the portion of Florida east of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable.

The Head-quarters of the army are at Washington.

The Head-quarters of the Eastern Division are in the city of New York.

The Head-quarters of the Western Division are at New Orleans, La.

Military Geographical Departments.

No. 1. The portion of Florida within the Western Division, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky. (Command suspended.)

No. 2. The country west of the Mississippi River, north of Louisiana and Texas, and south of the 37th degree of north latitude. Head-quarters, Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 3. The State of Missouri above the 37th degree of north latitude, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin west of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable ; and the frontier country north and west of the lines indicated. Head-quarters, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

No. 4. Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin east of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable. Head-quarters, Detroit, Mich.

No. 5. Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Head-quarters, city of New York.

No. 6. Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. (Command suspended.)

No. 7. Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Head-quarters, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

No. 8. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the portion of Florida within the Eastern Division. (Command suspended.)

4. ARSENALS.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Regiment and Corps.
Kennebeck, Watertown, Champlain, Watervliet, Rome, Alleghany, Frankford, Pikesville, Washington, Bellona, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, Mount Vernon, Detroit, North Carolina, Apalachicola, Little Rock,	Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, “ Pennsylvania, “ Maryland, Dist. of Columbia, Virginia, Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama, Michigan, North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas,	Augusta. Watertown. Vergennes. Watervliet, Rome. Pittsburg, Frankford, Pikesville. Washington, Bellona, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, Mount Vernon, Dearbonville. Fayetteville, Chatahoochee. Little Rock.	Maj. R. L. Baker, Bvt. Lt.-Col. Craig, Lt. A. H. Dearborn, Capt. J. F. Lee, Not occupied. Capt. W. H. Bell, Capt. R. H. K. Whiteley, Capt. J. M. Morgan, Capt. J. A. J. Bradford,	Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance.

5. MILITARY POSTS.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Regiment and Corps.
ARMY DIVISION.				
Regiment No. 1.				
West,	Florida,	Key West,	Garrison temp'rily	withdrawn.
Brooke,	"	Tampa Bay,	Capt. Sprague, 8 inf.	Florida vols.
Lickens, }	"	Pensacola,	Garrison temp'rily	withdrawn.
McRea, }				
Lorgan,	Alabama,	Mobile,	" "	"
Like,	Louisiana,	Fort Pike,	" "	"
Wood,	"	New Orleans,	" "	"
Jackson,	"	"	Not garrisoned.	
Levens Barracks,	"	"	Maj. W. R. Jouett,	1st infantry.
Rouge "	"	Baton Rouge,	Garrison temp'rily	withdrawn.
Fort "	Kentucky,	Newport,	Capt. Macrae,	3d infantry.
Regiment No. 2.				
Lowson,	Arkansas Ter.	Fort Towson,	1st Lt. Foote,	6th infantry.
Washita,	"	"	B't Maj. G. Andrews	6th infantry.
Smith,	"	Fort Smith,	1st Lt. Flint,	6th infantry.
Libson,	"	Fort Gibson,	Maj. Bonneville,	6th infantry.
Regiment No. 3.				
Cott,	Missouri Ter.	Fort Scott,	Capt. S. Burbank,	1st infantry.
Leavenworth,	"	Fort Leavenworth,	Lt.-Col. C. Wharton,	1st dragoons.
Levens Barracks,	Missouri,	Jefferson Barracks,	Recruiting Depot.	
Stinson,	Iowa,	Prairie du Chien,	Capt. J. M. Morgan,	Iowa vols.
Rawford,	Wisconsin,	"	Capt. W. Knowlton,	Wiscon. vols.
Welling,	Iowa,	Fort Snelling,	Capt. S. Eastman,	1st infantry.
Regiment No. 4.				
Wilkins,	Michigan,	Green Bay,	Garrison temp'rily	withdrawn.
Radley,	"	Sault St. Marie,	" "	"
Mackinac,	"	Mackinac,	Capt. M. L. Gage,	Mich. vols.
Gratiot,	"	Fort Gratiot,	Garrison temp'rily	withdrawn.
Barracks,	"	Detroit,	" "	"
ARMY DIVISION.				
Regiment No. 5.				
Niagara,	New York,	Youngstown,	Garrison temp'rily	withdrawn.
Ontario,	"	Oswego,	" "	"
Levens Barracks,	"	Sacket's Harbour,	" "	"
Fort Barracks,	"	Plattsburg,	" "	"
Dams, }				
Volcott, }	Rhode Island,	Newport,	" "	"
Sumbull,	Connecticut,	New London,	" "	"
Point,	New York,	West Point,	Capt. H. Brewerton,	Engineers.
Columbus, }		New York,	Bvt. Maj. Rains,	7th infantry.
Hamilton, }	New York har-	Fort Hamilton,	Garrison temp'rily	withdrawn.
Hayette, }	bour, N. Y.	"	" "	"
Wilkin,	Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" "	"
Barracks,	"	Carlisle,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. May,	2d dragoons.
Regiment No. 6.				
Illivan,	Maine,	Eastport,	Garrison temp'rily	withdrawn.
Wheeler,	"	Portland,	" "	"
Institution,	N. Hampshire,	Portsmouth,	" "	"
Dependence,	Massachusetts,	Boston,	Not garrisoned.	
Regiment No. 7.				
McHenry,	Maryland,	Baltimore,	Capt. H. Swartwout,	2d artillery.
Washington,	"	Fort Washington,	Not garrisoned.	
Monroe,	Virginia,	Old Point Comfort,	Col. J. B. Walbach,	4th artillery.
Regiment No. 8.				
Johnson, }	North Carolina,	Smithville,	Garrison temp'rily	withdrawn.
Wells, }	"	Beaufort,	" "	"
Wagon,				
Coultrie, }	Charleston har-	Charleston,	Recruiting Depot.	
Pinckney, }	bour, S. C.			
at Arsenal,	Georgia,	Augusta,	Garrison temp'rily	withdrawn.
Fort Barracks,	"	Savannah,	" "	"
Warren,	Florida,	St. Augustine,	" "	"

6. TABLE OF PAY, SUBSISTENCE, FORAGE, ETC., OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Rank and Classification of Officers.	PAY.	SUBSISTENCE.		FORAGE.		SERVANTS.		Total Monthly Pay
		20 cents for each ration.		\$8 per mo. for each horse.		Pay, &c. of a Private.		
	Per Month.	No of Rations.	Monthly Commu- tation Value.	No. of Horses.	Monthly Commu- tation Value.	No. of Servants.	Monthly Commu- tation Value.	
Major-General,	\$200.00	15	\$30	3	\$24	4	\$32.00	\$378.00
Aid-de-camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	24.00	1	6	1	8			38.00
Brigadier-General,	104.00	12	72	3	24	3	46.50	246.50
Aid-de-camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	20.00				8			28.00
Adjutant-General, — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Assistant Adj.-General, — Lieut.-Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Assistant Adj.-General, — Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Assistant Adj.-General, — Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Inspector-General, — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-Gen.,	104.00	12	72	3	24	3	46.50	246.50
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen., — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., — Lieut.-Col.,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Quartermaster, — Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Assistant Quartermaster — Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, — Col.,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Assistant Commissary Gen., — Lieut.-Col.,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Commissary of Subsistence, — Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Commissary of Subsistence, — Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Assistant Commis'y, besides pay of Lieut.	20.00							20.00
Paymaster-General, \$2,500 per annum,								206.33
Deputy Paymaster-General,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Paymaster,	60.00	4	24	1	8	2	33.00	125.00
Surgeon-General, \$2,500 per annum,								206.33
Surgeons of 10 years' service,	60.00	9	48	1	8	2	33.00	149.00
Surgeons of less than 10 years' service,	60.00	4	24	1	8	2	33.00	125.00
Assistant Surgeons of 10 years' service,	50.00	9	48	1	8	1	16.50	122.50
Assistant Surgeons of 5 years' service,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Assistant Surg. of less than 5 years' serv.,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
ENGINEERS, — TOPOG. ENGINEERS, — ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.								
Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
First Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
Second Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
MOUNTED DRAGOONS AND RIFLEMEN.								
Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Captain,	50.00	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	106.50
First Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	89.83
Second Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	89.83
Adjutant, besides pay of Lieutenant,	10.00							10.00
ARTILLERY, — INFANTRY.								
Colonel,	75.00	6	36	3	24	2	31.00	166.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	60.00	5	30	3	24	2	31.00	145.00
Major,	50.00	4	24	3	24	2	31.00	128.00
Captain,	40.00	4	24			1	15.50	79.50
First Lieutenant,	30.00	4	24			1	15.50	69.50
Second Lieutenant,	25.00	4	24			1	15.50	64.50
Adj. and Reg. Q'r'm'r, besides pay of Lieut.	10.00			1	8			18.00

7. MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the United States Militia, from the Army Register for 1848.

States and Territories.	For what year.	General Officers.	General Staff Officers.	Field Officers, &c.	Company Officers.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Privates, &c.	Aggregate.
Maine,	1845	25	85	540	1,669	2,320	42,345	44,665
N Hampshire,	1847	12	40	325	1,224	1,601	25,465	27,066
Massachusetts,	1847	9	35	74	380	498	94,157	94,655
Vermont,	1843	12	51	294	801	1,088	22,827	23,915
Rhode Island,	1847	6	21	42	9	78	14,068	14,146
Connecticut,	1848	11	38	292	983	1,324	56,395	57,719
New York,	1847	136	386	2,505	6,465	9,472	153,172	167,644
New Jersey,	1839	19	58	435	1,476	1,968	37,183	39,171
Pennsylvania,	1847	55	164	1,245	8,054	7,518	269,532	276,070
Delaware,	1837	4	8	71	364	447	8,782	9,229
Maryland,	1839	22	68	544	1,783	2,397	44,467	46,864
Virginia,	1847	23	62	1,361	5,395	6,836	115,155	121,991
N. Carolina,	1845	28	133	657	3,449	4,267	75,181	79,448
S. Carolina,	1846	19	101	452	2,026	2,598	52,107	54,705
Georgia,	1839	36	98	745	2,212	3,092	54,220	57,312
Alabama,	1847	31	187	554	1,382	2,154	42,168	44,322
Louisiana,	1847	10	55	159	1,168	1,392	42,431	43,823
Mississippi,	1838	15	70	392	343	825	35,259	36,084
Tennessee,	1840	25	79	859	2,644	3,607	67,645	71,252
Kentucky,	1847	48	125	1,112	3,518	4,803	83,639	88,442
Ohio,	1845	91	217	482	1,281	2,051	174,404	176,455
Indiana,	1839	31	110	555	2,154	2,861	51,052	53,913
Illinois,	1841							83,234
Missouri,	1844	45	94	790	2,930	3,919	57,081	61,000
Arkansas,	1843	8	29	310	762	1,109	16,098	17,137
Michigan,	1847	26	121	335	2,110	2,593	57,413	60,006
Florida,	1845	3	14	95	508	620	11,502	12,129
Texas,	1847	15	45	248	940	1,248	18,518	19,766
Iowa,								
Wisconsin T.,	1840	1	6	26	126	159	5,054	5,223
D. of Columbia,	1833	1	3	24	68	96	1,153	1,249
Total,		773	2,493	15,458	54,259	72,981	1,732,323	1,888,538

By a communication from the Secretary of War to Congress, it appears that the total number of soldiers in the army, after the discharge of those enlisted for the war, is 8,866.

The "Ten Regiments" raised under the act of February 11, 1847, to serve during the war, were disbanded upon the conclusion of the treaty of peace with Mexico.

IV. NAVY LIST.

1. COMMANDERS OF SQUADRONS.

Matthew C. Perry,	Commodore,	Home Squadron.
George W. Storer,	"	Coast of Brazil.
T. Ap C. Jones,	"	Pacific Ocean.
George C. Read,	"	Mediterranean.
William C. Bolton,	"	Coast of Africa.

2. COMMANDERS OF NAVY YARDS.

Daniel Turner,	Portsmouth.	Chas. S. McCauley,	Washington.
Foxhall A. Parker,	Boston.	John D. Sloat,	Norfolk.
Isaac McKeever,	New York.	Wm. K. Latimer,	Pensacola.
Charles Stewart,	Philadelphia.	G. J. Pendergrast,	Memphis.

3. NAVAL ASYLUM.

Jacob Jones,	Governor,	Philadelphia.
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4. NAVAL SCHOOL.

George P. Upshur,	Superintendent,	Annapolis, Md.
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5. OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Captains. — 67.

James Barron.	F. A. Parker.	Isaac McKeever.	Joseph Smoot.
Charles Stewart.	E. R. McCall.	J. P. Zantzinger.	Samuel L. Breese.
Jacob Jones.	Daniel Turner.	Wm. D. Salter.	Benjamin Page.
Charles Morris.	David Conner.	Ch. S. McCauley.	John Gwinn.
L. Warrington.	William M. Hunter.	T. M. Newell.	Thomas W. Wyman.
James Biddle.	John D. Sloat.	E. A. F. Lavellette.	Andrew Fitzhugh.
John Downes.	Matthew C. Perry.	T. T. Webb.	W. K. Latimer.
Stephen Cassin.	C. W. Skinner.	John Percival.	Hiram Paulding.
A. S. Wadsworth.	John T. Newton.	John H. Aulick.	Uriah P. Levy.
George C. Read.	Joseph Smith.	W. V. Taylor.	Charles Boarman.
H. E. Ballard.	L. Rousseau.	Bladen Dulany.	French Forrest.
Jesse Wilkinson.	George W. Storer.	S. H. Stringham.	Wm. Jamesson.
T. Ap C. Jones.	F. H. Gregory.	Isaac Mayo.	Charles Gauntt.
William C. Bolton.	P. F. Voorhees.	William Mervine.	William Ramsay.
W. B. Shubrick.	Benjamin Cooper.	Thomas Crabbe.	Henry Henry.
C. W. Morgan.	David Geisinger.	Thomas Paine.	Samuel W. Downing.
L. Kearny.	R. F. Stockton.	James Armstrong.	

Commanders. — 97.

Henry W. Ogden.	Wm. M. Armstrong.	Thomas R. Gedney.	Samuel F. Du Pont.
Thomas A. Conover.	William F. Shields.	John Bubier.	William L. Hudson.
John C. Long.	G. J. Pendergrast.	Victor M. Randolph.	George A. Magruder.
John H. Graham.	William C. Nicholson.	Jacob Crowninshield.	John Pope.
James M. McIntosh.	James B. Cooper.	Frederick Engle.	Levin M. Powell.
Josiah Tattnall.	Ed. W. Carpenter.	John Rudd.	Charles Wilkes.
Hugh N. Page.	John L. Saunders.	Robert Ritchie.	Elisha Peck.
William Inman.	Joseph B. Hull.	William W. McKean.	Thomas J. Manning.
Stephen Champlin.	John Stone Paine.	Franklin Buchanan.	William Pearson.
Joel Abbot.	Joseph Moorhead.	Samuel Mercer.	William L. Howard.
Lewis E. Simonds.	Thomas Petigru.	Charles Lowndes.	Thomas J. Leib.
John M. Dale.	John S. Chauncey.	L. M. Goldsborough.	Thomas O. Selfridge.
Harrison H. Cocke.	Irvine Shubrick.	George N. Hollins.	Henry Eagle.
William J. McCluney.	John Kelly.	Duncan N. Ingraham.	Andrew K. Long.
John B. Montgomery.	Edmund Byrne.	John Marston.	G. P. Van Brunt.
Horace B. Sawyer.	William H. Gardner.	Henry Bruce.	William M. Glendy.
Cornel. K. Stribling.	David G. Farragut.	Henry A. Adams.	George P. Upshur.
Joshua R. Sands.	Richard S. Pinckney.	James D. Knight.	George S. Blake.
John J. Young.	Stephen B. Wilson.	Joseph Mattison.	Z. F. Johnston.
Charles H. Bell.	Edward C. Rutledge.	William S. Walker.	William Green.
Abraham Bigelow.	T. Aloysius Dornin.	Alex. S. Mackenzie.	Samuel Barron.
Frederick Varnum.	Rob. B. Cunningham.	George F. Pearson.	Alex. G. Gordon.
Joseph R. Jarvis.	James Glynn.	James T. Gerry.	A. G. Slaughter.
Samuel W. LeCompte.	Joseph Myers.	John S. Nicholas.	Oscar Bullus.
Charles T. Platt.			

6. PAY OF THE NAVY, *per annum.*

	Pay.		Pay.
CAPTAINS, 67 senior, in service,	\$4,500	SURGEONS, 20 years and upwards,	
“ “ on leave,	3,500	“ at navy yards, &c.,	\$2,250
Captains of Squadrons,	4,000	“ in sea service,	2,400
“ “ on other duty,	3,500	“ of the fleet,	2,700
“ “ off duty,	2,500	PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 41.	
COMMANDERS, 97, in sea service,	2,500	ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 37, waiting	
“ at navy yards, or on		orders,	650
other duty,	2,100	“ at sea,	950
“ on leave, &c.,	1,800	“ after passing, &c.,	850
LEUTENANTS, 327, commanding,	1,800	“ at sea after passing,	1,200
“ on other duty,	1,500	“ at navy yards,	950
“ waiting orders,	1,200	“ “ after passing,	1,150
SURGEONS, 68, 1st 5 years in com.,	1,000	PURSEERS, 64.	
“ in navy yards, &c.,	1,250	CHAPLAINS, 24, in sea service,	1,200
“ in sea service,	1,333	“ on leave, &c.,	800
“ of the fleet,	1,500	PASSED MIDSHIPMEN, 208, on duty,	750
“ 2d 5 years,	1,200	“ “ waiting orders,	600
“ at navy yards, &c.,	1,500	MIDSHIPMEN, 228, in sea service,	400
“ in sea service,	1,600	“ on other duty,	350
“ of the fleet,	1,800	“ on leave, &c.,	300
“ 3d 5 years,	1,400	MASTERS, 21, of ship of the line at sea,	1,100
“ at navy yards, &c.,	1,750	“ on other duty,	1,000
“ in sea service,	1,866	“ on leave, &c.,	750
“ of the fleet,	2,100	PROFESSORS of Mathematics, 21,	1,200
“ 4th 5 years,	1,600	TEACHERS at naval schools, &c., 3,	480
“ at navy yards, &c.,	2,000	BOATSWAINS, 38	} of a ship of the line, 750 of a frigate, 600 on other duty, 500 on leave, &c., 360
“ in sea service,	2,133	GUNNERS, 44	
“ of the fleet,	2,400	CARPENTERS, 40	
“ 20 years and upwards,		SAILMAKERS, 29	
“ waiting orders,	1,800		

NOTE. One ration per day only is allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service, since the passage of the law of the 3d of March, 1835, regulating the pay of the navy. *Teachers* receive two rations per day, at 20 cents each.

7. VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. — *August, 1848.*

[The names of officers marked thus (*) have the rank of *Commanders*; thus (†), *Lieutenants*; the rest are *Captains*.]

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where employed.
<i>Ships of the Line.</i> 11.			
Guns.			
Pennsylvania, 120	Philadelphia, 1837	*Hugh N. Page,	Rec'g ship, Norfolk.
Franklin, 74	“ 1815	*Joel Abbot,	“ Boston.
Columbus, 74	Washington, 1819	“	Norfolk.
Ohio, 74	New York, 1820	Wm. V. Taylor,	Pacific Ocean.
North Carolina, 74	Philadelphia, 1820	*Joshua R. Sands,	Rec'g ship, N. York.
Delaware, 74	Gosport, Va., 1820	“	Norfolk.
Alabama, 74	“	“	On stocks, Ports'th.
Termonst, 74	Boston, 1848	“	Boston.
Virginia, 74	“	“	On stocks, Boston.
New York, 74	“	“	“ Norfolk.
New Orleans, 74	“	“	“ Sac. Har.
Independence, <i>Razees</i> , 54	Boston, 1814	Wm. B. Shubrick,	Pacific Ocean.

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where employed.
<i>Frigates, 1st Class. 12.</i>			
United States, 44	Philadelphia, 1797	Joseph Smoot,	Mediterranean.
Constitution, 44	Boston, 1797	John Gwinn,	Pacific Ocean.
Potomac, 44	Washington, 1821	.	Norfolk.
Brandywine, 44	" 1835	Thomas Crabbe,	Coast of Brazil.
Columbia, 44	" 1836	.	Norfolk.
Congress, 44	Portsmouth, 1841	E. A. F. Lavellette,	Pacific Ocean.
Cumberland, 44	Boston, 1842	.	New York.
Savannah, 44	New York, 1842	.	"
Baritan, 44	Philadelphia, 1843	.	Norfolk.
Santee, 44	.	.	On stocks, Port th .
Sabine, 44	.	.	" N. York.
St. Lawrence, 44	.	Hiram Paulding,	Baltic Sea.
<i>Frigates, 2d Class. 2.</i>			
Constellation, 36	Baltimore, 1797	.	Norfolk.
Macedonian, 36	Capt'd 1812, re-built in 1836.	.	New York.
<i>Sloops of War. 22.</i>			
Saratoga, 20	Portsmouth, 1842	*W. C. Nicholson,	Home Squadron.
John Adams, 20	Charleston, S. C. 1799, rebuilt 1820	.	Boston.
Vincennes, 20	New York, 1828	.	New York.
Warren, 20	Boston, 1826	.	Pacific Ocean.
Falmouth, 20	" 1827	.	Boston.
Fairfield, 20	New York, 1828	.	Norfolk.
Vandalia, 20	Philadelphia, 1828	.	"
St. Louis, 20	Washington, 1828	*H. H. Cocke,	Coast of Brazil.
Cyane, 20	Boston, 1837	*S. F. Dupont,	Pacific Ocean.
Levant, 20	New York, 1837	.	Norfolk.
Portsmouth, 20	Portsmouth, 1843	*Wm. M. Armstrong,	Coast of Africa.
Plymouth, 20	Boston, 1843	*Thomas R. Gedney,	East Indies.
St. Mary's, 20	Washington, 1844	*J. Crowninshield,	Pacific Ocean.
Jamestown, 20	Norfolk, 1844	*S. Mercer,	Coast of Africa.
Albany, 20	New York, 1846	*John Kelly,	Home Squadron.
Germantown, 20	Philadelphia, 1846	*Charles Lowndes,	Home Squadron.
Ontario, 18	Baltimore, 1813	*William M. Glendy,	Rec'g ship Baltimore.
Decatur, 16	New York, 1839	*Edmund Byrne,	Home Squadron.
Preble, 16	Portsmouth, 1839	*W. F. Shields,	Pacific Ocean.
Yorktown, 16	Norfolk, 1839	.	Boston.
Marion, 16	Boston, 1839	*L. E. Simonds,	Mediterranean.
Dale, 16	Philadelphia, 1839	.	Pacific Ocean.
<i>Brigs. 4.</i>			
Dolphin, 10	New York, 1836	*Wm. S. Ogden,	East Indies.
Porpoise, 10	Boston, 1836	*A. G. Gordon,	Coast of Africa.
Bainbridge, 10	" 1842	*A. G. Slaughter,	"
Perry, 10	Norfolk, 1843	*Edw. G. Tilton,	Coast of Brazil.
<i>Schooners. 10.</i>			
Flirt, 1	Transf'd from W. D.	*Ebenezer Farrand,	Home Squadron.
Wave, 1	" "	.	Coast Survey.
Phoenix, 1	" "	.	"
Bonito, 1	Purchased, 1846	.	Norfolk.
Reefer, 1	" 1846	.	"
Petrel, 1	" 1846	.	New York.
Mahonesa, 1	Captured, 1846	.	Norfolk.
Falcon, 1	" 1846	.	New York.
Tampico, 1	" 1846	.	"
Taney, 1	Transf'd from T. D.	*Charles G. Hunter,	Mediterranean.
<i>Hom'd Vessels. 5.</i>			
Stromboli, 1	Purchased, 1846	.	New York.
Vesuvius, 1	" 1846	.	Home Squadron.
Etna, 1	" 1846	.	Norfolk.
Hecle, 1	" 1846	.	New York.
Electra, Ordnance transport, 1	" 1846	*T. A. Hunt,	Norfolk.

me and Rate.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where employed.
eamers. 14.			
Guns.			
ippi, *11	Philadelphia, 1841	. . . .	Norfolk.
4	New York, 1837	. . . .	New York.
4	Norfolk, 1842	. . . .	Washington.
on, 9	Philadelphia, 1843	*F. Engle,	Mediterranean.
an, 1	Erie, Pa., 1844	*S. Champlin,	Lakes.
ny, †	Pittsburg, Pa., 1846	†W. W. Hunter,	Coast of Brazil.
, 3	Purchased, 1846	. . . .	Norfolk.
n, 3	" 1846	. . . .	"
Taylor, 1846	" 1846	. . . .	New York.
Witch, Transf'd from W. D.	Washington, 1845	†G. M. Totten,	Pensacola.
ar, Purchased, 1846	Purchased, 1846	. . . .	Home Squadron.
1 Purchased, 1847	Captured, 1847	†S. B. Bissell,	Norfolk.
			Home Squadron.
hips & Brigs. 6.			
6	Philadelphia, 1836	. . . .	New York.
8	Baltimore, 1813	. . . .	"
lon, 8	New York, 1825	†T. Bailey,	Pacific Ocean.
npton, 6	Norfolk, 1845	R. D. Thorburn,	Coast of Africa.
ia, Purchased, 1846	" 1846	†Wm. F. Lynch,	Mediterranean.
		. . . .	New York.

V. THE MARINE CORPS.

The Marine Corps has the organization of a brigade, and numbers now commissioned officers, and 1,295 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates ; in all, 1,353 men. The pay and allowances of the officers of the marine corps are the same as those of officers of the same grades in the infantry of the army, except the adjutant and inspector, who have the pay and allowances as the paymaster of the marines. The marine is subject to the laws and regulations of the navy, except when ordered for service with the army by the order of the President of the United States. The head-quarters of the corps are at Washington.

Staff of the Marine Corps.

Archibald Henderson.	Major William Dulany.
Col. Samuel Miller.	§ Parke G. Howle, <i>Adj. and Ins.</i>
John Harris.	§ G. W. Walker, <i>Paymaster.</i>
Thomas A. Linton.	§ A. A. Nicholson, <i>Quartermaster.</i>
James Edelin.	|| G. F. Lindsay, <i>Assist. Quartermaster.</i>

According to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1847, the marine corps, at the close of 1847, was reduced as above. The selection of the officers to be dropped was made by a board of staff officers of the corps, Aug. 14, 1848, and approved by the President, Aug. 15, 1848.

Adjutant-General by brevet. § With the rank of Major. || With the rank of Captain.

VI. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—

AUGUST 4TH, 1848.

THE *pay* of Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$9,000 per annum, as salary, besides \$9,000 for outfit. The pay of *Chargés d'Affaires* is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000; of Ministers Resident, \$6,000.

The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil; and by *Chargés d'Affaires* at the courts of most of the other foreign countries with which this country is much connected by commercial intercourse.

1. MINISTERS AND DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[Corrected in the Department of State, August 4th, 1848.]

Ministers Plenipotentiary in 1848.

		Appointed.	Foreign States.	Capitals.
George Bancroft,	Mass.	1846	Great Britain,	London.
Richard Rush,	Pa.	1847	France,	Paris.
David Tod,	Ohio,	1847	Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
*Andrew J. Donelson,	Tenn.	1844	Prussia,	Berlin.
Romulus M. Saunders,	N. C.	1846	Spain,	Madrid.
Arthur P. Bagby,	Ala.	1848	Russia,	St. Petersburg.
Nathan Clifford,	Me.	1848	Mexico,	Mexico.

Commissioners.

		Appointed.	Foreign States.	Salary.
John W. Davis,	Ind.	1848	China,	\$5,000†
Anthony Ten Eyck,	Mich.	1845	Sandwich Islands,	3,000

Secretaries of Legation.

J. Romeyn Brodhead,	Great Britain.	F. A. Sawyer,	Spain.
Stephen K. Stanton,	France.	Thomas J. Morgan,	Brazil.
Colin M. Ingersoll,	Russia.	Peter Parker (<i>and Chinese</i>	
Theodore S. Fay,	Prussia.	<i>Interpreter</i>),	China, \$2,500
Robert M. Walsh,	Mexico.		

Minister Resident.

	Appointed.	Foreign State.	Capital.
Dabney S. Carr,	| 1843 |	Turkey,	| Constantinople.
John P. Brown, <i>Dragoman to the Legation.</i> Salary, \$2,500.			

* Mr. Donelson has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Federal Government of Germany.

† \$1,000 additional, for performing judicial duties.

Chargés d'Affaires in 1848.

		Appointed.	Foreign States.	Capitals.
azac,	N. Y.	1845	Netherlands,	Hague.
G. Clemson,	Pa.	1844	Belgium,	Brussels.
W. Ellsworth,	Ind.	1845	Sweden,	Stockholm.
leniken,	Pa.	1847	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
in A. Bidlack,	Pa.	1845	New Granada,	Bogotá.
in G. Shields,	Ala.	1845	Venezuela,	Caraccas.
rton,	La.	1847	Chili,	Santiago.
. Clay,	Pa.	1847	Peru,	Lima.
owan,	Ky.	1848	Two Sicilies,	Naples.
A. Harris,	Va.	1846	Argentine Rep.	Buenos Ayres.
el Niles,	Vt.	1848	Sardinia,	Turin.
W. Hopkins,	Va.	1847	Portugal,	Lisbon.
H. Stiles,	Ga.	1845	Austria,	Vienna.
artin,	Pa.	1848	Pontific.States,	Rome.
lise,	Ky.	1848	Cent.America,	Guatemala.
gh Livingston,	N. Y.	1848	Ecuador,	Quito.
ppleton,	Me.	1848	Bolivia,	Chuquisaca.

OF CONSULS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND THE PLACES OF THEIR RESIDENCE.

[Corrected in the Department of State, August 4th, 1848.]

Those marked thus (*) are Commercial Agents.

THE REPUBLIC, OR BUENOS AYRES.		BAVARIA.	
Fairfield,	Buenos Ayres.	Chas. Obermeyer,	Augsburg.
Adams,	Rio Negro.	Philip Geisse,	Nuremberg.
AUSTRIA.		BELGIUM.	
chwartz,	Vienna.	Wm. H. Vesey,	Antwerp.
Warrens,	Trieste.	BRAZIL.	
Sparks,	Venice.	Charles J. Smith,	Para.
BADEN.		C. G. Salinas,	Pernambuco.
Richard,	Manheim.	Gorham Parks,	Rio Janeiro.
BARBARY STATES.		Lemuel Wells,	St. Catherine's Isl.
H. Hyatt,	Tangier, Mor'co.	Thos. McGuire,	Rio Grande.
D. Heap,	Tunis, Tunis.	Alex. H. Tyler,	Bahia.
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
acauley,	Tripoli, Tripoli.	Steph. H. Weems,	Guatemala.

A. Follin, { Omoa and Trux-
illo (Hond.).
J. W. Livingston, { St. Juan de Ni-
caragua.
Chris. Hempstead, Balize (Hond.).

CHILI.

W. G. Moorhead, Valparaiso.
William Crosby, Talcahuano.
Sam'l F. Haviland, Coquimbo.

CHINA.

Paul S. Forbes, Canton.
Amoy.
Rob. L. McIntosh, Fouchowfou.
J. N. A. Griswold, Shang Hai.
Wm. P. Peirce, †Macao.
Fred. T. Bush, ‡Hong Kong.

DENMARK.

Charles F. Ryan, Copenhagen.
H. T. A. Rainals, Elsineur.

Danish Islands.

David Rogers, Santa Cruz.
*David Naar, St. Thomas.

ECUADOR.

Seth Sweetser, Guayaquil.

EGYPT, *Pacha of.*

Alexandria.

FRANCE.

Robert Walsh, Paris.
Wm. J. Staples, Havre.
John W. Grigsby, Bordeaux.
Dan'l C. Croxall, Marseilles.
M. Hollander, Sedan.
John A. Jones, Lyons.
Hypolite Rogers, Nantes.
F. M. Auboyneau, La Rochelle.
August Furtado, Bayonne.

† Portuguese Colony.

West Indies.

John W. Fisher, { Pointe-à-Pitre,
Guadeloupe.
Gab. G. Fleurot, { St. Pierre, Mar-
tinique.

South America.

J. W. Fabens, Cayenne.

Africa.

Francis Lacrouts, Algiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England.

Thos. Aspinwall, London.
Rob't Armstrong, Liverpool.
Francis B. Ogden, Bristol.
James Fiora, Manchester.
Robert W. Fox, Falmouth.
Thos. Were Fox, Plymouth.
Jos. R. Croskey, Cowes.
Albert Davy, Leeds.

Scotland.

Robert Grieve, Leith.
Stewart Steel, Dundee.
James Cowdin, Glasgow.

Ireland.

Hugh Keenan, Dublin.
James McDowell, Belfast.
Rob. L. Loughhead, Londonderry.
John Murphy, Cork.
Thos. M. Paise, Galway.

In and near Europe and Africa.

Horatio I. Sprague, Gibraltar.
Wm. Winthrop, Island of Malta.
Wm. Carroll, Isle of France.
Isaac Chase, Cape-Town, C. G. H.
*John W. Carroll, Isl. of St. Helena.

North America.

Collins Whitaker, St. John's, N. B.
T. B. Livingston, Halifax, N. S.
Luther Brackett, Pictou, N. S.

‡ English Colony.

West Indies.

Fred'k B. Wells, Bermuda.
 John F. Bacon, Nassau, Baha. I.
 John T. Pickett, Turks' Island.
 Rob. M. Harrison, Kingston, Jam.
 *Wm. T. Thurston, St. Christopher's.
 *R. S. Higinbotham, Antigua.
 Noble Towner, Barbadoes.
 Edw. B. Marache, Isl. of Trinidad.

South America.

Samuel J. Masters, Demarara, B. G.

Australia.

Jas. H. Williams, Sydney.
 E. Hathaway, Jr., Hobart Town.

East Indies.

Joseph Balestier, Singapore.
 George W. Ellis, Bombay.
 Charles Huffnagle, Calcutta.

China.

Fred'k T. Bush, Hong Kong.

GREECE.

John W. Mulligan, Athens.

HANSEATIC, OR FREE CITIES.

Gustavus Koerner, Hamburg.
 W. H. Robertson, Bremen.
 Ernest Schwendler, Frankfort.

HANOVER, HESSE CASSEL, & HESSE
DARMSTADT.

Charles Graebe, Cassel.

HAYTI, OR ST. DOMINGO.

Joseph C. Luther, Port au Prince.
 Richmond Loring, Aux Cayes.
 John L. Wilson, Cape Haytien.
 Jonathan Elliot, { St. Domingo &
 { Porto Plata.

LIBERIA.

*James H. Lugenbeel, Monrovia.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

John Black, Mexico.
 J. U. Slemmons, Matamoras.
 Franklin Chase, Tampico.
 F. M. Dimond, Vera Cruz.
 *Edw. J. Glasgow, Chihuahua.
 John Parrott, Mazatlan.
 G. W. P. Bissell, San Blas.
 John A. Robinson, Guaymas.

MUSCAT, *Dominion of the Imaum of.*

Charles Ward, Island Zanzibar.
 C. Frank Powell, Muscat.

THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.

Charles Nichols, Amsterdam.
 W. S. Campbell, Rotterdam.

Colonies.

Francis W. Cragin, Paramaribo.
 *W. H. Freeman, Curaçoa.
 F. V. B. Morris, Batavia, Java.
 *Charles Rey, Isl. St. Martins.

NEW GRANADA.

Ramon L. Sanchez, Carthagená.
 Samuel G. Taylor, Santa Martha.
 William Nelson, Panamá.

PACIFIC ISLANDS, *Independent.*

Joel Turrill, Honolulu, Sand. Isl.
 J. B. Williams, Bay of Islands, N. Z.
 *J. B. Williams, Auckland, Fej. Isl.
 *John C. Williams, Navigators' Isl.
 Horace Hawes, Society Islands.

PERU.

Stanhope Prevost, Lima.
 Alex. Ruden, Jr., Paíta.

PORTUGAL.

Philip A. Roach, Lisbon.
 Louis Tinelli, Oporto.
 Wm. P. Peirce, Macao.

Islands.

Chas. W. Dabney, Fayal, Azores.

John H. March, Funchal, Madeira.	Wm. H. Tracy, Guayama.
Mont. D. Parker, St. Jago, C. Verd.	George Latimer, St. John's.

PRUSSIA.

Fred'k Schillow,	Stettin.
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ROME, OR PONTIFICAL STATES.

Nicholas Brown,	Rome.
Jas. E. Freeman,	Ancona.
Henry J. Brent,	Ravenna.

RUSSIA.

A. P. Gibson,	St. Petersburg.
Alex. Schwartz,	Riga.
Edmund Brandt,	Archangel.
John Ralli,	Odessa.

SARDINIA.

John Macpherson,	Genoa.
Victor A. Sasserno,	Nice.

SAXONY.

John G. Flügel,	Leipsic.
George Mohr,	Dresden.

SPAIN.

Max. de Aguirre,	Bilbao.
Alexander Burton,	Cadiz.
George Reed,	Malaga.
Justus Pou,	Barcelona.
Nich. B. Boyle,	Port Mahon, Isl. Min.

Cuba.

Rob. B. Campbell,	Havana.
Sim. M. Johnson,	Matanzas.
Samuel McLean,	Trinidad de Cuba.
John W. Holding,	Santiago de Cuba.

Puerto Rico.

James C. Gallaher,	Ponce.
Thos. B. Abrams,	Mayaguez.

Other Spanish Islands.

Edward F. Weld,	Teneriffe, Canary.
A. H. P. Edwards,	Manilla, Phillip'e.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

C. D. Arfwedson,	Stockholm.
Alex. Barclay, <i>Act.</i>	Gothenburg.
Helmich Janson,	Bergen, Nor.

SWITZERLAND.

Geo. H. Goundie,	Basel or Bâle.
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TURKEY.

George A. Porter,	Constantinople.
David W. Offley,	Smyrna.
Jasper Chasseaud,	{ Beirout, Damas- cus, and Saida, in Syria.
Merino de Mattey,	
	Cyprus.

TUSCANY.

Joseph A. Binda,	Leghorn.
J. Ombrosi, <i>Act.</i>	Florence.

TWO SICILIES.

Alex. Hammett,	Naples.
John M. Marston,	Palermo.
T. M. Behn,	Messina.

**URUGUAY, OR CISPLATINE RE-
PUBLIC.**

Rob. M. Hamilton,	Monte Video.
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VENEZUELA.

Southy Grinalds,	Puerto Cabello.
John P. Adams,	Laguayra.
Roland Dubs,	Maracaibo.

WURTEMBERG.

Tobias Beehler,	Stuttgart.
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The only Consuls who receive salaries are those for London, \$2,000, Tangier, \$2,000, Tunis, \$2,000, and Tripoli, \$2,000. The Consuls for the five treaty ports in China receive \$1,000 each for judicial duties.

3. FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THEIR SECRETARIES,

Accredited to the Government of the United States.

[Corrected in Department of State, August 4th, 1848.]

Foreign States.	Envoys Ex. and Min. Plen.	Secretaries, &c.
Russia,	Alexander de Bodisco,	Edw. de Stœckl, 1st Sec.
“		Mr. de Cramer, 2d Sec.
Argentine Rep.,	Brig.-Gen. D. C. M. de Alvear,	Min. Plen. and Extraor.
“	“	D. Emilio de Alvear, Sec. of Leg.
France,	Guillaume Tell Poussin,	M. A. Bourboulon.
Spain,	Don A. Calderon de la Barca,	Don F. Bourman.
“		Don Rodrigo Tavira, } <i>Attachés.</i>
“		Don Juan Silva, }
Chili,	Don Manuel Carvallo,	Don Fran. S. Astaburuaga.
“		Don Daniel Frost, } <i>Attachés.</i>
“		Don Zenon Freire, }
New Granada,	Gen. Pedro Alcantara Herran,	Cerveleon Pinzon.
“	“	Dr. Elvi Ordoñez, <i>Attaché.</i>

Ministers Resident.

Portugal,	Com. J. C. de Figanieri,	{ Sen. F. F. de la Figanieri, <i>Attaché.</i>
Prussia,	Baron Von Gerolt,	Chevalier Lischke, <i>Attaché.</i>
Belgium,	Chevalier Beaulieu.	

Chargés d'Affaires.

Great Britain,	J. F. Crampton, <i>Acting Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Denmark,	M. Steen de Billé, M. Torben de Billé, <i>Attaché.</i>
Austria,	Chevalier Hülsemann, <i>ad interim.</i>
Netherlands,	Baron Testa.
Sweden,	Chevalier Adam de Lövenskiöld.
Two Sicilies,	Chevalier Martuscelli.
Sardinia,	M. L. Mossi.
Brazil,	M. Felipe P. Leal.
Peru,	Señor Don Ygnacii de Osma, <i>ad interim.</i>

4. FOREIGN CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.*

A List of Foreign Consuls and Vice-Consuls in the United States.

Those marked thus (*) are *Consuls-General*; thus (†) *Vice-Consuls*; the rest are *Consuls*.

Argentine Republic, or Buenos Ayres.

Fitzhenry Homer, Boston.

Austria.

*Auguste Belmont, New York.

J. W. Langdon, *Cons. Agt.*, Boston.

†Dan. J. Desmond, Philadelphia.

Fr. Rodenwald, *Cons. Agt.*, Baltimore.

W. H. Kuhtman, Charleston.

†J. E. Dumont, Mobile.

Jacob H. Eimer, New Orleans.

Baden.

*J. W. Schmidt, New York.

†Jacob H. Eimer, New Orleans.

Bavaria.

G. Heinrich Siemon, New York.

C. Fred. Hagedorn, Philadelphia.

John Smidt, Louisville.

Ferdin. L. Brauns, Baltimore.

Belgium.

*Auguste Moxhet, New York.

†S. Rawson, Eastport.

Thos. A. Deblois, Portland.

John D. Bates, Boston.

†Hippolyte Mali, New York.

J. Borie, Philadelphia.

Samuel D. Walker, Baltimore.

A. W. Nölling, Richmond.

†Auguste Branda, Norfolk.

Geo. A. Hopley, Charleston.

W. O'Driscoll, Savannah.

†William Porter, Apalachicola.

†Th. Pinkney, Key West.

Charles Auzé, Mobile.

James B. Behr, New Orleans.

Brazil.

*L. H. F. d'Aguiar, New York.

†Archibald Foster, { Mass., N.H., and
Maine, Boston.

†L. F. Figaniere, New York.

†Edw. S. Sayres, Philadelphia.

C. O. O'Donnell, Baltimore.

†Clement Smith, Dist. Columbia.

†Herman Baldwin, Richmond.

†Myer Myers, Norfolk.

†H. G. Chadwick, Charleston.

†Peter Regnand, New Orleans.

Bremen.

Herman Oelrichs, New York.

J. C. Mecke, Philadelphia.

*Alb. Schumacher, Baltimore.

Ant. Ch. Cazenove, Dist. Columbia.

Lewis Trapman, Charleston.

Eleazer Crabtree, Savannah.

Fred'k Rodewald, New Orleans.

Johannes Wolf, St. Louis.

Diedr. H. Klaener, Galveston.

Brunswick and Lauenburg.

*John H. Dreyer, New York.

Buenos Ayres.

†N. Frazee, Philadelphia.

Chili.

Frank. H. Delano, New York.

R. B. Fitzgerald, Baltimore.

Denmark.

*M. Steen Billé, Philadelphia.

G. M. Thacher, { Mass., Me., N. H.,
and R. I., Boston.

Edw. Beck, { N. Y., Conn., and part
of N. J., New York.

* This list is necessarily imperfect in some degree, as no official record of the Foreign Consuls in the United States is kept at any of the public offices. Every exertion is made to render it as correct as possible. Those who notice errors in the list are respectfully requested to communicate them to the editor, for correction in the subsequent volume.

†John Bohlen, Philadelphia.
 †Hen. G. Jacobsen, Baltimore.
 †P. K. Dickinson, Wilmington.
 †James H. Ladson, Charleston.
 †W. Crabtree, Savannah.
 J. F. C. Vles, New Orleans.

Ecuador.

Seth Bryant, Boston.
 James H. Causten, Washington.
 Edward Sweetser, Philadelphia.
 Murat Willis, Norfolk.

France.

*Auguste Simounet, New York.
 †Louis Borg, New York.
 Ed. S. Isnard, *Cons. Agt.*, Boston.
 †Fauvel Gouraud, Newport.
 Durand de St. André, Philadelphia.
 †Geo. C. Morton, Baltimore.
 Count de Montholon, Richmond.
 Pascal Schisano, Norfolk.
 Count de Choiseul, Charleston.
 †R. de Leaumont, Charleston.
 †L. Barré, Savannah.
 Aimé Roger, New Orleans.
 †H. Germain, New Orleans.
 †H. de St. Cyr, Galveston.

Frankfort on the Maine.

Fred. Wysmann, New York.
 Arnold Halbach, Philadelphia.

Great Britain.

†W. D. Sherwood, Eastport.
 Jos. J. Sherwood, Portland.
 E. A. Grattan, Boston.
 †Wm. Elliott, Boston.
 †C. Grinnell, New Bedford.
 Anthony Barclay, New York.
 William Peter, Philadelphia.
 J. McTavish, Baltimore.
 Francis Waring, Norfolk.
 †H. Smith, Alexandria.
 Chas. D. Wake, { N. C. and S. C.,
 { Charleston.
 †G. W. Davis, Wilmington.

†R. Martin, *Act.* { Flor. and Ala.,
 { Mobile.
 †—— O'Hara, Key West.
 A. L. Molyneux, Georgia.
 William Mure, New Orleans.

Greece.

Henry G. Andrews, Boston.
 Eugene Dutilh, New York.

Guatemala.

*Antonio de Aycenena.

Hamburg.

*Charles N. Buck, Philadelphia.
 *Alb. Schumacher, Baltimore.
 C. H. F. Moehring, Boston.
 Theodore des Arts, New York.
 Henry Ludlam, Richmond.
 Lewis Trapman, Charleston.
 Edward R. Bell, Mobile.
 William Vogel, New Orleans.
 J. W. Jockusth, Galveston.

Hanover.

L. H. Meyer, New York.
 †A. W. Hupeden, New York.
 John Leppien, Philadelphia.
 Edward Uhrlaub, Baltimore.
 W. H. Kuhtman, Charleston.
 James B. Behr, New Orleans.
 Frederic Schwartz, Louisville.
 Charles Bollman, Pittsburg.
 Adolphus Meier, St. Louis.
 Julius Frederich, Galveston.

Hawaiian Islands.

*Sch. Livingston, New York.
 Granville S. Oldfield, { Md. and Del.,
 { Baltimore.

Elector of Hesse.

Conrad W. Faber, New York.

Grand Duke of Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt.

Antoin Bollerman, New York.

Lubec.

G. W. Kruger, New York.
 Died. H. Klaener, Galveston.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

*L. Herckenrath, Charleston.
 Wilhelm Prehn, New Orleans.
 A. T. Berg, Galveston.

Montevideo.

Frederic B. Graf, Baltimore.

Nassau.

*Wilh. A. Kobbe, New York.

Netherlands.

Thomas Dixon, { Mass., Me., N. H.,
 and R. I., Boston.
 †B. Homer Dixon, Boston.
 J. C. Zimmerman, { N. Y., N. J., and
 Ct., New York.

Henry Bohlen, Philadelphia.
 Frederic B. Graf, Baltimore.
 Th. L. Wragg, Charleston.
 †Oliver O'Hara, Key West.
 Myer Myers, Norfolk.

New Granada.

*Don Domingo Acosta.
 Greg. Dominguez, New York.

Oldenburg.

E. Pavenstedt, New York.
 Henry Oelrichs, Baltimore.
 Charles T. Lowndes, Charleston.
 Julius Frederich, Galveston.

Peru.

George F. Guild, Boston.
 Thomas Galway, New York.
 Chapman Biddle, Philadelphia.
 James J. Fisher, Baltimore.

Portugal.

†D. Anton. G. Vega, { Ms. and N. H.,
 Boston.
 †W. de F. H. Borges, R. I., Warren.
 M. C. H. S. de la Figaniere, N. Y., Ct.,
 [and East Jersey, New York.
 †Jose B. de Camara, Baltimore.
 †Dan. J. Desmond, Philadelphia.

†Christ. Neale, { Dist. Columbia and
 Alexandria, Va.
 †Manoel A. Santos, Norfolk.†
 †Henriq. T. Street, Charleston.
 †J. G. Doon, Savannah.
 Carlos Le Baron, Mobile.

Prussia.

*J. W. Schmidt, New York.
 G. H. Mecke, Philadelphia.
 Ferdin. L. Brauns, Baltimore.
 Lewis Trapman, Charleston.
 Wilhelm Vagel, New Orleans.
 E. C. Angelrodt, St. Louis.
 †F. A. Hirsch, Boston.
 †George Hussey, New Bedford.

Rome.

†Nicholas Reggio, Boston.
 †Louis B. Binsse, New York.
 *Daniel J. Desmond, Philadelphia.
 T. P. Scott, Baltimore.
 †Thomas Roger, Charleston,
 Charles J. Daron, New Orleans.

Russia.

*Alex. Evstaphieve, New York.
 Geo. E. Runhardt, New York.
 †Robert B. Storer, Boston.
 †John R. Wilder, Savannah.
 †Joseph E. Morrell, Mobile.
 Edward Johns, New Orleans.
 †J. S. Haviland, Philadelphia.
 Charles L. Kuster, Baltimore.

Sardinia.

*Louis Mossi, Washington.
 Antonio Michoud, New Orleans.
 S. Dacorsi, Act. Con., New York.
 †Nicholas Reggio, { Me., N. H., Mass.,
 and R. I., Boston.
 Dan. J. Desmond, { Penn., N. J., and
 Del., Philadelphia
 †E. L. Trenholm, Charleston.
 †C. A. Williamson, Baltimore.
 †A. B. de Meaux, Mobile.
 †M. Ravena, Galveston.

† And for all other ports in Virginia except Alexandria.

Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

C. Hinrich, New York.

Saxe-Weimar.

Edward Stucken, New York.

Saxony.

*J. W. Schmidt, New York.

Ferdin. L. Brauns, Baltimore.

J. F. C. Vles, New Orleans.

Spain.

†Th. Am. Deblois, Portland.

†Wm. B. Parker, Portsmouth.

Don Ant. G. Vega, Boston.

F. Stoughton, New York.

†Jorge Chacon, Philadelphia.

†J. Anto. Larraña, Charleston.

†J. Anto. Pizarro, Baltimore.

†Walter De Lacy, Norfolk.

Fred. B. Lord, Wilmington.

†F. Moreno, Pensacola.

†F. A. Browne, Key West.

†R. A. D. Sorrel, Savannah.

†Manuel Cruzat, Mobile.

Don C. De España, New Orleans.

Sweden and Norway.

*A. de Lövenskiöld, Washington.

†Claud E. Habicht, New York.

Rich. Seldener, Philadelphia.

†F. B. Graf, Baltimore.

†John H. Brent, Alexandria.

†Duncan Robertson, Norfolk.

†Fran. H. Welman, Savannah.

†Jos. A. Winthrop, Charleston.

†George Westeldt, Mobile.

†Diedr. Miesegaes, New Orleans.

†E. S. Benzon, { Me., N. H., and
Mass., Boston.*Switzerland.*Louis P. De Luge, { N. England and
N.Y., New York.J. G. Syze, { Penn., New Jersey, and
Delaware, Philadelphia.Nicholas Basler, { Ky., Ind., Ill., O.,
Mich., and Wisc.,
Louisville.

J. C. Kuhn, Texas, Galveston.

J. F. Peschier, { La. and Miss.,
New Orleans.*Turkey.*

Abraham Zipcy, Boston.

Tuscany.

W. H. Aspinwall, New York.

Carlo Gavenni, Mobile.

Garlo G. Manson, New Orleans.

D. J. Desmond, Cons. Agt., Philadel.

Two Sicilies.

*Don Domenico Morelli, Philadel'a.

†Nicholas Reggio, Boston.

†B. D. Potter, Providence.

†Ira Clisbe, New Haven.

J. Dacoste, Acting, New York.

†Luca Palmieri, Philadelphia.

†N. E. Fowls, Dist. Columbia.

†Antonio Pomer, Norfolk.

†G. A. Trenholm, Charleston.

†Goffredo Barnsley, Savannah.

†O. Wolff, Mobile.

†G. A. Barelli, New Orleans.

Uruguay.

E. S. Tobey, Boston.

†G. F. Darby, New York.

†George Green, Philadelphia.

T. B. Graf, Baltimore.

†G. L. Lowden, Charleston.

†C. J. Mansong, Mobile.

†E. Dudley Head, New Orleans.

Venezuela.

Silas G. Whitney, Boston.

†John P. Bigelow, Boston.

Juan B. Purroy, New York.

W. McIlhenney, Philadelphia.

J. F. Strohm, Baltimore.

Aaron Milhado, Norfolk.

Geo. B. Dieter, New Orleans.

Wurtemberg.

*Ferd. L. Brauns, Baltimore.

Frederick Klett, Philadelphia.

Leopold Bierwirth, New York.

Carl. Fred. Adae, Cincinnati.

F. Honold, New Orleans.

VII. CONGRESS.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State ; and, of course, the regular number is now 60. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people, for the term of two years. The Representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population. The 30th Congress is chosen according to the act of Congress of 1842, the ratio being "one Representative for every 70,680 persons in each State, and one additional Representative for each State having a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States." The law of 1842 also requires, that the Representatives of each State "shall be elected by *districts* composed of a contiguous territory equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative." The present number of Representatives is 230.

Since the 4th of March, 1817, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives has been \$ 8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness ; and \$ 8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of government. The compensation of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is \$ 16 a day.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. THE SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Pennsylvania, *President*.

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

<i>Maine.</i>		<i>Vermont.</i>	
Hannibal Hamlin, Hampden,	1851	William Upham, Montpelier,	1849
J. W. Bradbury, Augusta,	1853	Samuel S. Phelps, Middlebury,	1851
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		<i>Massachusetts.</i>	
Chas. G. Atherton, Nashua,	1849	Daniel Webster, Marshfield,	1851
John P. Hale, Dover,	1853	John Davis, Worcester,	1853

Rhode Island.

Albert C. Greene, Providence, 1851
John H. Clarke, Providence, 1853

Connecticut.

John M. Niles, Hartford, 1849
Roger S. Baldwin, New Haven, 1851

New York.

John A. Dix, Albany, 1849
D. S. Dickinson, Binghamton, 1851

New Jersey.

Wm. L. Dayton, Trenton, 1851
Jacob W. Miller, Morristown, 1853

Pennsylvania.

Simon Cameron, Middletown, 1849
Daniel Sturgeon, Uniontown, 1851

Delaware.

John M. Clayton, Newcastle, 1851
Presley Spruance, Newcastle, 1853

Maryland.

James A. Pearce, Chestertown, 1849
Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore, 1851

Virginia.

James M. Mason, Winchester, 1851
R. M. T. Hunter, Lloyds, Essex, 1853

North Carolina.

Geo. E. Badger, Raleigh, 1849
W. P. Mangum, Red Mountain, 1853

South Carolina.

A. P. Butler, Edgefield C.H. 1849
John C. Calhoun, Pendleton, 1853

Georgia.

Hers. V. Johnson, Milledgeville, 1849
John M. Berrien, Savannah, 1853

Alabama.

William R. King, Selma, 1849
Dixon H. Lewis, Benton, 1853

Mississippi.

Jefferson Davis, Warrenton, 1851
Henry S. Foote, Jackson, 1853

Louisiana.

Henry Johnson, New River, 1849
Solo. U. Downs, Monroe, 1853

Arkansas.

*Solon Borland, Little Rock, 1849
*Wm. K. Sebastian, Helena, 1853

Tennessee.

Hopk. L. Turney, Winchester, 1851
John Bell, Nashville, 1853

Kentucky.

*Thos. Metcalf, Forest Retreat, 1849
J.R. Underwood, Bowling Green, 1853

Ohio.

William Allen, Chillicothe, 1849
Thomas Corwin, Lebanon, 1851

Michigan.

*Thos. H. Fitzgerald, Niles, 1851
Alpheus Felch, Ann Arbor, 1853

Indiana.

E. A. Hannegan, Covington, 1849
Jesse D. Bright, Madison, 1851

Illinois.

Sidney Breese, Carlyle, 1849
S. A. Douglass, Quincy, 1853

Missouri.

David R. Atchison, Platte City, 1849
Thos. H. Benton, St. Louis, 1851

Florida.

J. D. Westcott, Jr., Tallahassee, 1849
David Levy Yulee, St. Augustine, 1851

Texas.

Thos. J. Rusk, Nacogdoches, 1851
Samuel Houston, Raven Hill, 1853

Iowa.

Two Vacancies.

Wisconsin.

Henry Dodge, Dodgeville, 1851
J. P. Walker, Milwaukie, 1853

Officers of the Senate.

Asbury Dickens, *Secretary.*

Lewis H. Machen, *Chief Clerk.*

Robert Beale, { *Sergeant-at-Arms*
 and Doorkeeper.
Henry Slicer, *Chaplain.*

* Appointed by the Governor to hold office until the Legislature fills the vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS,
which will expire on the 3d of March, 1849.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, *Speaker*.

[The numbers attached to the names show the Districts in each State from which the members were chosen.]

Maine. — 7.

3. Belcher, Hiram, Farmington.
2. Clapp, Asa W. H., Portland.
4. Clark, Franklin, Wiscasset.
1. Hammons, David, Lovell.
5. Smart, Eph. K., Camden.
6. Wiley, James S., Dover.
7. Williams, Hez'h, Castine.

New Hampshire. — 4.

4. Johnson, Jas. H., Bath.
2. Peaslee, Chas. H., Concord.
1. Tuck, Amos, Exeter.
3. Wilson, James, Keene.

Vermont. — 4.

2. Collamer, Jacob, Woodstock.
1. Henry, William, Bellows Falls.
3. Marsh, George P., Burlington.
4. Peck, Lucius B., Montpelier.

Massachusetts. — 10.

3. Abbott, Amos, Andover.
6. Ashmun, George, Springfield.
10. Grinnell, Joseph, New Bedford.
9. Hale, Artemas, Bridgewater.
5. Hudson, Charles, Westminster.
2. King, Daniel P., South Danvers.
8. Mann, Horace, West Newton.
4. Palfrey, John G., Cambridge.
7. Rockwell, Julius, Pittsfield.
1. Winthrop, R. C., Boston.

Rhode Island. — 2.

1. Cranston, R. B., Newport.
2. Thurston, Benj. B., Hopkinton.

Connecticut. — 4.

1. Dixon, James, Hartford.
2. Hubbard, S. D., Middletown.
3. Rockwell, John A., Norwich.
4. Smith, Truman, Litchfield.

New York. — 34.

22. Birdsall, Auburn, Binghampton.
18. Collins, William, Lowville.
25. Conger, Harmon S., Cortlandville.
23. Duer, William, Oswego.
24. Gott, Daniel, Pompey.
32. Hall, Nathan K., Buffalo.
28. Holmes, Elias B., Brockport.
34. Hunt, Washington, Lockport.
20. Jenkins, Timothy, Oneida Castle.
14. Kellogg, O. D., Elizabethtown.
15. Lawrence, Sidney, Moira.
26. Lawrence, W. T., Cayutaville.
1. Lord, Fred. W., Greenport, L. I.
4. Maclay, Wm. B., New York.
31. Marvin, Dudley, Ripley.
19. Mullin, Joseph, Watertown.
2. Murphy, Henry C., Brooklyn.
7. Nelson, William, Peekskill.
3. Nicoll, Henry, New York.
17. Petrie, George, Little Falls.
33. Putnam, Harvey, Attica.
12. Reynolds, Gideon, Hoosick.
29. Rose, Robert L., Allen's Hill.
30. Rumsey, David, Bath.
10. Sherrill, Eliakim, Shandaken.
13. Slingerland, J. J., Bethlehem.
21. Starkweather, G. A., Cooperstown.
9. St. John, D. B., Monticello.
11. Sylvester, Peter H., Coxsackie.
5. Tallmadge, F. A., New York.
8. Warren, Cornelius, Cold Spring.
16. White, Hugh, Cohoes.
6. Vacant.
27. Vacant.

New Jersey. — 5.

3. Edsall, Joseph E., Hamburg.
5. Gregory, Dudley S., Jersey City.
1. Hampton, James G., Bridgetown.

2. Newell, Wm. A., Allentown.
4. Van Dyke, John, N. Brunswick.

Pennsylvania. — 24.

17. Blanchard, John, Bellefont.
16. Brady, Jasper E., Chambersburg.
6. Bridges, Sam. A., Allentown.
10. Brodhead, R., Easton.
3. Brown, Charles, Philadelphia.
11. Butler, Chester, Wilkesbarre.
20. Dickey, John, Beaver.
14. Eckert, George N., Pottsville.
22. Farrelly, John W., Meadville.
5. Freedley, John W., Norristown.
21. Hampton, Moses, Pittsburg.
4. Ingersoll, Chas. J., Philadelphia.
2. Ingersoll, Jos. R., Philadelphia.
24. Irvin, Alexander, Clearfield.
1. Levin, Lewis C., Philadelphia.
19. Mann, Job, Bedford.
7. M'Ilvaine, A. R., Brandywine.
15. Nes, Henry, York.
13. Pollock, James, Milton.
18. Stewart, Andrew, Uniontown.
8. Strohm, John, N. Providence.
9. Strong, William, Reading.
23. Thompson, James, Erie.
12. Wilmot, David, Towanda.

Delaware. — 1.

Houston, John W., Georgetown.

Maryland. — 6.

1. Chapman, John G., Port Tobacco.
6. Crisfield, John W., Princess Ann.
5. Evans, Alexander, Elkton.
3. Ligon, Thos. W., Ellicott's Mills.
4. McLane, Robert M., Baltimore.
2. Roman, James D., Hagerstown.

Virginia. — 15.

1. Atkinson, Arch., Smithfield.
7. Bayly, Thos. H., Accomac C. H.
8. Beale, R. T. L., Hague.
10. Bedinger, Henry, Charlestown.
4. Bocock, Thos. S., Appomattox.
6. Botts, John M., Richmond.

15. Brown, Wm. G., Kingwood.
3. Flournoy, Thos. S., Halifax C. H.
13. Fulton, Andrew S., Wytheville.
5. Goggin, Wm. L., Otter Bridge.
11. M'Dowell, James, Lexington.
2. Meade, Rich. K., Petersburg.
9. Pendleton, J. S., Culpepper C. H.
12. Preston, Wm. B., Kanawha C. H.
14. Thompson, R. A., Blacksburg.

North Carolina. — 9.

3. Barringer, D. M., Concord.
2. Boydon, Nath., Salisbury.
1. Clingman, T. L., Asheville.
7. Daniel, J. R. J., Halifax.
8. Donnell, R. S., New Berne.
6. M'Kay, James J., Elizabethtown.
9. Outlaw, David, Windsor.
4. Shepperd, A. H., Salem.
5. Venable, A. W., Brownsville.

South Carolina. — 7.

5. Burt, Armistead, Willington.
6. Holmes, Isaac E., Charleston.
7. Rhett, R. B., Ashepool.
2. Simpson, R. F., Pendleton.
4. Sims, A. D., Darlington C. H.
1. Wallace, Daniel, Union C. H.
3. Woodward, J. A., Winnsboro'.

Georgia. — 8.

6. Cobb, Howell, Athens.
4. Haralson, H. A., La Grange.
2. Iverson, Alfred, Columbus.
3. Jones, John W., Griffin.
1. King, Thomas B., Frederica.
5. Lumpkin, J. H., Rome.
7. Stephens, A. H., Crawfordsville.
8. Toombs, Robert, Washington.

Alabama. — 7.

7. Bowdon, F. W., Talladega.
6. Cobb, W. R. W., Bellefonte.
1. Gayle, John, Mobile.
3. Harris, S. W., Wetumpka.
2. Hilliard, H. W., Montgomery.
5. Houston, Geo. S., Athens.
4. Inge, Samuel W., Livingston.

Mississippi. — 4.

4. Brown, Albert G., Gallatin.
2. Featherston, W. S., Houston.
1. Thompson, Jacob, Oxford.
3. Tompkins, P. W., Vicksburg.

Louisiana. — 4.

3. Harmanson, J. H., Simmsport.
1. La Sère, Emile, New Orleans.
4. Morse, Isaac E., St. Martinsville.
2. Thibodeaux, B. G., Thibodeaux.

Arkansas. — 1.

- Johnson, Rob. W., Little Rock.

Tennessee. — 11.

8. Barrow, W., Nashville.
9. Chase, L. B., Clarksville.
2. Cocke, Wm. M., Rutledge.
3. Crozier, John H., Knoxville.
7. Gentry, M. P., Franklin.
11. Haskell, Wm. T., Jackson.
4. Hill, H. L. W., Irving College.
1. Johnson, Andrew, Greenville.
5. Jones, Geo. W., Fayetteville.
10. Stanton, Fred. P., Memphis.
6. Thomas, Jas. H., Columbia.

Kentucky. — 10.

6. Adams, Green, Barbourville.
1. Boyd, Lynn, Cadiz.
4. Buckner, Aylett, Greensburg.
3. Clark, B. L., Franklin.
7. Duncan, Garnett, Louisville.
9. French, Richard, Mt. Sterling.
10. Gaines, John P., Walton.
8. Morehead, C. S., Frankfort.
2. Peyton, Sam. O., Hartford.
5. Thompson, J. B., Harrodsburg.

Ohio. — 21.

4. Canby, Richard S., Bellefontaine.
19. Crowell, John, Warren.
16. Cummins, J. D., New Philad'a.
6. Dickinson, R., L. Sandusky.
10. Duncan, Daniel, Newark.
9. Edwards, Th. O., Lancaster.
14. Evans, Nathan, Cambridge.

1. Faran, James J., Cincinnati.
2. Fisher, David, Wilmington.
17. Fries, George, Hanoverton.
20. Giddings, J. R., Jefferson.
15. Kennon, William, St. Clairsville.
18. Lahm, Samuel, Canton.
11. Miller, John K., Mt. Vernon.
7. Morris, Jona. D., Batavia.
13. Richey, Thomas, Summerset.
21. Root, Joseph M., Norwalk.
5. Sawyer, William, St. Mary's.
3. Schenck, R. C., Dayton.
8. Taylor, John L., Chillicothe.
12. Vinton, Sam. F., Gallipolis.

Michigan. — 3.

3. Bingham, K. S., Kensington.
1. M'Clelland, R., Monroe.
2. Stuart, Charles E., Kalamazoo.

Indiana. — 10.

9. Cathcart, C. W., Laporte.
6. Dunn, George G., Bedford.
1. Embree, Elisha, Princeton.
2. Henley, T. J., N. Washington.
8. Pettit, John, Lafayette.
3. Robinson, J. L., Rushville.
10. Rockhill, Wm., Ft. Wayne C.H.
4. Smith, Caleb B., Connorsville.
7. Thompson, R. W., Terre Haute.
5. Wick, Wm. W., Indianapolis.

Illinois. — 7.

3. Ficklin, O. B., Charleston.
7. Lincoln, Abraham, Springfield.
2. M'Clernand, J. A., Shawneetown.
5. Richardson, W. A., Rushville.
1. Smith, Robert, Upper Alton.
6. Turner, Thos. J., Freeport.
4. Wentworth, John, Chicago.

Missouri. — 5.

1. Bowlin, James B., St. Louis.
3. Greene, James S., Monticello.
5. Hall, Willard P., St. Joseph.
2. Jamieson, John, Fulton.
4. Phelps, John S., Springfield.

Florida. — 1.

Cabell, E. C., Tallahassee.

Texas. — 2.

1. Kaufman, David S., Sabinetown.

2. Pilsbury, Tim., Brazoria.

Iowa. — 2.

2. Leffler, Shepherd, Burlington.

1. Thompson, Wm., Mt. Pleasant.

Wisconsin. — 2.

1. Darling, Mason C., Fond du Lac.

2. Lynde, Wm. Pitt, Milwaukie.

*Officers of the House of Representatives.*Thomas Jefferson Campbell, *Clerk.*Daniel Gold, *Chief Clerk.*P. Williams, *Librarian.*Nathan Sargent, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*R. E. Hornor, *Doorkeeper.*J. M. Johnson, *Postmaster.*R. R. Gurley, *Chaplain.*John S. Meehan, *Librarian to Congress.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Abbott, Amos,	Ms.	Chapman, John G.,	Md.	Evans, Alexander,	Md.
Adams, Green,	Ky.	Chase, Lucien B.,	Tenn.	Evans, Nathan,	O.
Ashmun, George,	Ms.	Clapp, A. W. H.,	Me.	Faran, James J.,	O.
Atkinson, Arch'd,	Va.	Clark, B. L.,	Ky.	Farrelly, John W.,	Pa.
Barringer, Dan. M.,	N.C.	Clark, Franklin,	Me.	Featherston, W. S.,	Miss.
Barrow, Wash.,	Tenn.	Clingman, T. L.,	N. C.	Ficklin, Orlando B.,	Ill.
Bayly, Thos. H.,	Va.	Cobb, Howell,	Ga.	Fisher, David,	O.
Beale, R. T. L.,	Va.	Cobb, W. R. W.,	Ala.	Flournoy, T. S.,	Va.
Bedinger, Henry,	Va.	Cocke, Wm. M.,	Tenn.	Freedley, John,	Pa.
Belcher, Hiram,	Me.	Collamer, Jacob,	Vt.	French, Richard,	Ky.
Bingham, K. S.,	Mich.	Collins, William,	N. Y.	Fries, George,	O.
Birdsall, Auburn,	N. Y.	Conger, H. S.,	N. Y.	Fulton, A. S.,	Va.
Blanchard, John,	Pa.	Cranston, R. B.,	R. I.	Gaines, John P.,	Ky.
Bocock, Thos. S.,	Va.	Crisfield, John W.,	Md.	Gayle, John,	Ala.
Botts, John M.,	Va.	Crowell, John,	O.	Gentry, M. P.,	Tenn.
Bowdon, F. W.,	Ala.	Crozier, John H.,	Tenn.	Giddings, Joshua R.,	O.
Bowlin, James B.,	Mo.	Cummins, John D.,	O.	Goggin, Wm. L.,	Va.
Boyd, Lynn,	Ky.	Daniel, J. R. J.,	N. C.	Gott, Daniel,	N. Y.
Boydon, Nath'l,	N. C.	Darling, Mason C.,	Wis.	Greene, James S.,	Mo.
Brady, Jasper E.,	Pa.	Dickey, John,	Penn.	Gregory, D. S.,	N. J.
Bridges, Samuel A.,	Pa.	Dickinson, Rodolph.,	O.	Grinnell, Joseph,	Ms.
Brodhead, Richard,	Pa.	Dixon, James,	Ct.	Hale, Artemas,	Ms.
Brown, Albert G.,	Miss.	Donnell, R. S.,	N. C.	Hall, N. K.,	N. Y.
Brown, Charles,	Pa.	Duer, William,	N. Y.	Hall, W. P.,	Mo.
Brown, Wm. G.,	Va.	Duncan, Daniel,	O.	Hammons, David,	Me.
Buckner, Aylett,	Ky.	Duncan, Garnett,	Ky.	Hampton, J. G.,	N. J.
Burt, Armistead,	S. C.	Dunn, Geo. G.,	Ind.	Hampton, Moses,	Pa.
Butler, Chester,	Pa.	Eckert, George N.,	Pa.	Haralson, H. A.,	Ga.
Cabell, E. C.,	Fl.	Edsall, Joseph E.,	N. J.	Harmanson, J. H.,	La.
Canby, Richard S.,	O.	Edwards, Thos. O.,	O.	Harris, S. W.,	Ala.
Cathcart, Chas. W.,	Ind.	Embree, Elisha,	Ind.	Haskell, Wm. T.,	Tenn.

Henley, Thos. J., Ind.	M'Clelland, R., Mich.	Simpson, R. F., S. C.
Henry, William, Vt.	M'Clernand, J. A., Ill.	Sims, Alex. D., S. C.
Hill, H. L. W., Tenn.	M'Dowell, James, Va.	Slingerland, J. J., N. Y.
Hilliard, H. W., Ala.	M'Ilvaine, A. R., Pa.	Smart, Ephraim K., Me.
Holmes, E. B., N. Y.	M'Kay, James J., N. C.	Smith, Caleb B., Ind.
Holmes, Isaac E., S. C.	Meade, Richard K., Va.	Smith, Robert, Ill.
Houston, Geo. S., Ala.	Miller, John K., O.	Smith, Truman, Ct.
Houston, John W., Del.	Morehead, Chas. S., Ky.	Stanton, Fred. P., Tenn.
Hubbard, S. D., Ct.	Morris, Jonathan D., O.	Starkweather, G. A., N. Y.
Hudson, Charles, Ms.	Morse, Isaac E., La.	Stephens, A. H., Ga.
Hunt, Wash., N. Y.	Mullin, Joseph, N. Y.	Stewart, Andrew, Pa.
Inge, Samuel W., Ala.	Murphy, H. C., N. Y.	St. John, D. B., N. Y.
Ingersoll, Chas. J., Pa.	Nelson, William, N. Y.	Strohm, John, Pa.
Ingersoll, Jos. R., Pa.	Nes, Henry, Pa.	Strong, William, Pa.
Irvin, Alexander, Pa.	Newell, Wm. A., N. J.	Stuart, Chas. E., Mich.
Iverson, Alfred, Ga.	Nicoll, Henry, N. Y.	Sylvester, P. H., N. Y.
Jamieson, John, Mo.	Outlaw, David, N. C.	Tallmadge, F. A., N. Y.
Jenkins, Timothy, N. Y.	Palfrey, John G., Ms.	Taylor, John L., O.
Johnson, A., Tenn.	Peaslee, Chas. H., N. H.	Thibodeaux, B. G., La.
Johnson, Jas. H., N. H.	Peck, Lucius B., Vt.	Thomas, Jas. H., Tenn.
Johnson, R. W., Ark.	Pendleton, John S., Va.	Thompson, Jacob, Miss.
Jones, Geo. W., Tenn.	Petrie, George, N. Y.	Thompson, James, Pa.
Jones, John W., Ga.	Pettit, John, Ind.	Thompson, John B., Ky.
Kaufman, D. S., Tex.	Peyton, Samuel O., Ky.	Thompson, R. A., Va.
Kellogg, O. D., N. Y.	Phelps, John S., Mo.	Thompson, R. W., Ind.
Kennon, William, O.	Pilsbury, Timothy, Tex.	Thompson, Wm., Iowa.
King, Daniel P., Ms.	Pollock, James, Pa.	Thurston, B. B., R. I.
King, Thomas B., Ga.	Preston, Wm. B., Va.	Tompkins, P. W., Miss.
Lahm, Samuel, O.	Putnam, Harvey, N. Y.	Toombs, Robert, Ga.
La Sère, Emile, La.	Reynolds, G. O., N. Y.	Tuck, Amos, N. H.
Lawrence, Sidney, N. Y.	Rhett, R. Barnwell, S. C.	Turner, Thos. J., Ill.
Lawrence, W. T., N. Y.	Richardson, W. A., Ill.	Van Dyke, John, N. J.
Leffler, Shepherd, Iowa.	Richey, Thomas, O.	Venable, A. W., N. C.
Levin, Lewis C., Pa.	Robinson, J. L., Ind.	Vinton, Samuel F., O.
Ligon, Thos. W., Md.	Rockhill, William, Ind.	Wallace, Daniel, S. C.
Lincoln, Abraham, Ill.	Rockwell, John A., Ct.	Warren, Cornelius, N. Y.
Lord, Fred. W., N. Y.	Rockwell, Julius, Ms.	Wentworth, John, Ill.
Lumpkin, John H., Ga.	Roman, J. Dixon, Md.	White, Hugh, N. Y.
Lynde, Wm. Pitt, Wis.	Root, Jos. M., O.	Wick, William W., Ind.
Maclay, Wm. B., N. Y.	Rose, Robert L., N. Y.	Wiley, James S., Me.
Mann, Horace, Ms.	Rumsey, David, N. Y.	Williams, Hez., Me.
Mann, Job, Pa.	Sawyer, William, O.	Wilmot, David, Pa.
Marsh, George P., Vt.	Schenck, Robert, O.	Wilson, James, N. H.
Marvin, Dudley, N. Y.	Shepperd, A. H., N. C.	Winthrop, R. C., Ms.
McLane, Rob. M., Md.	Sherrill, Eliakim, N. Y.	Woodward, J. A., S. C.

VIII. COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

1. VALUE OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the United States from July 1 to November 30, 1846.

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.		<i>Grass.</i>	
<i>Bullion.</i>		Cloth and carpeting, not speci-	
Gold,	\$29,823	fied,	\$12,136
Silver,	38,952	Mattings and mats,	34,187
<i>Specie.</i>		Wire, brass, copper, and plated,	5,593
Gold,	396,417	Arms, fire and side,	91,573
Silver,	905,659	<i>Manufactures of</i>	
Teas,	1,477,730	Iron and steel,	1,704,856
Coffee,	2,318,719	Copper,	66,929
<i>Copper.</i>		Brass,	51,078
In plates and sheets,	427,361	Tin,	5,945
In pigs, bars, and old,	696,459	Other metals,	14,358
Brass, in pigs, bars, and old,	55,929	Saddlery,	96,679
Dye-wood, in sticks,	136,514	<i>Manufactures of</i>	
Barilla,	27,939	Leather, not specified,	54,091
Barr-stones, unwrought,	26,734	Wood,	139,673
Crude brimstone,	193,521	<i>Glass.</i>	
All other articles,	1,604,419	Above 22 and 14 inches,	69,157
Total,	9,240,176	Silvered, framed, and other,	123,930
MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES		<i>Hats and Bonnets.</i>	
AD VALOREM.		Leghorn, straw, chip, &c.,	109,829
<i>Manufactures of Wool.</i>		Palm-leaf,	14,176
Cloths and cassimeres,	1,557,974	<i>Wares</i>	
Merino shawls of wool,	150,001	China and porcelain,	106,308
Blankets, not above 75 cents		Earthen and stone,	833,146
each,	110,523	Plated and gilt,	61,889
Blankets, above 75 cents each,	218,308	Japaned,	13,300
Worsted stuffs,	1,454,452	<i>Furs.</i>	
Hosiery, gloves, mits, &c.,	465,658	Undressed, on the skin,	79,336
Woolen and worsted yarn,	49,676	Hats, caps, and muffs,	4,414
Other articles,	449,294	Hatters' and other,	104,967
<i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i>		Hair-cloth and seating,	44,732
Dyed, printed, or colored,	2,479,883	Brushes of all kinds,	35,507
White or uncolored,	208,904	Paper hangings,	6,654
Velvets, cords, moleskins, &c.,	115,084	Slates of all kinds,	46,569
Twist, yarn or thread,	145,689	Black lead pencils,	6,288
Hosiery, gloves mits, &c.,	394,241	Copper bottoms, cut round, &c.,	3,497
Other manufactures,	235,720	Zinc, in plates,	43,622
Silk and worsted goods,	985,630	Chronometers and clocks,	11,392
Camlets and mohair goods,	15,737	Watches and parts of watches,	526,096
Silks, floss, &c.,	912,898	Gold and silver, manufactures of,	11,672
<i>Lace.</i>		Jewelry,	66,312
Thread and cotton,	370,026	Quicksilver,	140,192
Gold and silver, &c.,	24,469	Buttons, metal and other,	106,107
<i>Flax.</i>		Teas, imported from places other	
Linens, bleached and other,	1,039,811	than those of their growth and	
Other articles,	209,598	production,	3,776
<i>Hempen Goods.</i>		Coffee, so imported,	7,119
Sheetings, brown and white,	14,021	Corks,	45,658
Ticklenburgs, osenaburgs, and		Quills,	3,653
burlaps,	45,475	<i>Wood, unmanufactured.</i>	
Other articles,	134,494	Mahogany and rose,	133,626
<i>Clothing.</i>		<i>Wool, unmanufactured.</i>	
Ready made,	35,226	Not over 7 cents per pound,	300,657
Other articles of wear,	185,277	Over 7 cents per pound,	4,692
		<i>Articles not enumerated.</i>	
		At 1 per cent.,	199,508
		At 24 " " "	1,152,287

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
<i>Articles not enumerated.</i>		<i>Fruits.</i>	
At 5 per cent.,	\$1,333,727	Prunes,	\$25,557
At 7 " "	7,315	Figs,	18,983
At 7½ " "	32,135	Dates,	2,997
At 10 " "	89,939	Raisins,	923,732
At 12½ " "	8,759	Nuts, except those used for dye-	
At 15 " "	154,806	ing,	14,951
At 20 " "	999,441	<i>Spices.</i>	
At 25 " "	478,477	Mace,	899
At 30 " "	344,477	Nutmegs,	145,341
At 35 " "	19,855	Cinnamon,	5
Total,	22,006,890	Cloves,	15,478
<i>MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.</i>		Pepper, black,	49,823
<i>Silks.</i>		Cayenne pepper,	3,405
Sewing silk, silk twist, &c.,	114,850	Pimento,	10,545
Pongees, plain white, &c.,	4,305,557	Cassia,	14,306
Raw silk,	68,450	Ginger,	5,830
Silk shoes or slippers, &c.,	1,349	Camphor,	7,857
Silk hats and bonnets,	12,847	Cheese,	1,403
<i>Woolens.</i>		Pearl barley,	511
Flannels,	28,979	Beef and pork,	1,309
Baizes,	14,508	Hams and bacon,	1,080
<i>Carpeting.</i>		Bristles,	166,280
Wilton and Saxony,	16,366	Saltpeetre,	6
Brussels,	57,397	Indigo,	220,373
Venetian and other ingrained,	9,502	Wood of pastel,	887
Sail duck,	97,940	Ivory black,	67
Floor-cloth, patent, &c.,	935	Opium,	66,161
Oil-cloth, furniture and other,	4,729	Glue,	71
<i>Wines, in casks, bottles, &c.,</i>		Gunpowder,	11
Madeira,	128,613	Bleaching powder,	21,169
Sherry,	28,194	Cotton,	794
Champagne,	187,109	Thibet, Angora, and other goats'	
Burgundy,	1,337	hair,	4,518
Port,	62,851	Cigars,	545,338
Claret, and other French wines,	334,754	Dry ochre, and in oil,	4,094
White of France,	102,552	Red and white lead,	1,943
White of Portugal,	174,794	<i>Cordage.</i>	
Red, of Portugal,	125,616	Tarred and cable,	21,237
Teneriffe,	2,226	Untarred and yarn,	1,685
Of Spain,	20,040	Twine and packthread,	25,310
Of Sicily,	8,933	Seines,	448
Other Mediterranean,	20,770	Hemp,	26,930
Of Germany,	10,141	Manilla, sun, and other hemp of	
All other,	28,122	India,	44,914
<i>Foreign Distilled Spirits.</i>		Jute, sisal-grass, coir, &c., used	
Brandy,	355,451	as hemp for cordage,	12,988
From grain,	86,073	Cordilla, or tow of hemp or flax,	22,918
From other materials,	28,862	Flax, unmanufactured,	13,573
Cordials,	49,867	Rags of all kinds,	145,794
Beer, ale, and porter,	45,335	<i>Manufactures of Glass.</i>	
Vinogar,	1,341	Watch-crystals and spectacle-	
Molasses,	651,253	glasses,	5,711
<i>Oil.</i>		Cut glass,	4,119
Olive, in casks,	9,199	Plain or pressed, over 8 oz.,	2,714
Linseed,	6,606	Plain or pressed, 8 oz. or und.,	1,430
All other,	8,099	Plain tumblers,	399
<i>Cocoa.</i>		Cylinder,	1,469
Chocolate,	226	Crown,	2,208
<i>Sugar.</i>		Polished plate,	9,454
Brown,	1,324,403	Apothecaries' vials,	639
White clayed,	49,439	Bottles,	28,650
Loaf and other refined,	35	Demi-johns,	797
<i>Fruits.</i>		Patent sheathing metal,	4,127
Almonds,	43,669	<i>Pins.</i>	
Currants,	15,330	Solid-headed, in packs of 5,000	
		each,	2,821
		Pound pins,	1,019
		Musketts and rifles,	2,102

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
<i>Wire.</i>		<i>Iron.</i>	
Iron and steel, cap and bonnet,	\$ 3,682	Bar, manufactured by rolling,	\$ 434,316
All other,	7,335	Bar, manufactured otherwise,	588,322
<i>Manufactures of Iron.</i>		Steel,	462,478
Tacks, brads, and sprigs,	104	<i>Leather.</i>	
Wood screws,	5,466	Sole and upper,	2,872
Nails, cut and wrought,	18,272	Gloves,	478,198
Spikes,	110	Boots and shoes,	15,298
Chain-cables,	21,873	<i>Skins.</i>	
Chains, other than cables,	3,025	Tanned and dressed,	30,201
Wrought iron, for ships, loco-		Tanned and not dressed,	2,556
motives, &c.,	1,175	<i>Paper.</i>	
Malleable iron castings,	213	Writing,	8,541
<i>Manufactures of Iron and Steel.</i>		All other,	16,128
Mill, cross-cut, and pit saws,	3,885	<i>Books.</i>	
Anchors,	1,477	Printed 40 years before im-	
Anvils,	24,824	portation,	6,607
Blacksmiths' hammers and		In Latin and Greek,	5,622
sledges,	4,686	In Hebrew,	10,159
<i>Castings.</i>		In English,	31,606
Of vessels,	6,063	In other languages,	43,203
All other,	1,950	In pamphlets and sheets,	1,728
Glazed tinned hollow ware,	11,614	Lexicons and all other,	2,255
Sad-irons, hatters' and tailors'		Coal,	157,636
irons,	145	Salt,	210,213
Cast iron butt-hinges,	11,411	Potatoes,	4,736
Axletrees, or parts thereof,	1,332	<i>Fish.</i>	
Braziers' rods, from 3.16 to		Dried or smoked,	9,629
10.16 inches diameter,	571	Pickled,	63,552
Nail or spike rods, slit, rolled,		Articles not enumerated,	16,963
or hammered,	15	<i>Value of merchandise paying</i>	
Sheet and hoop iron,	70,660	<i>specific duties,</i>	13,717,044
Casement rods, band, scroll,		<i>Do. ad valorem,</i>	22,006,890
&c.,	2,540	<i>Do. free of duty,</i>	9,240,176
<i>Iron.</i>		<i>Total,</i>	44,964,110
In pigs,	82,398		
Old and scrap,	5,831		

*Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the United States
from December 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847.*

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.		Blankets,	\$ 475,083
<i>Bullion.</i>		Hosiery and articles made on	
Gold,	\$ 128,926	frames,	156,022
Silver,	34,971	Worsted stuff goods,	1,469,550
<i>Specie.</i>		Woollen and worsted yarn,	79,157
Gold,	21,024,765	Woollen and worsted, embroi-	
Silver,	1,568,776	dered, &c.,	4,524
Teas,	2,800,733	Manufactures of, not specified,	391,591
Coffee,	5,784,053	Flannels,	21,231
<i>Copper.</i>		Baizes,	51,918
In plates, for sheathing ships,	616,211	<i>Carpeting.</i>	
Cotton, unmanufactured,	3,625	Wilton, Saxony, and Aubusson,	3,173
Adhesive felt for sheathing ves'ls,	2,107	Brussels, Turkey, and treble	
Plaster unground,	22,760	ingrained,	196,869
Produce of U. S. brought back,	186,745	Venetian and other ingrained,	4,557
All other articles,	358,788	Not specified,	2,017
Total,	32,532,460	<i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i>	
MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES		Printed, stained, or colored,	7,543,535
AD VALOREM.		White or uncolored,	2,422,075
<i>Manufactures of Wool, &c.</i>		Tamboured, cords, gimps, &c.,	171,325
Cloths and cassimeres,	2,969,768	Velvets, and hatters' plush,	87,899
Merino shawls of wool,	590,714	Hos'y and art. made on frames,	779,583
		Twist, yarn, and thread,	355,447
		Manufactures of, not specified,	242,490

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
<i>Manufactures of Silk.</i>		<i>Copper, and Manufactures of</i>	
Piece goods,	\$4,534,497	In pigs, bars, and old,	\$94,750
Hosiery and articles made on frames,	201,759	Wire and screws,	1,423
Sewing-silk,	340,196	Braziers' and copper bottoms,	3,341
Articles tamboured, hats and bonnets,	579,342	Manufactures of, not specified,	82,956
Manufactures not specified,	712,335	<i>Brass, and Manufactures of</i>	
Floss,	12	In pigs, bars, and old,	134
Raw,	161,624	Wire and screws,	2,374
Bolting cloths,	16,600	Manufactures of, not specified,	87,313
Silk and worsted goods,	1,079,465	<i>Tin.</i>	
Camlets of goats' hair or mohair,	7,995	In pigs and bars,	263,885
<i>Manufactures of Flax.</i>		In plates and sheets,	600,951
Linens, bleached and unbl.,	3,563,369	Foil,	10,647
Hosiery and articles made on frames,	318	Manufactures of, not specified,	8,754
Articles tamboured, or embroidered,	110	<i>Lead.</i>	
Manufactures not specified,	347,631	Pig, bar shot, and pipes,	3,271
<i>Manufactures of Hemp.</i>		Manufactures of, not specified,	2,164
Sheetings, ticklenburgs, osenburghs, &c.,	224,539	<i>Printer, manufactures of,</i>	1,189
Articles not specified,	50,362	<i>Manufactures of gold and silver.</i>	
Sail duck,	107,653	Laces, galloons, tassels, &c.,	13,962
Cotton bagging,	10,396	Epaulettes and wings,	570
<i>Clothing.</i>		Gold and silver leaf,	88
Ready made,	35,209	Jewelry,	47,665
Articles of wear,	419,750	Gems, pearls, &c., set or not,	63,340
Laces, thread, cotton, braids, &c.,	398,514	Manufactures of, not specified,	16,017
Floor-cloth, patent, painted, &c.,	4,835	Glaziers' diamonds,	75
Oil-cloth of all kinds,	19,271	Clocks,	11,842
Hair-cloth and hair-seating,	69,241	Chronometers,	7,416
Lasting and mohair cloth for shoes, &c.,	46,060	Watches and parts of watches,	780,224
Mattings, Chinese and others of flags, &c.,	66,657	Metallic pens,	22,535
<i>Hats, caps, bonnets, &c., of</i>		Square wire for umbrellas,	4,878
Leghorn, straw, grass, chip, &c.,	781,181	Pins in packs and otherwise,	2,666
Palm leaf, whalebone, &c.,	28,166	Buttons, metal and other,	172,543
<i>Manufactures of Iron and Steel.</i>		<i>Glass.</i>	
Muskets and rifles,	2,395	Silvered, paintings, &c., and manufactures of, not specified,	256,736
Arms, fire and side,	102,008	Polished plates,	110,477
Other articles,	2,296,389	Watch crystals and spectacle-glasses,	9,551
Bonnet-wire,	3,794	Apothecaries' vials,	933
All other,	8,825	Bottles,	25,014
Nails,	52,903	Demi-johns,	15,716
Spikes,	265	Window-glass,	76,079
Chain-cables,	207,802	<i>Manufactures of Paper.</i>	
Mill, cross-cut, and pit saws,	490	Writing,	42,160
Anchors and parts thereof,	18,665	Bank-note and copper-plate,	18,414
Anvils and parts thereof,	64,871	Binders' boards, box and sheathing,	1,497
Smiths' hammers and sledges,	1,356	Papier mache,	21,394
Castings, vessels of,	4,633	Paper hangings,	59,051
" all other,	9,218	Fancy boxes, &c.,	18,409
Braziers' rods from 3.16 to 10.16 inches,	16,349	Manufactures of, not specified,	8,646
Nail-rods, slit, rolled, or hammered,	7,994	Blank books,	1,351
Band or scroll, slit, rolled, or hammered,	3,736	<i>Books printed.</i>	
Sheet and hoop iron,	369,042	In Hebrew,	344
Pig iron,	472,064	In Latin and Greek,	9,240
Old and scrap,	34,869	In English,	134,594
Bar manufactured by rolling,	1,696,173	In other languages,	41,007
Bar manufactured otherwise,	266,386	Illustrated periodicals, &c.,	3,472
<i>Steel.</i>		<i>Leather.</i>	
Cast, shear, and German,	522,782	Tanned bend and sole,	347
All other,	134,198	Tanned and dressed upper,	12,990
		Skins, tanned and dressed,	95,617
		" tanned and not dressed,	2,637
		Skivers,	18,016
		<i>Manufactures of Leather.</i>	
		Boots and shoes,	12,099
		Gloves,	265,039
		Manufactures of not specified,	50,957

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Wares.		Cordials,	\$ 9,128
China, porcelain, earthen, and stone,	\$ 1,302,792	Beer, Ale, and Porter.	
Plated or gilt,	90,673	In casks,	17,092
Japanned, Britannia, and Wedgwood,	46,697	In bottles,	60,915
Silver-plated and silver or plated wire,	1,591	Vinegar,	5,181
Saddlery, common tinned, plated, and brass,	153,456	Molasses,	2,342,917
Furs.		Oil of Foreign Fisheries.	
Undressed, on the skin,	174,643	Spermaceti, whale, and other fish,	3,539
Hatters' furs, dressed or undressed, not on the skin,	82,449	Olive in casks,	21,045
Dressed, on the skin,	46,916	Linseed,	349,916
Hats, caps, and manufactures not specified,	7,290	Castor, rapeseed, hampseed, and neat's foot,	
Wood.		Cocoa,	54,967
Manufactures of,	84,643	Sugar.	
Unmanufactured,	198,543	Brown,	8,020,318
Dye-wood in sticks,	154,778	White clayed or powdered,	416,933
Bark of the cork-tree,	57,788	Loaf and other refined,	66,084
Marble,	34,168	Fruits of all kinds,	690,049
Quicksilver,	3,634	Spices of all kinds,	459,922
Brushes and brooms,	68,995	Camphor, crude and refined,	19,678
Black-lead pencils,	10,599	Candles, wax, tallow, &c.,	254
Slates of all kinds,	66,811	Cheese,	8,217
Raw hides and skins,	1,529,948	Beef and pork,	599
Boots and bootees of silk and prunella,	20	Hams and other bacon,	1,790
Shoes and slippers of do.,	13,662	Bristles,	25,243
Grass-cloth,	3,370	Saltpetre, crude and refined,	262,300
Gunny-bags,	49,832	Indigo,	474,583
Umbrellas, &c., of silk,	25,004	Woad or pastel,	1,172
" all other,	186	Ivory or bone black,	4,210
Flaxseed or linseed,	106,190	Bleaching powder,	131,637
Thibet, Angora, and other goats' hair and mohair,	1,736	Cigars,	562,512
Wool,	250,473	Paints.	
Wines in casks.		Ochre, dry and in oil,	24,203
Madeira,	5,717	Red and white lead,	30,776
Sherry or San Lucar,	56,061	Whiting and Paris white,	2,939
Port,	3,791	Cordage, tarred and untarred,	44,670
Claret,	119,844	Twine and seines,	29,599
Teneriffe and other Canary,	11,491	Hemp unmanufactured,	39,447
Fayal and other Azores,	3	Manilla, sun, hemp, &c.,	233,761
Sicily and other Mediterr'ean,	24,230	Cordilla unmanufactured,	14,792
Austria and other of Germany,	4,779	Rags of all kinds,	158,492
Red, not enumerated,	119,411	Salt,	683,289
White, not enumerated,	69,831	Coal,	213,349
Burgundy in bottles,	512	Wheat, barley, rye, and oats,	1,112
Champagne,	85,886	Potatoes,	13,717
Madeira,	579	Fish, dried or smoked,	16,082
Sherry,	7,829	" pickled,	388,805
Port,	1,760	Merchandise not enumerated,	685,163
Claret,	43,788	At 5 per cent.,	658,900
All other,	12,337	At 10 " "	503,621
Foreign Distilled Spirits.		At 15 " "	323,926
Brandy,	575,631	At 20 " "	1,463,674
From grain,	143,549	At 25 " "	47,409
From other materials,	57,806	At 30 " "	825,654
		At 35 " "	58,316
		Value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem,	69,049,068
		" free of duty,	32,532,460
		Total,	101,581,528

Year ending June 30, 1846.		Year ending June 30, 1844.	
Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 36,263,605	Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 31,352,863
" " ad valorem,	60,660,453	" " ad valorem,	52,315,291
" " free of duty,	24,767,739	" " free of duty,	24,766,881
Total,	121,691,797	Total,	108,435,035
Year ending June 30, 1845.		Nine mo. ending June 30, 1843.	
Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 36,914,862	Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 12,494,340
" " ad valorem,	60,191,862	" " ad valorem,	16,684,875
" " free of duty,	22,147,840	" " free of duty,	35,574,584
Total,	117,254,564	Total,	64,753,799

2. EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the two Years ending June 30th, 1847.

	Year ending June 30, 1846.	Year ending June 30, 1847.
THE SEA.		
<i>Fisheries.</i>		
Dried fish, or cod fisheries,	\$ 690,569	\$ 659,629
Pickled fish, or river fisheries (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel),	230,495	136,221
Whale and other fish oil,	946,298	1,070,659
Spermaceti oil,	697,570	738,456
Whalebone,	583,870	671,601
Spermaceti candles,	295,606	191,467
THE FOREST.		
Skins and furs,	1,063,009	747,145
Ginseng,	237,562	64,466
<i>Products of Wood.</i>		
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber,	2,319,443	1,849,911
Other lumber,	324,979	342,781
Masts and spars,	21,682	23,270
Oak bark and other dye,	61,382	95,355
All manufactures of wood,	957,790	1,495,924
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,	1,085,712	759,221
Ashes, pot and pearl,	735,689	618,000
AGRICULTURE.		
<i>Products of Animals.</i>		
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle,	2,474,208	2,434,003
Butter and cheese,	1,063,087	1,741,770
Pork (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs,	3,883,884	6,630,842
Horses and mules,	382,382	277,359
Sheep,	30,303	29,100
<i>Vegetable Food.</i>		
Wheat,	1,681,975	6,049,350
Flour,	11,668,669	26,133,811
Indian corn,	1,186,663	14,305,212
Indian meal,	945,081	4,301,334
Rye meal,	138,110	225,502
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse,	638,221	1,600,962
Biscuit, or ship-bread,	366,688	556,266
Potatoes,	69,934	109,062
Apples,	69,252	92,961
Rice,	2,564,991	3,605,896
Tobacco,	8,478,270	7,242,086
Cotton,	42,767,341	53,415,848
Wool,	203,996	89,460
<i>All other Agricultural Products.</i>		
Flax-seed,	165,438	1,346
Hops,	41,602	150,654
Brown sugar,	7,235	25,483
Indigo,	90	10
MANUFACTURES.		
Soap and tallow candles,	630,041	606,798
Leather boots and shoes,	346,516	243,816
Household furniture,	317,407	225,700
Coaches and other carriages,	87,712	75,369
Hats,	74,722	59,536
Saddlery,	24,357	13,102

	Year ending June 30, 1846.	Year ending June 30, 1847
Wax,	\$ 162,716	\$ 161,527
Spirits from grain,	73,716	67,781
Beer, ale, porter, and cider,	67,735	68,114
Snuff and tobacco,	695,914	658,950
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine,	159,915	498,110
Cordage,	62,775	27,054
<i>Iron.</i>		
Pig, bar, and nails,	122,225	168,817
Castings,	107,905	68,889
All manufactures of,	921,652	929,778
Spirits from molasses,	268,652	293,609
Sugar, refined,	392,312	124,824
Chocolate,	2,177	1,653
Gunpowder,	140,879	88,397
Copper and brass,	62,088	64,980
Medicinal drugs,	200,505	165,793
<i>Cotton Piece Goods.</i>		
Printed and colored,	380,549	281,320
White,	1,978,331	3,345,902
Nankeen,	848,989	8,794
Twist, yarn, and thread,	81,813	108,132
All other manufactures of,	255,799	338,375
Flax and hemp, bags and all manufactures of,	10,765	5,305
" " cloth and thread,	1,364	477
Wearing apparel,	45,140	47,101
Combs and buttons,	35,945	17,026
Brushes,	3,110	2,967
Billiard-tables and apparatus,	1,583	615
Umbrellas and parasols,	2,477	2,150
Leather and Morocco skins not sold per pound,	26,667	29,856
Fire-engines and apparatus,	9,802	3,443
Printing presses and type,	43,792	17,431
Musical instruments,	25,375	16,997
Books and maps,	63,567	44,751
Paper and stationery,	124,597	88,731
Paints and varnish,	52,182	54,115
Vinegar,	17,489	9,526
Earthen and stone ware,	6,521	4,758
<i>Manufactures of.</i>		
Glass,	90,860	71,155
Tin,	8,902	6,363
Pewter and lead,	10,278	13,694
Marble and stone,	14,234	11,220
Gold and silver, and gold leaf,	3,660	4,268
Gold and silver coin,	423,851	62,620
Artificial flowers and jewelry,	24,420	3,126
Molasses,	1,581	26,959
Trunks,	10,613	5,270
Brick and lime,	12,578	17,623
Domestic salt,	30,520	42,333
Lead,	614,518	124,981
<i>Articles not enumerated.</i>		
Manufactured,	1,379,566	1,108,984
Other articles,	1,490,303	1,199,276
Government stores to the army, from New York,		326,800
<i>Total,</i>	102,141,893	150,637,464

3. IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
During the year ending June 30th, 1847.

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1 Russia,		\$ 944,673	\$ 626,332	\$ 124,110	\$ 750,450
2 Prussia,		7,608	182,259	19,907	202,166
3 Sweden and Norway,		613,698	391,847	28,340	420,187
4 Swedish West Indies,			110,062	3,859	113,721
5 Denmark,		475	198,952	4,943	203,895
6 Danish West Indies,		848,748	836,672	162,631	999,303
7 Holland,		1,247,209	1,686,398	129,936	2,016,334
8 Dutch East Indies,		894,982	91,902	108,238	200,140
9 Dutch West Indies,		279,038	217,214	16,355	233,569
10 Dutch Guiana,		59,355	43,840	383	44,223
11 Belgium,		948,325	2,874,367	348,190	3,220,557
12 Hanse Towns,		3,622,185	4,068,413	266,225	4,334,638
13 Hanover,			6,469		6,469
14 England,		65,170,374	70,223,777	834,921	71,058,698
15 Scotland,		1,837,014	3,645,480	162,013	3,807,473
16 Ireland,		590,240	12,397,698	31,488	12,429,186
17 Gibraltar,		26,969	365,360	55,026	420,396
18 Malta,			25,096	22,541	47,637
19 British East Indies,		1,645,457	237,783	135,454	373,237
20 Mauritius,			36,275	1,233	37,508
21 Cape of Good Hope,		36,041	106,172		106,172
22 British West Indies,		947,932	3,973,252	20,140	3,993,392
23 British Guiana,		19,125	621,908	1,816	623,719
24 British Honduras,		197,232	281,398	40,819	301,917
25 British American Colonies,		2,343,927	5,819,667	2,165,876	7,985,543
26 Other British Colonies (Australia),			33,289		33,289
27 France on the Atlantic,		23,899,076	17,420,386	449,046	17,869,431
28 France on the Mediterranean,		1,001,765	1,172,146	86,041	1,228,187
29 French African Ports,			5,491		5,491
30 French West Indies,		151,366	569,126	34,036	603,164
31 French Guiana,		47,775	58,287	1,990	60,277
32 Miquelon and French Fisheries,		436			
33 Bourbon,			52,567		52,567
34 Spain on the Atlantic,		274,708	770,749	10,118	780,663
35 Spain on the Mediterranean,		1,016,551	1,188,340	41,062	1,229,403
36 Tenerife and the other Canaries,		61,964	16,148		16,148
37 Manila and Philippine Isles,		494,068	32,480	44,760	77,240
38 Cuba,		12,394,987	6,005,617	972,089	6,977,706
39 Porto Rico,		2,141,929	825,079	33,955	859,064
40 Portugal,		283,330	58,893	1,335	58,228
41 Madeira,		95,867	106,031	1,389	106,420
42 Fayal and the Azores,		34,564	9,466	525	9,991
43 Cape de Verd Islands,		2,399	71,084	17,848	88,932
44 Italy,		1,279,936	1,066,022	93,233	1,149,365
45 Sicily,		550,968	56,999	7,218	64,117
46 Sardinia,		287	630,232	16,870	647,102
47 Trieste and other Austrian Ports,		187,341	1,175,375	73,349	1,248,723
48 Turkey,		577,710	61,570	66,672	127,242
49 Mexico,		746,818	536,641	155,787	692,428
50 Central America,		80,581	73,322	23,246	96,568
51 New Granada,		156,654	53,665	19,406	73,060
52 Venezuela,		1,322,496	571,474	43,739	615,213
53 Brazil,		7,096,160	2,566,938	376,840	2,943,778
54 Argentine Republic,		241,209	123,964	62,135	176,099
55 Cisplatina Republic,		112,810	180,536	58,303	238,839
56 Chili,		1,716,903	1,461,347	210,263	1,671,610
57 Peru,		396,223	192,978	34,569	227,537
58 Republic of Ecuador,			27,253	571	27,824
59 China,		5,583,343	1,708,656	124,229	1,832,884
60 Hayti,		1,391,590	1,187,017	111,756	1,298,773
61 South America generally,		10,500	44,427	6,812	50,540
62 Asia generally,		308,481	161,679	106,666	267,244
63 Africa generally,		669,842	700,431	44,499	744,930
64 West Indies generally,			118,137	1,539	119,676
65 Pacific Ocean (whaling),		44,698	310,187	49,887	360,074
66 Sandwich Islands,		21,033			
Total,		146,545,628	150,837,464	8,011,189	158,848,653

4. TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE,
During the Year ending June 30th, 1847.

Countries.	American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
Alia,	6,804	4,136		1,382
Asia,	152		523	6,127
Den and Norway,	1,063		13,121	6,263
ish West Indies,		1,607		
mark,		216	717	2,274
ish West Indies,	22,598	22,156	2,900	4,218
land,	18,562	17,744	17,223	17,143
ch East Indies,	8,583	5,370		
ch West Indies,	14,596	4,370	113	113
ch Guiana,	4,180	4,381		
rium,	28,207	28,617	20,173	18,752
se Towns,	27,361	12,127	83,106	56,634
over,				246
land,	428,501	457,596	325,831	300,556
land,	20,411	25,315	43,156	15,630
and,	40,366	124,600	78,903	101,087
rukar,	2,851	8,219	1,045	1,713
ta,	221	843		223
ish East Indies,	10,683	12,294		615
ritina,		1,090		307
e of Good Hope,	675	2,837		
ish West Indies,	76,981	91,900	36,792	21,172
ish Guiana,	4,675	13,498	4,484	1,853
ish Honduras,	5,736	5,946	786	607
ish American Colonies,	670,015	657,596	500,941	628,515
er British Colonies (Australia),		725		
nce on the Atlantic,	126,422	147,579	27,941	18,496
nce on the Mediterranean,	13,250	13,076	1,524	4,611
nch West Indies,	15,871	22,715	5,871	2,527
nch Guiana,	1,494	1,908		
cession and French Fisheries,		2,001		743
rhon,		1,006		487
ts on the Atlantic,	16,372	9,565	2,819	1,174
in on the Mediterranean,	12,460	7,268	11,200	16,326
ritish and the other Canaries,	2,445	856		
illa and Philippine Isles,	5,856	3,189		
n,	233,255	243,515	10,756	18,463
to Rico,	38,063	26,767	1,745	1,879
tugal,	4,182	2,637	1,203	1,832
delra,	1,341	3,348	1,218	1,046
al and the Azores,	1,559	1,106	330	
se de Verd Islands,	107	1,798		240
ly,	28,911	1,423	1,468	649
many,	5,415	1,966	500	376
dinla,	1,908	10,235	1,472	2,313
este and other Austrian Ports,	3,930	7,861	1,204	6,279
key,	4,672	1,118	342	
xico,	6,497	10,716	2,903	2,155
tral America,	1,822	1,345		
er Grenada,	922	665	1,708	734
usuela,	13,186	10,800	728	630
nil,	55,616	39,281	10,233	2,267
untine Republic,	698	2,237		
platine Republic,	3,259	2,536	1,119	755
la,	7,208	7,185	1,200	1,077
w,	919	1,208		562
public of Ecuador,				168
na,	16,601	12,334	1,174	
yl,	27,717	27,959	1,086	2,800
th America generally,	276	186	275	
rope generally,		326		
a generally,	1,081	448		
nea generally,	11,044	8,861	1,203	2,719
nd Indies generally,		9,971		
oria,	496	180		
ific Ocean (whaling),	29,042	33,066		
antic Ocean (whaling),	3,546	5,175		
lian Ocean (whaling),	3,015	11,325		
nrich Islands,	780	1,978		
thmost Coast,		2,284		
Total,	2,101,359	2,202,323	1,225,345	1,176,636

Whole number of American vessels entered during the year ending

June 30th, 1847, 7,730

Whole number of foreign vessels entered, 6,499

Total of American and foreign vessels, 14,229

Whole number of American vessels cleared, 8,102

Whole number of foreign vessels cleared, 6,268

Total of American and foreign vessels, 14,370

Crews of American vessels entered. Men, 96,860. Boys, 2,665. Total, 99,525.

Crews of foreign vessels entered. Men, 63,609. Boys, 755. Total, 64,364.

Crews of American vessels cleared. Men, 101,266. Boys, 2,529. Total, 103,795.

Crews of foreign vessels cleared. Men, 61,288. Boys, 709. Total, 61,997.

5. VESSELS BUILT, AND THE TONNAGE THEREOF, IN THE UNITED STATES,
From 1815 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	Class of Vessels.					Total Number of Vessels built.	Total Tonnage. Tons. 95ths.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schoo- ners.	Sloops and Canal-boats.	Steamers.		
1815	136	224	680	274		1,314	154,624 39
1816	76	122	781	424		1,403	131,668 04
1817	34	86	559	394		1,073	86,393 37
1818	53	85	428	332		898	82,421 20
1819	53	82	473	242		850	79,817 86
1820	21	60	301	152		534	47,784 01
1821	43	89	248	127		507	55,856 01
1822	64	131	260	168		623	75,346 93
1823	55	127	260	165	15	622	75,007 57
1824	56	156	377	166	26	781	90,939 00
1825	56	197	538	168	35	994	114,997 25
1826	71	187	482	227	45	1,012	126,438 35
1827	58	133	464	241	38	934	104,342 67
1828	73	108	474	196	33	884	98,375 58
1829	44	68	485	145	43	785	77,098 65
1830	25	56	403	116	37	637	58,094 24
1831	72	95	416	94	34	711	85,962 68
1832	132	143	568	122	100	1,065	144,539 16
1833	144	169	625	185	65	1,188	161,626 36
1834	98	94	497	180	68	937	118,330 37
1835	25	50	302	100	30	507	*46,238 52
1836	93	65	444	164	124	890	113,627 49
1837	67	72	507	168	135	949	122,987 22
1838	66	79	510	153	90	898	113,135 44
1839	83	89	439	122	125	658	120,968 34
1840	97	109	378	224	64	872	118,309 23
1841	114	101	312	157	78	762	118,893 71
1842	116	91	273	404	137	1,021	129,083 64
1843	58	34	138	173	79	482	*63,617 77
1844	73	47	204	279	163	766	103,537 29
1845	124	87	322	342	163	1,038	146,018 02
1846	100	164	576	355	225	1,420	188,202 93
1847	151	168	689	392	198	1,598	243,732 67

* For nine months.

**6. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE,
During the Year ending June 30th, 1847.**

States.	Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.		
	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	In Amer Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Maine,	\$1,614,071	\$20,132	\$1,634,203	\$445,745	\$128,311	\$574,056
New Hampshire,	1,407	283	1,690	13,150	3,786	16,936
Vermont,	231,985	292,313	514,298	239,841		239,841
Massachusetts,	9,262,777	1,965,885	11,248,462	18,189,238	16,287,770	34,477,008
Rhode Island,	191,434	935	192,369	301,075	4,414	305,489
Connecticut,	598,702	490	599,192	271,870	3,953	275,823
New York,	44,816,480	5,027,688	49,844,168	71,084,398	13,062,954	84,167,352
New Jersey,	18,428	700	19,128	4,066	771	4,837
Pennsylvania,	8,263,311	281,060	8,544,371	8,943,773	743,743	9,687,516
Delaware,	235,459		235,459	12,452	270	12,722
Maryland,	2,632,360	129,884	2,762,244	3,926,543	603,671	4,430,214
District of Columbia,	124,269		124,269	25,049		25,049
Virginia,	5,645,868	12,706	5,658,574	333,091	53,036	386,127
North Carolina,	284,919		284,919	138,483	5,901	144,384
South Carolina,	10,428,146	3,371	10,431,517	1,201,911	378,747	1,580,658
Georgia,	5,712,149		5,712,149	147,514	56,666	204,180
Florida,	1,803,177	2,361	1,805,538	103,180	40,118	143,298
Alabama,	9,064,680		9,064,680	80,492	309,689	390,181
Louisiana,	41,788,303	263,330	42,051,633	7,437,995	1,784,974	9,222,969
Mississippi,				91	255	346
Tennessee,				1,256		1,256
Missouri,				167,195		167,195
Ohio,	778,944		778,944	89,381	2,300	91,681
Kentucky,				26,956		26,956
Michigan,	63,796		63,796	37,389	234	37,623
Illinois,	62,100		62,100	266		266
Texas,				20,087	9,739	29,826
Total,	150,637,464	8,011,158	158,648,622	113,141,357	33,404,251	146,545,608

**7. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES,
From 1815 to 1847 inclusive, in Tons.**

Years.	Registered Tonnage	Enrolled and licen'd Tonnage.	Reg Tonn. In Whale Fishery	Enrolled and Licensed Coasting Trade	Cod Fishery	Mackerel Fishery	Whale Fishery
1815	854,294	513,833		435,066	28,570		1,229
1816	890,759	571,458		479,979	37,879		1,168
1817	809,724	680,186	1,874	181,457	53,990		349
1818	696,068	619,095	16,134	503,140	58,551		614
1819	612,830	647,821	31,700	523,556	65,044		666
1820	619,047	661,118	35,391	539,060	60,842		1,053
1821	619,896	679,062	28,070	569,435	51,351		1,984
1822	628,150	696,543	45,449	573,080	56,406		3,133
1823	639,920	696,644	39,918	568,408	67,620		585
1824	669,972	719,190	33,165	589,223	68,419		180
1825	700,787	722,323	35,379	587,273	70,626		
1826	737,978	796,211	41,767	660,420	63,761		226
1827	747,170	873,437	46,653	732,937	74,048		338
1828	812,619	923,772	54,621	758,922	74,945		180
1829	650,142	610,654	57,294	608,868	101,796		
1830	576,675	615,311	39,911	516,978	61,654	35,973	792
1831	624,451	647,394	82,315	539,723	60,977	46,210	481
1832	636,939	752,460	72,883	649,627	54,027	47,427	377
1833	750,126	856,123	101,168	744,198	62,720	48,725	478
1834	857,433	901,468	108,080	783,618	56,403	61,082	364
1835	885,821	939,118	97,640	792,301	72,374	64,443	
1836	897,774	934,328	144,680	873,023	83,307	46,424	1,573
1837	810,447	1,036,233	127,241	956,980	80,551	46,810	1,894
1838	622,591	1,173,047	119,629	1,041,116	70,064	56,849	5,229
1839	834,244	1,262,244	131,815	1,153,551	72,258	35,983	439
1840	899,764	1,280,908	136,936	1,176,694	76,035	23,269	
1841	945,803	1,184,940	157,435	1,107,067	68,551	11,321	
1842	975,354	1,117,031	151,612	1,045,753	64,804	16,096	377
1843	1,009,306	1,149,297	152,374	1,076,156	61,224	11,775	142
1844	1,068,764	1,211,330	168,263	1,109,614	86,224	16,170	380
1845	1,055,172	1,321,629	190,695	1,190,898	69,825	21,413	206
1846	1,130,226	1,431,798	186,960	1,289,870	72,516	36,453	429
1847	1,241,312	1,597,732	193,858	1,452,623	70,177	31,451	

IX. POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. *Post-Office Statistics for the Year ending June 30, 1847.*

Number of contractors,	3,659
Agents and messengers on railroad and steamboat mail-service,	186
Number of post-routes,	4,318
Increase in aggregate length of routes since July 1, 1845,	9,878
Number of post-offices supplied,	15,146
Increase of mail transportation since July 1, 1845, in miles,	3,253,630
Gross receipts for the year, including \$65,555.55 due by the Treasury for government postages,	\$ 3,955,893.31
Expenditures for the year,	3,979,570.63
The receipts fell short of the expenditures,	23,677.32

During the year, 829 new post-offices were established, and 284 were discontinued. 2,153 postmasters were appointed in consequence of resignations or deaths; 249 for changes of sites of the offices; 829 to new offices; 216 by removals; 3 where commissions expired, and were not renewed; in all, 3,450.

2. *Table of Mail Service for the Year ending June 30, 1847.**

States.	Length of routes.	Annual Transportation.				Total Transpor- tation.	Total Cost.
		Mode not specified.	In Coaches.	Railroad and St'mboat			
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
Maine,	3,980	805,320	271,030	70,894	1,147,174	\$ 41,964	
New Hampshire,	2,267	237,068	366,880	73,632	677,580	25,680	
Vermont,	2,486	277,058	451,804	12,100	730,960	26,563	
Massachusetts,	3,478	414,130	636,282	867,640	1,918,052	107,392	
Rhode Island,	383	67,646	78,624	30,264	166,534	9,187	
Connecticut,	1,820	360,541	182,520	214,088	757,149	45,787	
New York,	13,232	1,794,388	1,716,256	1,456,340	4,966,984	229,307	
New Jersey,	1,980	92,577	427,542	223,288	743,407	58,930	
Pennsylvania,	10,224	886,210	1,699,128	356,720	2,942,058	166,412	
Delaware,	549	65,520	84,664	1	150,344	7,882	
Maryland,	2,359	230,932	306,332	291,788	929,052	133,751	
Virginia,	10,782	1,024,297	895,943	442,902	2,363,142	192,615	
North Carolina,	7,423	583,088	652,906	337,272	1,573,266	172,680	
South Carolina,	4,718	418,392	292,096	229,320	1,029,808	118,157	
Georgia,	5,761	482,908	588,648	385,580	1,457,136	153,001	
Florida,	2,957	88,290	176,406	84,240	348,941	45,193	
Ohio,	11,538	904,713	1,698,693	632,220	3,135,726	170,266	
Michigan,	4,255	369,532	314,842	224,848	909,222	38,211	
Indiana,	6,760	849,166	391,348	35,668	1,276,072	62,428	
Illinois,	8,276	790,266	1,395,792		2,106,058	102,485	
Wisconsin,	3,078	281,305	132,184		413,482	15,043	
Iowa,	1,641	179,920	89,544		269,464	9,792	
Missouri,	7,897	663,620	433,630	475,696	1,572,946	49,720	
Kentucky,	7,706	735,252	487,916	999,648	2,272,816	89,581	
Tennessee,	6,886	756,756	549,952		1,306,708	55,298	
Alabama,	6,553	725,764	575,536	253,448	1,554,748	136,499	
Mississippi,	4,217	484,740	360,464	28,704	873,908	58,451	
Arkansas,	4,637	512,876	68,120	56,536	636,532	39,996	
Louisiana,	3,208	276,640		205,856	482,496	41,795	
Texas,	2,766	226,200	64,480	8,320	299,000	24,102	
Total,	153,818	15,593,972	15,209,006	8,084,922	38,887,899	2,406,848	
Cost,		\$ 650,166	\$ 912,462	\$ 844,220			

* The entire service and pay of the route are set down to the State under which it is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.

† The steamboat route on Lake Champlain is under a New York number, excepting an occasional service between Burlington and St. John's.

‡ The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia railroad is under a Maryland number.

§ Add cost of mail agencies incident to the railroad and steamboat service, and payable under the head of "Transportation," \$45,168; making in all, \$2,453,001.

3. *Number of Post-Offices, Extent of Post-Roads, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Post-Office Department with the Amount paid to Postmasters and for Transportation of the Mail, since 1790.*

Year.	No. of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post Roads.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditures of the Department.	Amount paid for Compensation of Postmasters and for Transportation of the Mail.	
		Miles.				
1790	75	1,878	\$ 37,935	\$ 32,140	\$ 3,199	\$ 22,061
1795	453	13,207	160,620	117,893	30,373	75,339
1800	908	20,817	280,804	213,994	69,243	129,644
1805	1,556	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,552	239,635
1810	2,300	36,406	551,694	495,909	149,439	327,966
1815	3,000	43,748	1,043,066	748,121	341,901	467,779
1816	3,260	46,673	961,782	804,423	265,944	521,970
1817	3,469	52,099	1,002,973	916,515	303,916	599,189
1818	3,618	59,473	1,130,236	1,035,332	346,429	664,611
1819	4,000	67,596	1,304,737	1,117,961	375,928	717,861
1820	4,500	72,492	1,311,927	1,160,926	352,395	762,428
1821	4,660	78,808	1,069,087	1,184,283	327,569	916,861
1822	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,572	356,299	788,616
1823	4,043	84,980	1,130,116	1,156,996	360,462	767,464
1824	5,182	94,660	1,197,756	1,189,619	363,904	798,989
1825	5,677	94,052	1,306,526	1,229,043	411,163	785,646
1826	6,180	94,052	1,447,708	1,366,712	447,727	865,100
1827	7,008	105,336	1,524,633	1,468,969	498,411	942,345
1828	7,660	105,336	1,669,915	1,669,945	648,049	1,069,818
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,132	669,297	1,159,645
1830	8,450	115,176	1,850,583	1,932,706	666,294	1,274,009
1831	9,696	116,486	1,997,811	1,939,123	685,096	1,262,226
1832	9,306	104,466	2,356,570	2,269,171	719,481	1,462,507
1833	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,980,414	829,263	1,694,638
1834	10,699	119,916	2,823,749	2,910,606	697,817	1,926,544
1835	10,770	112,774	2,998,356	2,757,850	945,418	1,719,007
1836	11,091	118,264	3,406,323	2,841,766	812,803	1,638,062
1837	11,767	141,242	4,100,606	3,303,426	801,262	1,995,727
1838	12,519	134,619	4,236,078	4,621,633	933,943	3,181,308
1839	12,760	133,999	4,477,614	4,664,719	960,000	3,265,622
1840	13,469	155,739	4,539,265	4,759,110	1,026,926	3,296,876
1841	13,778	155,026	4,379,296	4,443,769	1,018,645	3,169,376
1842	13,723	149,733	4,546,346	4,235,052	1,147,266	3,097,796
1843	13,814	142,295	4,295,926	4,374,713	1,426,394	2,947,319
1844	14,109	144,697	4,237,266	4,397,367	1,259,316	2,968,551
1845	14,183	143,940	4,299,642	4,320,793	1,409,876	2,908,504
* 1846	14,601	152,665	3,487,199	4,064,287	1,042,079	2,716,678
* 1847	15,145	153,918	3,955,698	3,979,670	1,060,226	2,476,455

* The returns for 1846 and 1847 are for the first two years under the new law, passed March 3, 1846.

4. *Revenue and Expenditure under the New Law.**Revenue of the Post-Office from 1st July, 1836, to 30th June, 1847.*

Year ending 30th June	Letter Postage.	Newspapers and Pamphlets.	Fines.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Annual Receipts.
1837	\$ 3,674,834	\$ 425,714	\$ 816	\$ 135,415	\$ 4,236,779
1838	3,776,125	458,737	215	3,656	4,238,733
1839	3,976,446	500,873	295	7,043	4,484,657
1840	4,003,776	535,229	260	4,256	4,543,522
1841	3,812,739	566,246	312	28,429	4,407,726
1842	3,953,315	572,225	720	20,589	4,546,849
1843	3,738,307	543,277	405	14,236	4,296,225
1844	3,676,162	549,744	135	11,247	4,237,288
1845	3,660,231	608,765	90	20,755	4,289,841
Total to 30th June, 1845,	34,271,935	4,760,810			39,281,620
Average of nine years,	3,807,993	528,979			4,364,625

The above statistics apply wholly to the revenue under the old law. The following table shows the income for the first two years under the new law :—

Year ending 30th June.	Letter Postage.	Newspapers and Pamphlets.	Fines.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Annual Receipts.
1846	\$ 2,881,697	\$ 562,143	\$ 235	\$ 43,124	\$ 3,487,199
1847	3,198,957	643,160	571	113,203*	3,955,893
Increase,	317,260	81,017			468,694

From the above tables it will be seen that the annual average income for nine years, ending 30th June, 1845, was \$ 4,364,625. For the year ending 30th June, 1846, the first under the new law, the income was \$ 3,487,199; and for the year ending June 30th, 1847, \$ 3,955,893. There has been a steady increase in the letter postages, and the postage on newspapers and pamphlets has not only exceeded the average of the nine years preceding June 30th, 1845, but has been larger than that of any of the single years. This is owing partly to the increased rates of postage on newspapers and pamphlets under the act of March 30, 1847.

The expenditures of the Post-Office are shown in Table 3, *ante*, p. 149. Under the new law they have been much less than under the old law, and during the last year less than those of the preceding year by the sum of \$ 104,727. This reduction was made in the lettings in the Southern section, where the service was taken at reduced prices, under that provision of the act of 1845 which directs the acceptance of the lowest bid, without regard to the former contractor, or the stock which he may have had on the road. There will be an annual saving in that section of about \$ 108,697, or about 19 per cent. of the former prices, while the service there has been increased.

* Including \$ 65,555.56 for postages of the government to the 30th June, 1847, appropriated but not drawn.

5. *Gross Amount of Letter Postage, and Newspapers and Pamphlets, for the two Quarters preceding the 1st of January, 1847, compared with the two Quarters preceding 1st of January, 1848.*

[Furnished from the Post-Office Department, August 10, 1848.]

Year 1846.	Letter Postage.	Newspaper and Pamphlet Postage.	Year 1847.	Letter Postage.	Newspaper and Pamphlet Postage.
3d Quarter, 1846,	\$ 752,718.64	\$ 144,656.09	3d Quarter, 1847,	\$ 786,638.45	\$ 183,426.06
4th " "	784,792.14	144,261.28	4th " "	794,258.08	185,295.45
Total,	\$1,537,510.78	\$ 288,917.37	Total,	\$1,580,896.53	\$ 368,721.51

6. *Business of the Post-Office and Compensation of Postmasters.*

From the best estimates, the number of letters and papers passing through the United States mail during the last year may be thus stated, to wit : —

Paid and unpaid single rates of 5 cents,	36,152,556
Paid and unpaid single rates of 10 cents,	12,851,532
Ship and steamboat letters at 6 cents,	427,800
Ship and steamboat letters from foreign countries forwarded in the mails, 2 cents additional to regular postage, . . .	850,980
Dropped letters,	865,308
Printed circular letters,	1,025,304
Free letters, franked, and those sent to the army, not less than	5,000,000
Dead letters returned to the department, <i>about</i>	1,800,000
Total,	58,973,480

The newspapers passing through the mails annually are estimated at 55,000,000 ; the pamphlets and magazines at 2,000,000. The number of transient newspapers, paying three cents each, cannot be ascertained with any accuracy, as the postage is usually returned with that on letters. The newspapers, circulars, and other printed sheets sent to offices and not taken out nor returned to the department will not, probably, fall short of 1,800,000.

In consequence of the increased labor in the offices, and the diminished compensation and privileges of postmasters, under the act of 3d March, 1845, nearly one third of the offices in the United States were voluntarily vacated after the passage of the act. The extra commissions allowed by the order of 9th July, 1845, arrested these resignations. Since the passage of the law of March 1st, 1847, which allowed postmasters higher rates of commission, and restored the franking privilege to those in the smaller offices, resignations have been less frequent. These rates are as follows, viz. : —

- 1. On the amount of letter postage, not exceeding \$ 100 in any one *quarter*,* 40 per cent.
- 2. On any sum between \$ 100 and \$ 400 in any year, . . . 33½ "

* As by act of 17th May, 1848.

3. On any sum between \$ 400 and \$ 2,400 in a year, . . . 30 per cent.
4. On any sum over \$ 2,400 in a year, 12½ “
5. On the amount of letters and packets received for distribution at offices designated by the Postmaster-General for that purpose, 7 “
6. On all sums arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, 50 “
7. Box rents not exceeding \$ 2,000 per annum.

The postmasters at New Orleans and Washington have special allowances for extra labor. To the postmasters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of 9 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning, the commission on the first \$ 100 collected in one quarter may be increased by the Postmaster-General to a sum not exceeding 50 per cent.

The term *letter postage* includes all postages received, except those which arise from newspapers sent from the offices of publication to subscribers, and from pamphlets and magazines.

7. *Rates of Postage.*

- For a letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight (avoirdupois), sent not exceeding 300 miles, 5 cents.
- Sent over 300 miles, 10 “
- For every half-ounce, and *any* excess over every half-ounce, the same rates of postage; and when advertised, two cents on each letter, or *four* cents, if the advertising cost so much, additional.
- For drop letters (not to be mailed), each 2 “
- For all letters or packages, conveyed by any vessel not employed in carrying the mail, from one post or place to any other post or place in the United States, 2 “
- For any pamphlet, magazine, periodical, or other matter of every kind that is transmittible by mail, and has no written communication on it, of one ounce or less, or for a newspaper exceeding 1,900 square inches of surface, sent from the office of publication, 2½ “
- For each additional ounce, or an excess greater than a half-ounce, 1 cent.
- For newspapers of 1,900 square inches or less, sent from the office of publication, not more than 100 miles, or any distance within the same State, 1 “
- Sent over such distance, 1½ “
- For *transient newspapers*, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, handbills or circular letters, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size (sent any distance), *to be paid upon delivery at the office and before they are put in the mails*, 3 cents.

As the postage on these articles is chargeable on each *copy*, postmasters will carefully examine all packets, and rate the postage accordingly. When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be

so enveloped or folded that it can be distinctly seen at the office to be such, and also that it contain no writing, marks, or signs, to serve the purpose of written communications. If not done up so as to open at the end, it is to be charged as a letter, by weight.

No packet can be mailed which weighs more than three pounds. Bound books of any size are not included in the term "mailable matter," except books sent by Governors of States, and those included under the term "Public Documents."

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets, or packages of letters, or other matter transmittible in the United States mail (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals excepted), from one city, town, or other place, to any other city, town, or place in the United States, between which the United States mail is regularly transported, is prohibited. Contractors may take newspapers out of the mails for sale or distribution among subscribers. A penalty of \$5,000 is imposed on any person taking letters *through* or over any part of the United States for the purpose of being sent out of the United States without the payment of postage.

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be inclosed in the same envelop or package, under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

8. *Privilege of Franking.*

1. The President, ex-Presidents, Mrs. Madison, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Adams, retain the franking privilege, as regulated by former laws.

2. Members of Congress and Delegates from Territories, *from thirty days before the commencement of each Congress, until the meeting of the next Congress*, the Vice-President, and the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their *official terms*, may *send and receive free letters or packages* not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents not exceeding three pounds in weight.

3. The governors of States may send free the laws, records, and documents of the legislature, to the governors of other States.

4. The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General and Assistant Postmaster-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioners of the different Offices and Bureaus; Chiefs of Bureaus in the War and Navy Departments, General-in-Chief and Adjutant-General, may *send and receive free* all letters and packages upon official business, but *not* their private letters or papers.

5. The chief clerk in the State Department may send free public and official documents.

6. Deputy postmasters may *send free* all such letters and packages as may relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices; and those whose compensation did not exceed \$200 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, may also *send free*, through the mails, letters written by them-

selves, and receive free all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over one half-ounce, but not transient newspapers, handbills, or circulars.

7. Exchange newspapers between editors pass free.
Public documents are those printed by the order of either House of Congress, and publications or books procured or purchased by Congress, or either House, for the use of the members.

9. *Postage by the New York, Southampton, and Bremen Line of Steamers.*

The following are the rates of postage prescribed by the act of the 3d of March, 1845, for mailable matter sent by this line to Europe : —
For all letters and packages not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 24 cents.
For all letters and packages over half an ounce and under one ounce, 48 “
For every additional half-ounce, 15 “
For every letter, newspaper, pamphlet, and price-current, 3 “

The United States postage will be charged in addition to the above upon all mailable matter sent through the mails of the United States to New York, whence the ships sail for Bremen. All mailable matter addressed to England, Ireland, or Scotland will be left at the British post-office in Cowes or Southampton; and all for France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and Africa, will be sent to Havre, in France; a separate bag will be made up for Hamburg and delivered at Bremen-Haven. Prepayment of the postage will be required at the office from which sent, upon all mailable matter directed to those countries. Upon mailable matter sent to other countries on the Eastern Continent, prepayment will not be required. It will be mailed for Bremen, where all unpaid postages will be collected for the United States by the Bremen office.

By the act of the 28th of June, 1848, letters coming or sent in the British *steamers*, or private British ships, are charged, *by the packets*, one shilling, or 24 cents; by *private vessels*, 16 cents; the same that is charged in Great Britain on American letters taken to or from England in packets and ships of the United States.

10. *Postage to Europe.*

[The following statement is from the official publication of the Post-Office notice in the National Intelligencer.]

1. Letters to any post-office in Bremen, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Prussia, or Saxony, in Germany, may be sent by the United States mail steam-packets Washington and Hermann, postage unpaid, or prepaid to destination, or prepaid to Bremen only, at the option of the sender.

United States Postage.

If mailed at New York, 24 cts. sing.
If mailed within 300 miles of New York, 29 “

If mailed over 300 miles from New York, 34 cts. sing.

No additional postage to Bremen.

Postage to be added, if to be prepaid.

To Hamburg, 6 cts. sing.	To Brunswick, 6 cts. sing.
Oldenburg, 5 "	Prussia, 12 "
Hanover, 6 "	Saxony, 12 "

Single letter limited to half an ounce.

2. Writers may prepay to the following places and countries, or send unpaid, or they may pay the United States postage only, which last is advised.

Add to United States Postage (see above) if prepaid.

To Lubec, 9 cts. sing.	To Bavaria, 22 cts. sing.
Gotha, 13 "	Frankfort-on-the-M'e, 13 "
Austria, 18 "	Darmstadt, 15 "
Cassel, 10 "	Baden, 18 "
Coburg, 15 "	Wurtemberg, 21 "

Single letter limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, except to Lubec and Gotha, which is limited to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (foreign).

3. In the following cases it is best to pay the United States postage only. Nevertheless, the writer may pay to destination, or may send unpaid.

Postage in Addition to United States Rate (see above).

To Altona, 6 cts. sing.	To St. Petersburg, or
Kiel, 11 "	Cronstadt, 24 cts. sing.
Copenhagen and Denmark generally, . 22 "	Alexandria, Cairo, or
Stockholm and farthest part of Sweden, 39 "	Greece, 37 "
Bergen, Christiana, and farthest part of Norway, 28 "	Eastern towns of Italy, 18 "
	Constantinople, . . 37 "
	Bâle and Switzerland generally, 21 "

The single letter in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia is limited to the half-ounce; in the other countries on the last list, to the quarter-ounce.

4. On newspapers and pamphlets, the United States postage, and that only, is to be prepaid,—3 cents per newspaper or pamphlet, with inland postage added if mailed elsewhere than at New York. *Memorandum.*—Newspapers will be rated abroad with foreign *letter* postage, if printed in any other language than the English, and if enveloped otherwise than with narrow bands.

5. Each letter is to be marked or stamped on the face with the name of the office mailing it, and on the back with the name of the New York post-office. If United States postage only is prepaid, it is to be marked or stamped "Paid Part," in black. If postage through to destination is prepaid, it is to be stamped or marked in red, "Paid All"; and the amount

of the foreign postage received is to be stated on the letter in *red*. If the letter is unpaid, the United States postage, in *black*, is to be stated.

11. *Dead-Letter Office.**

The number of dead letters returned quarterly is estimated at 450,000. In the disposition of these letters five clerks are engaged. One compares the letters with the dead-letter bills returned by the postmasters; two then open the letters and hand over those containing articles of value to two other clerks, who register and send them out to postmasters to be delivered to the right owners. The dead letters not containing inclosures of value are packed, and burned at the end of each quarter under the inspection of one of the clerks. The money, consisting usually of bank paper, is converted and deposited with the funds of the department, subject to future claims. From the reorganization of the department in 1836 to the 30th June, 1847, there was deposited the sum of \$10,329.28, accruing from the conversion of unclaimed money and the sale of miscellaneous articles.

12. *Dead Letters containing Money registered and sent out for Delivery during the two Years ending June 30, 1847.*

Year ending June 30.	Number of Money Letters			Value of Letters sent out.	Amount restored.	Contents of unclaimed Letters on hand.		Unclaimed Money deposited with the Department.
	Sent out for delivery.	Delivered.	Returned unclaimed.			Probable Value.	Worthless.	
1846	2,340	2,021	319	\$ 17,822	\$ 16,169	\$ 1,399.49	\$ 254	Nothing.
1847	2,782	2,365	417	21,055	19,474	1,433.93	147	\$ 1,911.54

13. *Dead Letters containing other Articles than Money registered and sent out for Delivery to the Writers or Owners during the two Years ending June 30, 1847.*

	£. s. d.	Dollars.	Francs.
Bills of exchange, drafts, and letters of credit, }	3,779 2 9	93,573.99	4,490.25
Bonds and notes of hand,	865 2 4	131,028.82	
Checks, orders, and treasury warrants,	32 0 0	71,044.42	
Certificates of deposit,	290 0 0	6,885.93	
Accounts,		1,019.89	

The other articles were 268 deeds or papers relating to land titles; 11 land certificates; 6 articles of agreement; 7 pension papers; 26 passage certificates; 11 patent papers; 96 court papers; 5 policies of insurance; 25 certificates of stock; 45 miscellaneous packages; and receipts amounting to \$876.65. The number of letters sent out was 2,158; number of receipts received for letters delivered, 1,799; number of letters returned unclaimed, 308; number not returned, 541.

* This office is under the immediate superintendence of John Marron, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

X. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

[From a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, December 8, 1847.]

1. *Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures during the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1846, and June 30, 1847.*

The receipts into the Treasury were as follows : —	Year ending June 30, 1846.	Year ending June 30, 1847.
From customs, viz : —		
During the first quarter,	\$8,861,932.14	\$6,153,826.58
During the second quarter,	4,192,790.77	3,641,192.22
During the third quarter,	7,357,192.51	6,319,041.48
During the fourth quarter,	6,300,752.45	7,633,804.38
Total customs,	26,712,667.87	23,747,864.66
From sales of public lands,	2,694,452.48	2,498,355.20
From miscellaneous sources,	92,126.71	100,570.51
Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c.,	29,499,247.06	26,346,790.37
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1845 and '46,	7,658,306.22	9,126,439.08
Total, exclusive of loans,	37,157,553.28	35,473,229.45
Avails of Treasury-notes issued under act of July 22, 1846, less \$1,931,000 funded,		5,506,800.00
Avails of Treasury-notes, issued under act of Jan. 28, 1847, less \$1,221,850 funded,		11,149,300.00
Avails of loan under act of July 22, 1846,		4,888,149.45
Avails of loan under act of Jan. 28, 1847, less \$40,350, funded		4,134,950.00
		25,679,199.45
Total means,		61,152,428.90
The expenditures, exclusive of trust funds, were as follows : —		
<i>Civil List.</i>		
Legislature,	944,270.84	974,324.14
Executive,	856,909.44	875,718.80
Judiciary,	544,732.30	571,377.88
Governments in the Territories,	64,845.82	36,987.98
Surveyors and their clerks,	67,320.42	56,380.75
Officers of the Mint and branches,	42,307.88	43,725.00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings,	2,000.00	1,994.44
Secretary to sign patents for public lands,	1,237.00	1,500.00
Total civil list,	2,523,624.20	2,562,008.99
<i>Foreign Intercourse.</i>		
Salaries of Ministers,	63,016.48	62,944.26
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation,	13,580.51	14,046.80
Salaries of Chargés des Affaires,	69,034.32	58,713.29
Salary of Minister Resident to Turkey,	8,000.00	8,500.00
Outfits of Ministers and Chargés des Affaires,	89,809.00	56,750.00
Salary of Dragoman to Turkey and contingencies,	3,600.00	2,000.00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad,	38,426.53	35,365.95
Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico,		4,500.00
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse,	21,941.69	17,809.80
Salary of Consul at Syria and Palestine,		1,997.27
Salary of the Consul at London,	2,000.00	2,000.00
Relief and protection of American seamen,	67,126.52	87,370.99
Clerk-hire, office-rent, &c., to American Consul, London,	2,800.00	2,000.00

	Year ending June 30, 1846.	Year ending June 30, 1847.
Intercourse with Barbary powers,	\$ 8,243.24	\$ 6,300.00
French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon, Interpreters, guards, &c., at the Consulates in Turkish dominions,	1,000.00	500.00 2,329.00
Payments under the ninth article of treaty with Spain,	1,900.00	440.00
Compensation for certain diplomatic services, To Commissioner to Sandwich Islands,	2,450.00	3,000.00 6,417.12
Outstanding claims of missions to China, Commissioner and Sec'y to reside in China,	5,000.00	6,079.47 11,250.00
Total foreign intercourse,	397,933.29	391,113.95
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Surveys of public lands,	153,837.66	145,013.45
Support and maintenance of light-houses,	400,877.29	501,018.49
Marine hospitals,	68,678.70	123,257.42
Building marine hospitals,	42,887.49	7,058.72
Public buildings in Washington,	36,656.95	38,067.57
Furniture of the President's house,	11,358.28	1,162.96
Support of the penitentiary in Dist. Columbia, Patent fund,	17,400.87 42,128.70	12,719.02 44,280.91
Distribution of the sales of public lands, Payment to Maine and Massachusetts, for ex- penses incurred in protecting the heretofore disputed territory,	25,125.23 56,754.63	11,181.36 19,805.32
Building custom-houses, &c.,	115,940.00	64,062.36
Survey of the coast of the United States,	100,000.00	111,000.00
Mint establishment,	92,771.50	89,972.97
Relief of sundry individuals,	58,314.94	120,070.14
Survey of the northeastern boundary line, Auxiliary watch in the city of Washington, Expenses incidental to loans and Treas. notes, Support of lunatics of the Dist. of Columbia, Three per cent. to Illinois,	75,000.00 6,176.00 2,400.00 5,325.79 25,087.45	6,776.61 26,184.34 5,770.45 17,200.95
Five per cent. to Michigan,	1,259.93	1,262.48
Five per cent. to Arkansas,	1,788.76	870.62
Two per cent. fund to Mississippi,	146,823.75	65,749.09
Three per cent. to Ohio,		975.80
Five per cent. to Florida,		117,471.62
Relief of the cities of the Dist. of Columbia, Debentures and other charges,	122,516.49 322,808.17	430,668.00
Additional compensation to collectors, &c., Payment of horses, &c., lost,	88,346.25 34,330.46	10,697.63 18,424.71
Duties refunded under protest,	859,974.77	560,483.37
Repayment for lands erroneously sold, Refunding purchase-money for land sold in the Greensburg district, Louisiana,	24,734.18 19,877.95	23,335.12 6,876.54
Testing the electro-magnetic telegraphs, Results and acct. of the Exploring Expedition, Preparing indices to the manuscript papers of Washington,	7,617.30 21,747.26 1,252.00	25,252.40 2,000.00
Clerk to commissioners to remit duties on goods destroyed by fire in New York,	1,000.00	
Payment of books ordered by Congress, Expenses in relation to insolvent debtors of the United States,	9,338.55 92.91	107,871.27
Manual for custom-houses in relation to sugar, Purchase of lots in rear of P. O. Department,	3,200.00 22,150.00	

	Year ending June 30, 1846.	Year ending June 30, 1847
Deficiency in revenue from postage,	\$ 650,000.00	\$ 225,000.00
Postage of departments, and (in 1846 - 47) of Congress,	160,231.62	311,298.99
Additional compensation to judges in Missouri,	5,206.79	4,000.00
Proposed edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States,	17,500.00	10,500.00
Building light-houses,		7,099.37
Statues for east front of Capitol,		7,500.00
Smithsonian Institution, act of Aug 10, 1846,		257,584.07
Payments of sundry certificates,		4,250.28
Documentary history of the United States,		25,245.00
Discriminating tonnage duties,		2,801.29
Certain duties refunded,		128,855.20
Expenses of mineral land service,		7,500.00
Boundary line between United States and British provinces,		26,000.00
Salaries of assistant treasurers and clerks, act of Aug. 6, 1846,		11,102.61
Contingencies under said act,		5,000.00
Compensation of special agents to examine accounts, &c.,		1,900.00
Plans and drawings made by topographical officers, under resolution of Senate,		4,988.00
All other items of a miscellaneous nature,	2,926.73	5,565.49
Total miscellaneous,	3,861,442.35	3,762,732.04
<i>Under the direction of the War Department.</i>		
Army proper,	4,049,929.05	17,880,842.91
Military Academy,	140,852.36	124,339.21
Fortifications, and other works of defence,	1,031,327.60	932,962.08
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war,	1,112,613.18	1,617,216.28
Harbours, roads, rivers, &c.,	239,625.49	36,117.67
Surveys,	74,783.64	38,121.41
Pensions,	1,784,988.30	1,726,785.71
Indian Department,	944,454.26	1,228,280.40
Claims of the State of Virginia,	26,731.45	23,160.08
Arming and equipping the militia,	193,011.44	162,597.55
Payments to militia and volunteers,	544,346.33	1,368,709.40
Mexican hostilities,	3,404,648.04	16,001,226.42
Relief of individuals and miscellaneous,	32,117.21	141,247.50
Total under direction of the War Dep't,	13,579,428.35	41,281,606.62
<i>Under the direction of the Navy Department.</i>		
Pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c.,	3,252,850.29	2,516,573.97
Increase, repairs, armament, and equipment,	1,481,534.35	1,298,503.33
Contingent expenses,	484,928.60	467,995.00
Navy yards,	506,224.39	691,844.18
Navy hospitals and asylum,	48,567.02	28,477.14
Magazines,	472.14	1,447.33
Relief of individuals and miscellaneous,	184,238.55	169,607.83
Marine corps,	214,653.12	277,884.60
Pensions to invalids, widows, &c.,	129,774.84	115,008.69
Mexican hostilities,	147,619.40	2,364,291.61
Total under direction of the Navy Dep't,	6,450,862.70	7,931,633.68
Public Debt.		
Paying the old public debt,	32,568.07	8,061.69
Interest on the public debt,	833,953.75	1,059,939.82

	Year ending June 30, 1846.	Year ending June 30, 1847.
Redemption of the loan of 1841,	\$ 46,082.17	\$ 3,000.00
Redemption of Treasury-notes,	296,449.80	2,361,397.07
Interest on Treasury-notes,	8,769.52	53,027.70
Interest on Mexican indemnity,		7,147.20
Redemption of Treasury-notes purloined, including interest,		30,388.89
Total public debt,	1,217,823.31	3,522,082.37
Total expenditures,	28,031,114.20	59,451,177.65
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1846 and '47,	9,126,439.08	1,701,251.25

2. Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures for the 1st Quarter of the Fiscal Year from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, 1847 (agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds).

RECEIPTS.

From Customs,	\$ 11,106,257.41
Sales of public lands,	896,883.47
Miscellaneous and incidental sources,	58,553.47
Treasury-notes issued under act of 23d of July, 1846,	250,000.00
“ “ “ act of 28th Jan., 1847,	4,225,800.00
Loan of July 22, 1846,	111,000.00
Loan of Jan. 28, 1847,	2,328,278.00
Total,	\$ 18,976,752.35

EXPENDITURES.

For Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse,	\$ 1,116,680.44
Army proper, &c.,	8,717,583.60
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.,	577,980.67
Indian department,	691,795.05
Pensions,	583,332.36
Naval establishment,	2,384,805.45
Redemption of Treasury-notes, and interest,	2,385,329.63
Redemption of 3 per cent. stock,	257.04
Reimbursed registered debt,	234.17
Interest on public debt,	11,196.28
Total,	\$ 16,469,194.69

3. Statement of the Debt of the United States on the 1st of December, 1847.

Of the principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded debt,	\$ 122,288.53
Treasury-notes issued during the war of 1812,	4,317.44
Certificates of the Mississippi stock,	4,320.09
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia,	1,080,000.00
Outstanding Treasury-notes of issues of 1837 to 1843,	239,789.31
“ “ “ funded,	77,178.00
Loan of 1842 at 6 per cent.,	8,343,886.03
Loan of 1843 at 5 per cent.,	6,604,231.35
Loan of 1846 at 6 per cent.,	4,999,149.45
Loan of 1847 at 6 per cent. (less notes funded issued before 1845),	9,173,772.00
Five per cent. stock issued in payment of Mexican indemnity,	301,952.20
Military bounty land, at 6 per cent., per act of Feb. 11, 1847,	84,525.00
Outstanding Treasury-notes per act of 22d of July, 1846,	984,750.00
“ “ “ per act of 28th of Jan., 1847,	13,639,500.00
Total,	\$ 45,659,659.40

4. *Statement of the Receipts into the National Treasury, from Customs, Internal Revenue and Direct Taxes, and Sales of Public Lands, fractions of a dollar being excluded.*

Years.	Customs.	Internal and Direct Taxes.	Sales of Lands and Miscellaneous.	Aggregate of Receipts.	
				In each year.	In each period of four years.
1789-91	\$ 4,399,473			\$ 4,399,473	
1792	3,443,071	\$ 208,943		3,652,014	\$ 8,061,487
1793	4,255,309	237,706		4,493,015	
1794	4,801,065	274,090		5,075,155	
1795	5,532,461	337,756		5,870,217	
1796	6,567,968	475,290	\$ 4,836	7,048,114	22,642,497
1797	7,549,660	576,491	83,541	8,209,692	
1798	7,106,062	844,368	11,963	7,962,393	
1799	6,610,449	779,136		7,389,585	
1800	9,080,933	1,543,620	444	10,624,997	33,965,647
1801	10,750,779	1,562,377	167,726	12,500,882	
1802	12,438,236	828,464	196,623	13,463,323	
1803	10,479,418	267,069	185,676	10,932,153	
1804	11,098,465	101,139	487,627	11,687,231	49,575,694
1805	12,938,487	43,631	540,194	13,522,312	
1806	14,567,698	75,865	765,246	15,508,809	
1807	16,845,622	47,794	468,163	17,361,579	
1808	16,363,550	27,370	647,939	17,038,859	62,427,449
1809	7,296,021	11,562	442,252	7,749,835	
1810	8,593,309	19,879	696,549	9,299,737	
1811	13,313,223	9,962	1,040,239	14,363,423	
1812	8,968,778	5,762	710,428	9,684,968	41,037,963
1813	13,224,623	8,561	835,655	14,068,839	
1814	5,996,772	3,882,482	1,135,971	11,017,225	
1815	7,292,942	6,840,733	1,297,969	15,411,634	
1816	36,306,875	9,378,344	1,717,995	47,403,214	87,900,908
1817	26,283,349	4,512,288	1,991,226	32,786,863	
1818	17,176,336	1,219,613	2,806,565	21,192,514	
1819	20,243,609	313,214	3,274,423	23,831,246	
1820	15,006,612	137,847	1,635,872	16,779,331	94,440,032
1821	13,004,447	93,377	1,212,966	14,311,790	
1822	17,689,762	88,617	1,803,582	19,581,961	
1823	19,088,433	44,580	916,523	20,049,536	
1824	17,878,326	40,865	964,418	18,903,609	72,750,896
1825	20,093,714	28,102	1,216,090	21,337,906	
1826	23,341,332	28,228	1,393,786	24,763,345	
1827	19,712,233	22,513	1,495,945	21,230,691	
1828	23,205,524	19,671	1,019,309	24,244,504	91,690,396
1829	22,681,966	25,838	1,517,176	24,224,979	
1830	21,922,391	29,141	2,329,356	24,280,888	
1831	24,224,442	17,440	3,210,815	27,452,697	
1832	29,466,237	18,428	2,623,381	31,107,046	107,065,604
1833	29,032,509	3,163	3,967,682	33,003,344	
1834	16,214,967	4,216	4,867,601	21,086,784	
1835	19,391,311	14,723	4,757,601	24,163,635	
1836	23,409,940	1,099	4,877,180	28,288,219	126,531,972
1837	11,169,290		6,863,556	18,032,846	
1838	16,158,900		3,214,184	19,373,084	
1839	23,137,925		7,281,119	30,419,044	
1840	13,499,502		3,494,356	16,993,858	84,796,731
1841	14,487,217		1,470,296	15,957,512	
1842	18,187,909		1,456,068	19,643,977	
6 mo. of 1843	7,048,844		1,018,482	8,067,326	
1844	26,183,571		2,320,943	28,504,514	72,171,324
*1845	27,628,113		2,241,021	29,869,134	
*1846	26,712,669		2,796,679	29,509,347	
*1847	23,747,884		2,596,926	26,344,810	

* For the year ending June 30.

5. Statement of the Expenditures of the United States, exclusive of Payments on Account of the Public Debt and from Trust Funds, fractions excluded.

Years.	Civil List Foreign Inter- course, and Miscellaneous.	Military Estab- lishment.	Naval Estab- lishment.	Aggregate of Expenditures.	
				In each year.	In each period of four years.
1789 - 91	\$ 1,033,401	\$ 836,618	\$ 570	\$ 1,913,549	
1792	654,257	1,223,594	53	1,877,904	\$ 3,797,493
1793	472,450	1,237,620		1,710,070	
1794	705,693	2,733,510	61 109	3,500,347	
1795	1,367,037	2,573,059	410,562	4,350,658	
1796	774,435	1,474,661	274,784	2,521,930	12,083,205
1797	1,246,904	1,194,056	392,632	2,833,591	
1798	1,111,033	2,130,437	1,341,343	4,632,813	
1799	1,039,332	2,562,693	2,434,032	6,436,057	
1800	1,337,613	2,625,041	3,449,715	7,411,370	21,336,351
1801	1,114,763	1,755,477	2,111,424	4,981,664	
1802	1,422,929	1,353,549	915,569	3,737,030	
1803	1,842,635	944,963	1,216,271	4,003,869	
1804	2,191,009	1,072,017	1,149,633	4,422,659	17,174,433
1805	2,763,548	991,136	1,597,500	5,352,184	
1806	2,891,037	1,540,431	1,649,641	6,081,109	
1807	1,697,997	1,584,611	1,722,064	4,994,672	
1808	1,423,236	3,196,935	1,834,069	6,504,330	23,927,944
1809	1,215,304	3,771,109	2,427,759	7,414,172	
1810	1,101,145	2,555,603	1,654,244	5,311,092	
1811	1,367,491	2,259,747	1,265,566	5,502,804	
1812	1,643,043	12,147,046	3,859,365	17,649,454	26,147,657
1813	1,729,435	19,906,362	6,446,600	28,082,397	
1814	2,305,029	20,604,366	7,311,291	30,220,686	
1815	2,899,371	15,794,700	8,660,000	27,354,071	
1816	2,949,742	15,473,412	3,904,278	23,327,432	109,637,096
1817	3,518,937	8,621,075	3,314,593	15,454,610	
1818	3,835,239	7,019,140	2,953,696	13,808,074	
1819	3,067,212	9,345,421	3,547,640	16,360,273	
1820	2,542,022	6,154,518	4,397,990	13,134,530	53,669,087
1821	2,243,122	5,181,114	3,319,243	10,753,479	
1822	1,967,996	5,635,197	2,224,459	9,827,652	
1823	2,042,091	5,258,295	2,503,766	9,804,152	
1824	7,155,308	5,470,235	2,904,582	15,530,125	45,665,431
1825	2,748,544	5,692,831	3,019,084	11,460,459	
1826	2,600,178	5,243,236	4,218,902	12,062,316	
1827	2,314,777	5,673,742	4,263,878	12,252,397	
1828	2,445,032	5,701,203	3,918,796	12,063,031	49,313,213
1829	3,032,214	6,250,530	3,373,745	12,656,489	
1830	3,223,416	6,752,639	3,239,429	13,215,484	
1831	3,064,346	6,943,439	3,856,183	13,863,968	
1832	4,574,841	7,932,877	3,866,370	16,374,088	56,249,879
1833	5,061,799	13,096,152	3,901,357	22,059,308	
1834	4,339,779	10,064,423	3,906,260	18,310,462	
1835	3,740,167	9,420,313	3,861,939	17,022,419	
1836	5,339,371	16,466,110	5,400,763	27,206,244	67,130,426
1837	5,724,253	19,417,224	6,332,089	31,473,566	
1838	5,666,703	19,936,312	5,976,771	31,579,786	
1839	4,994,562	14,269,931	5,225,000	25,489,493	
1840	5,531,879	11,621,438	6,124,456	23,277,773	112,195,691
1841	5,490,831	13,704,922	6,001,077	25,196,830	
1842	5,775,625	9,189,469	5,397,243	20,362,337	
5 mo. of 1843	2,467,939	4,159,334	3,672,713	10,299,986	
*1844	5,231,747	8,231,317	5,496,991	19,000,055	81,216,623
*1845	5,603,207	9,533,203	5,228,639	21,365,049	
*1846	5,753,000	13,679,426	6,450,564	25,883,090	
*1847	5,716,864	41,281,606	7,931,633	54,929,103	

* For the year ending June 30.

6. *Statement of the Debt of the United States, the Total Value of Imports and Exports, and the Total Tonnage, from 1791 to 1847.*

Years.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.
1791	\$75,463,476	31,500,000	\$19,012,041	508,146
1792	77,227,924	31,100,000	20,753,068	564,437
1793	80,362,534	34,600,000	26,109,572	491,780
1794	78,427,406	69,756,263	33,026,233	628,617
1795	80,747,587	81,436,164	47,969,472	747,964
1796	83,762,179	75,379,406	67,064,097	931,900
1797	82,064,479	68,551,700	56,850,206	876,913
1798	79,229,629	79,068,148	61,527,097	898,329
1799	78,408,670	91,252,763	78,665,592	916,408
1800	82,978,294	111,363,511	70,971,730	972,492
1801	83,038,051	78,333,333	94,115,925	1,033,219
1802	80,712,632	64,666,666	72,483,160	892,101
1803	77,054,686	85,000,000	55,800,033	949,147
1804	86,427,121	120,000,000	77,899,074	1,042,404
1805	82,312,150	129,000,000	95,568,081	1,140,369
1806	75,723,271	138,500,000	101,536,963	1,208,736
1807	69,218,399	56,990,000	108,313,150	1,268,548
1808	65,196,318	59,400,000	22,119,960	1,242,595
1809	67,023,192	85,400,000	68,203,231	1,350,281
1810	63,173,217	22,006,000	66,757,974	1,494,783
1811	48,006,588	12,965,000	61,316,531	1,232,502
1812	46,209,738	5,927,441	39,627,236	1,269,997
1813	56,962,628	113,041,274	27,855,997	1,666,623
1814	51,487,846	147,103,000	62,557,753	1,363,127
1815	99,633,660	99,280,000	81,920,452	1,372,216
1816	127,334,934	121,750,000	87,671,569	1,399,911
1817	123,491,965	87,125,000	93,261,133	1,225,184
1818	103,466,534	74,450,000	70,142,541	1,260,751
1819	95,529,648	62,535,734	69,691,669	1,290,166
1820	91,015,568	63,241,541	64,974,362	1,298,968
1821	89,937,428	77,579,267	72,180,221	1,324,699
1822	93,546,677	80,549,007	74,699,030	1,336,565
1823	90,876,877	96,340,076	75,966,657	1,389,163
1824	90,269,778	84,974,477	99,536,368	1,423,112
1825	83,788,433	79,444,068	77,696,322	1,534,190
1826	81,054,060	88,506,834	82,324,827	1,620,608
1827	73,987,357	74,459,627	72,264,686	1,741,392
1828	67,476,044	70,876,920	72,358,671	1,260,978
1829	58,421,414	103,191,134	73,649,506	1,191,776
1830	49,665,406	101,029,266	81,310,583	1,267,846
1831	36,123,192	87,176,943	87,176,943	1,439,450
1832	24,322,235	108,118,311	90,140,433	1,601,150
1833	7,001,699	126,641,332	104,336,973	1,769,907
1834	4,780,092	149,896,742	121,683,577	1,824,940
1835	37,733	189,940,035	128,663,040	1,892,102
1836	37,513	140,989,217	117,419,376	1,896,635
1837	1,878,224	108,486,616	113,717,404	1,996,639
1838	4,867,660	121,029,416	163,092,132	2,096,478
1839	11,963,738	131,571,950	104,805,891	2,180,764
1840	5,125,078	127,946,177	121,851,803	2,130,744
1841	6,737,398	100,162,087	104,691,634	2,092,390
1842	15,026,496	64,753,799*	84,916,480*	2,168,802
1843	26,898,953	106,436,035†	111,200,046†	2,290,095
1844	26,143,908	117,254,664†	114,646,606†	2,417,002
1845	16,901,647	121,691,797†	113,488,516†	2,562,094
1846	24,256,495	146,645,638	136,648,622	2,839,046
1847	46,669,669			

* Only nine months of 1843.

† For the year ending June 30.

XI. PUBLIC LANDS.

(From the Land Commissioner's Report for 1847.)

THE sales of public lands during the year 1846 amounted to 2,263,730 acres, producing \$2,904,637.27; and in the first, second, and third quarters of 1847, 1,893,024 acres were sold, amounting to \$2,366,352. During the year 1847 the aggregate quantity of public lands in all the States and Territories proclaimed for sale amounted to 9,138,531 acres.

The first Mexican bounty land-warrant issued from the Pension Office under the Act of February 11, 1848, § 9, for 160 acres, is dated 19th March, 1847, and was registered in the Land Office, 20th March, 1847. The first warrant for 40 acres bears date 7th April, 1847, and was registered 8th April, 1847. To the 30th November, 1847, 7,317 warrants have been issued for 160 acres of land, and 1,128 warrants for 40 acres, making in all 8,445 warrants, amounting to 1,215,840 acres. Of this number 95 warrants only, embracing 13,520 acres, have been returned as located for patents.

Preliminary reports have been made by Dr. C. T. Jackson and his assistants, of the geological examination, made by them during the summer of 1847, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and a similar report is given by Dr. D. D. Owen, of geological explorations, during the same period in Wisconsin and Iowa. These reports, as well as those of Messrs. McNair and Roberts, of their operations as mineral agents in the northern peninsula of Michigan, are contained in the Land Commissioner's Report.

1. *Exhibit of the Quantities of Public Land (exclusive of the Sixteenth, or School Sections) in each State and Territory advertised for Sale in the Year 1847; the Quantities, the Plats of Survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office; the Quantities prepared for Market not yet advertised; and the Probable Quantities which will be prepared in the Year 1848.*

States and Territories.	Quantities advertised for sale in the year 1847.	Quantities, the plats of survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office		Quantities prepared for market, and not yet advertised for sale.	Estimated quantities, the plats of survey of which are expected to be returned in the year 1848.
		Prior to the Commissioner's last annual report.	Since the Commissioner's last annual report.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio,	Wyandotlands the unsold improved.				
	721,272	281,524	440,818	1,070	
Indiana,		1,789,494	734,107	2,523,591	450,000
Michigan,		27,975		27,975	
Illinois,					
Wisconsin,	668,019		668,019		2,100,000
Iowa,	2,549,583	335,037	2,946,337	771,942	2,230,000
Missouri,	1,430,123	297,073	1,315,347	182,297	1,000,000
Arkansas,	2,516,160	1,496,330	1,359,098	339,279	1,200,000
Louisiana,	257,137	1,039,794	96,974	931,631	325,000
Mississippi,	12,891	3,062	9,809		
Alabama,		89,825		89,825	23,775
Florida,	983,357	592,592	647,994	257,229	1,975,000
Total,	9,138,531	6,002,716	8,260,653	5,124,738	9,324,477

2. Statement of Public Lands sold, and of Payments into the Treasury on Account thereof, in the Year 1846, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d Quarters of 1847.

States and Territories.	Lands sold, after deducting erroneous entries.		Amount received in cash, Treasury notes, forfeited land stock and military scrip, and Choctaw certificates.				Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock and military scrip.	Choctaw certificates.		
Ohio,	78,012	\$ 157,543	\$ 158,196		\$ 1,348		\$ 7,036	\$ 150,887
Indiana,	115,742	145,170	144,970	\$ 200			10,804	127,596
Illinois,	471,881	580,052	569,899	13,808	6,348		29,193	548,650
Missouri,	209,961	262,644	261,662	556	325		14,946	181,142
Alabama,	77,937	97,424	96,064	850	320	\$ 200	11,713	104,106
Mississippi,	121,401	152,325	63,871		300	88,154	11,380	47,907
Louisiana,	300,210	127,764	80,670	800	325	45,968	9,562	61,221
Michigan,	32,494	43,556	43,556				6,672	38,593
Arkansas,	55,772	69,716	62,877	1,250		16,088	9,902	17,748
Florida,	36,839	46,074	46,074				6,543	44,317
Iowa,	263,380	329,245	329,245				14,991	294,887
Wisconsin,	700,095	883,218	889,068	2,353	10,726		23,265	798,861
Total for 1846,	2,263,784	2,904,631	2,713,642	20,815	12,758	150,410	155,108	2,405,855
Total for 1st & 2d quarters of 1847,	1,111,075	1,421,135	1,335,075	14,049	3,055	68,956	82,683	1,440,801
Total for 3d quarter of 1847,	727,948	945,216	941,601	2,097	1,517		49,796	896,683

3. Area of each State and Territory, the Number of Acres surveyed, the Number under Contract and in Process of being surveyed, and the Number not yet surveyed or contracted for, in each.

State or Territory.	Estimated area.	Number of acres surveyed.	Estimated number of acres under contract and in process of being surveyed.	Estimated number of acres not yet surveyed or contracted for.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio,	25,361,593	25,361,593	None.	None.
Indiana,	23,411,431	23,411,431	None.	None.
Michigan,	28,428,294	27,897,908	300,000	10,429,388
Iowa,	16,913,972	12,803,361	1,730,000	2,380,621
Wisconsin,	47,175,292	12,455,825	1,500,000	33,219,467
Illinois,	36,235,209	95,235,209	None.	Some detached tracts.
Missouri,	43,169,028	39,838,171	650,000	2,680,857
Arkansas,	33,066,548	31,665,908	1,800,000	320,640
Mississippi,	30,153,054	30,153,054	None.	Some retracing.
Louisiana,	28,297,602	19,906,897	325,000	8,065,705
Alabama,	32,499,872	32,465,746	Some retracing.	34,126
Florida,	34,423,055	12,106,045	1,660,000	19,687,010
Northwest Territory east of Rocky Mountains and west of Mississippi River, exclusive of ceded lands in Iowa,	478,549,708	None.	None.	478,549,708
Northwest Territory west of Rocky Mountains,	218,536,320	None.	None.	218,536,320
Emigrant Indian lands west of Missouri and Arkansas,	132,295,680	None.	None.	132,295,680

4. *Estimated Surface of the Territories of the United States north and west of the regularly organized States of the Union, and the Portions of Territory thereof situated north and south of the Parallel of 36° 30' North Latitude.*

[From a Statement of Hon. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the Land Office, bearing date July 21, 1848, and published in the Washington Union.]

Territories.	Situated north of parallel 36° 30'.		Situated south of parallel 36° 30'.		Total.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
<i>Oregon Territory.</i> Bounded on the north by the parallel of 49 degrees, north latitude, south by the parallel of 42 degrees, north latitude, east by the Rocky Mountains, and west by the Pacific Ocean. <i>Territory north and west of the Mississippi River.</i> Bounded on the north by the 49th degree, north latitude, east by the Mississippi River, south by the State of Iowa and the Platte River, and west by the Rocky Mountains,	341,463	218,536,320			341,463	218,536,320
<i>Wisconsin Territory.</i> East of the Mississippi River, and north of the State of Wisconsin, being the balance remaining of the old Northwest Territory,	723,248	462,878,720			723,248	462,878,720
<i>Indian Territory.</i> Situated west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and south of the Platte or Nebraska River, held and apportioned in part for Indian purposes,	22,336	14,295,040			22,336	14,295,040
<i>Territory in Upper California and New Mexico.*</i> West of the Rio Grande to its source, and of a meridian line thence to the 42d degree, north latitude, ceded to the United States by the treaty with Mexico of 1848,	190,505	121,923,200	58,346	37,341,440	248,851	159,264,640
Total,	321,695	205,884,800	204,383	130,805,120	526,078	336,689,920
	1,599,247	1,023,515,080	262,729	168,146,560	1,861,976	1,191,664,640
The part which lies east of the Rio Grande and west of the Nueces River, from the mouth of the former river up to a line drawn from a point a short distance north of the town of Paso to the source of the Ensenado, is estimated to contain			52,018	33,291,520	52,018	33,291,520
And the part which lies north of Paso and the Ensenado River, up to the latitude of 42 degrees north,	43,537	27,863,680	81,396	52,093,440	124,933	79,957,120
Making together,†	43,537	27,863,680	133,414	85,384,960	176,951	113,248,640

* This estimate excludes all that part of Texas which lies outside of its limits, as designated by the yellow shaded lines on Disturnell's Map of Mexico.
† This estimate limits, as will be seen, our acquisitions of territory from Mexico, by the late treaty, exclusively to those portions of country lying west of the Rio Grande.

5. *Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to the Third Quarter of 1847.*

Years.	Acres.	Dollars.	Years.	Acres.	Dollars.
1833	3,856,227.56	4,972,284.84	1841	1,164,796.11	1,463,364.06
1834	4,658,218.71	6,099,981.04	1842	1,129,217.58	1,417,972.06
1835	12,564,478.85	15,999,804.11	1843	1,605,264.06	2,016,044.30
1836	20,074,870.92	25,167,833.06	1844	1,754,763.13	2,207,678.04
1837	5,601,103.12	7,007,523.04	1845	1,843,527.05	2,470,303.17
1838	3,414,907.42	4,305,564.64	1846	2,263,730.81	2,904,637.27
1839	4,976,382.87	6,464,556.79	1847*	1,839,024.21	2,366,352.04
1840	2,236,889.74	2,789,637.53	Total,†	68,983,402.14	87,653,534.99

6. *Quantity of Land to which each of the new States is entitled under the Act of September 4th, 1841, § 8 ; the Number of Acres located by each and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury up to November 30th, 1847 ; the Number located, but suspended ; and the Residue to which each of these States is respectively entitled.*

States.	Number of acres to which each State is entitled.	Number of acres located and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.	Number of acres selected and suspended.	Residue of acres to which each State is yet entitled.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arkansas,	500,000.00	463,184.69	31,652.74	36,815.31
Missouri,	500,000.00	499,917.62		82.38
Louisiana,	500,000.00	242,722.57	31,027.99	257,277.43
Illinois,	209,085.50	208,980.05		105.45
Michigan,	500,000.00	492,834.07		7,165.93
Alabama,	100,000.00			100,000.00
Florida,	500,000.00		101,905.75	500,000.00
Iowa,	500,000.00			500,000.00
Mississippi,	500,000.00	408,889.95	81,991.72	91,110.05
Total,	3,809,085.50	2,316,528.95	246,578.20	1,492,556.55

XII. MINT.

It is lawful for any person or persons to bring to the Mint gold and silver bullion to be coined ; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined, as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof ; and if of the standard of the United States, free of expense to the person or persons by whom it has been brought. But the Treasurer of the Mint is not obliged to receive, for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, nor any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for minting. And there must be retained from every deposit of bullion below the standard, such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining, toughening, and alloying the same ; an accurate account of which expense, on every deposit, is kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same, which are accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint with the Treasurer of the United States.

* Embracing only three quarters of the year. † Total for 14 years and three quarters.

Officers of the Mint at Philadelphia.

R. M. Patterson, <i>Director</i> ,	Salary. \$ 3,500	Richard J. McCulloh, <i>Melter</i>	Salary.
Jas. Ross Snowden, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,500	and <i>Refiner</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Franklin Peale, <i>Chief Coiner</i> ,	2,000	Jas. B. Longacre, <i>Engraver</i> ,	2,000
Jacob R. Eckfeldt, <i>Assayer</i> ,	2,000	W. E. Dubois, <i>Ass't Assayer</i> ,	1,300

Officers of the Branch at New Orleans, La.

J. M. Kennedy, <i>Superintend.</i> ,	\$ 2,500	John Brooks, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Wm. P. Hort, <i>Assayer</i> ,	2,000	John R. Macmurdo, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,500
John L. Riddell, <i>Melt. & Refin.</i> ,	2,000		

Officers of the Branch at Dahlonega, Ga.

J. F. Cooper, <i>Superintendent</i> ,	\$ 2,000	Daniel H. Mason, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 1,500
Isaac L. Todd, <i>Assayer</i> ,	1,500		

Officers of Branch at Charlotte, N. C.

W. J. Alexander, <i>Superintend.</i> ,	\$ 2,000	John R. Bolton, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 1,500
J. H. Gibbon, <i>Assayer</i> ,	1,500		

1. Statement of the Deposits for Coinage, at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, in the Year 1847.

<i>Gold.</i>			
From Mines in the United States, .		\$ 889,085	
Coins of the U. States, old standard,		45,435	
Foreign Coins,		19,392,379	
Foreign Bullion,		292,645	
Total of Gold,			\$ 20,619,544
<i>Silver.</i>			
Bullion from the United States, .		\$ 6,407	
Foreign Bullion,		253,267	
Foreign Coins,		2,190,385	
Total of Silver,			2,450,059
Total,			\$ 23,069,603

2. Statement of the Coinage of the Mint of the United States and Branches, in the Year 1847.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
<i>Gold.</i>			<i>Silver.</i>		
Eagles,	1,436,764		Dollars,	140,750	
Half-Eagles,	1,080,337		Half-Dollars,	3,740,000	
Quar.-Eagles,	192,829		Quar.-Dolls.,	1,102,000	
		\$20,221,385	Dimes,	245,000	
<i>Copper.</i>			Half-Dimes,	1,274,000	\$2,374,450
Cents,	6,183,669	61,836.69	Total,	15,392,344	22,657,671.69

3. Coinage of the Mint of the United States, from 1792, including the Coinage of the Branch Mints from the Commencement of their Operations, in 1838.

Years.	GOLD	SILVER	COPPER	WHOLE COINAGE.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
1793 '95	\$ 71 445 00	\$ 50 6 3 30	\$ 11 373 00	1 284 420	\$ 453 341 40
1796	102 727 50	79 077 30	10 324 40	1 219 370	1 32 125 30
1797	103 422 50	12 521 45	9 510 34	1 095 165	1 45 721 29
1798	285 610 00	330 291 00	9 797 00	1 485 241	545 034 40
1799	213 245 00	453 515 00	9 105 65	1 365 651	640 906 60
1800	317 760 00	224 226 00	29 279 40	3 357 372	571 335 40
1801	422 570 00	74 752 00	13 624 37	1 571 320	510 326 37
1802	423 320 00	65 341 00	34 422 23	3 615 280	516 075 23
1803	254 377 50	87 114 00	25 333 00	2 740 230	370 005 53
1804	254 642 50	100 340 30	12 244 94	2 046 289	371 227 94
1805	170 365 50	149 355 40	13 453 45	2 260 363	333 219 44
1806	324 535 00	471 559 00	5 260 00	1 215 409	401 054 00
1807	437 435 00	567 415 75	9 652 21	2 731 145	1 044 565 98
1808	244 665 00	654 333 00	11 050 00	2 336 555	922 055 00
1809	169 375 00	707 576 00	8 001 53	2 261 554	244 752 33
1810	501 435 00	654 773 30	15 660 00	3 056 415	1 155 565 30
1811	497 985 00	605 110 00	2 495 96	1 649 570	1 108 740 96
1812	280 445 00	514 020 50	10 755 00	2 761 646	1 115 212 50
1813	477 140 00	620 904 50	4 180 00	1 755 531	1 102 275 50
1814	77 270 00	661 647 50	3 574 30	1 853 569	612 535 40
1815	3 174 00	17 305 00		62 467	20 453 30
1816		24 575 75	24 210 02	2 446 135	66 785 57
1817		607 723 50	39 424 00	5 163 967	647 267 50
1818	202 940 00	1 070 451 50	31 670 00	5 257 051	1 345 051 50
1819	254 615 00	1 140 000 00	26 710 00	5 074 723	1 425 325 00
1820	1 319 090 00	501 640 70	44 075 50	6 492 310	1 464 745 30
1821	189 225 00	225 762 45	3 960 00	3 132 249	1 014 977 45
1822	44 940 00	215 206 50	20 743 39	3 213 724	915 540 00
1823	72 425 00	265 570 00		2 166 485	967 975 00
1824	93 230 00	1 752 477 00	12 620 00	4 746 591	1 255 257 00
1825	156 385 00	1 564 543 00	14 928 00	5 178 769	1 745 054 00
1826	92 245 00	2 032 080 00	16 344 25	5 771 434	2 110 079 25
1827	131 265 00	2 469 200 00	21 557 52	9 097 245	3 084 023 52
1828	140 145 00	1 575 600 00	26 636 24	8 190 251	1 741 81 24
1829	225 717 50	1 394 575 00	16 640 00	7 674 501	2 406 575 50
1830	631 145 00	2 435 400 00	17 115 00	8 357 191	3 145 240 00
1831	711 270 00	3 175 600 00	33 603 60	11 792 484	3 921 47 60
1832	754 435 00	2 579 000 00	23 620 00	9 124 57	3 401 055 00
1833	974 520 00	2 779 000 00	24 160 00	10 317 730	3 765 710 00
1834	3 964 270 00	3 415 020 00	19 151 00	11 637 643	7 444 421 00
1835	2 146 175 00	3 443 000 00	39 449 00	15 996 142	5 095 667 00
1836	4 145 700 00	3 806 100 00	23 100 00	13 719 553	7 764 980 00
1837	1 145 165 00	2 086 100 00	55 523 00	13 010 721	3 229 545 00
1838	1 416 265 00	2 353 213 00	53 702 00	15 790 311	4 205 404 00
1839	1 356 445 00	2 189 226 00	31 225 61	11 211 524	3 575 167 61
1840	1 675 832 50	1 726 703 00	24 627 00	10 555 240	3 426 632 50
1841	1 021 227 50	1 132 750 00	15 974 67	8 211 065	2 240 321 17
1842	1 831 170 50	2 322 750 00	23 833 90	11 743 153	4 190 754 40
1843	5 104 297 50	3 554 750 00	24 223 20	4 640 522	11 967 230 70
1844	2 230 00	2 235 550 00	23 947 59	9 051 244	7 657 767 59
1845	3 756 417 50	1 879 200 00	34 944 04	1 246 196	5 065 795 54
1846	4 034 177 00	2 525 000 00	41 205 00	10 131 515	6 633 965 00
1847	20 221 345 00	2 371 450 00	61 436 00	15 392 344	22 657 671 00
Total	2 565 997 50	71 428 464 50	1 145 611 21	350 631 980	146 137 993 61

XIII. INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES AS AFFECTED BY IMMIGRATION.

It is an object of considerable importance to ascertain how rapidly the population of this country increases from natural causes alone, or what would be the rate of increase if no immigrants came hither. There is reason to believe that great mistakes have been committed in this respect; that writers on the law of population — the Malthusians particularly, who wish to make out the human race to be as prolific as possible — have not made allowance enough for the effects of immigration, and therefore have greatly over-estimated the rapidity of increase here, where it is certain that the growth of the population is not checked by a deficiency of food. A census of the people is taken every ten years, and these decennial returns would show very clearly what the rate of increase is, if it were not for the disturbing and fluctuating effect of the tide of removal, which constantly sets westward, and the magnitude of which it is impossible to ascertain from official returns with any approach to correctness. A list is made up, from year to year, of the number of passengers who arrive in our Atlantic and Southern ports, and the total is published in official documents, with an air of precision and minuteness, as if the information were of some value. But it is notorious, that the enumeration is carelessly made, at many points of arrival no record is kept, no account is taken of those who subsequently return to the Old World, and the multitudes who yearly cross the Canada frontier are not counted at all. Overlooking these causes of error, these yearly returns have been held to prove that the effect of immigration was very slight, and during certain periods of our history, that it might be left out of the calculation altogether, without materially vitiating the result. Thus, Dr. Seybert estimated that, from 1790 to 1810, the immigrants did not exceed, on an average, 6,000 a year; and as, in that interval, the population increased from less than four millions to more than seven and a quarter millions, he held that the effect of immigration was very slight indeed; and in this conclusion he has been eagerly followed by the Malthusians, whose doctrine is, that our population doubles at least as often as once in twenty-five years, from the natural excess of births over deaths. Again, Seybert says that the year 1817 was remarkable for the great number of foreigners who came hither, owing to the recent close of the war, and the agricultural distress which then prevailed in England; yet he places the number of immigrants for this year at only 22,000; and as there were certainly very few during the three years of the war, the yearly average for this decennial period was supposed to be very small; though absolutely larger than it was during the preceding twenty years, yet relatively to the total increase of the population it was hardly as great. Out of an increase of 2,400,000, not more than 120,000 was attributed to immigration.

A comparison of the several States with each other, and also of the white and colored races, distinguishing the slaves from the free colored persons, shows in a striking manner the imperfection of the data afforded by the decennial enumerations alone, when considered as means for calculating the true law of the growth of population from natural causes. In Massachusetts, for instance, the rate of increase of the whole population, from 1810 to 1820, was 10.8 per cent. ; from 1820 to 1830, it was 16.6 per cent. ; from 1830 to 1840, it was 20.8 per cent. In Virginia, from 1810 to 1820, the rate for the whole population was 9.3 ; from 1820 to 1830, it was 13.7 ; from 1830 to 1840, it was but 2.3. These two are Atlantic States, from which the stream of emigration flows westward, keeping down the apparent rate of increase. But take instances from the Western States, which are constantly receiving emigrants from the older settlements. In Ohio, from 1810 to 1820, the rate was 152 per cent ; from 1820 to 1830, it was 61 ; from 1830 to 1840, it was 62. In Kentucky, during the same periods, the rates were 38.8, 21.9, and 13.3. It is obvious, that rates of increase fluctuating so rapidly and widely as these afford no clue whatever to the law of the natural growth of population by the excess of births over deaths.

In the following table we give the rates of increase for the whole population of the United States, at decennial periods, distinguishing the whites both from the free colored and the slaves.

Rates of Increase per cent.

Periods.	For the Whites.	For the Free Colored.	For the Slaves.	For the Total Population.
From 1790 to 1800	35.6	82.0	27.9	35.0
1800 to 1810	36.1	72.0	33.4	36.4
1810 to 1820	34.1	25.2	29.1	33.1
1820 to 1830	33.9	36.8	30.6	33.4
1830 to 1840	34.6	20.8	23.8	32.6
Average,	34.8	47.3	28.9	34.1

The influx of slaves from abroad ceased before 1810, the trade in them being prohibited, and the law in this respect being very rigidly observed. Still, the rates here given for them for the three following decennial periods must be somewhat below the rates of their increase from natural causes, as numbers of them were emancipated or obtained their freedom by flight, thus increasing the number of the free blacks. Accordingly, the rates for these three periods are too low for the slaves, but too high for the free colored, though the latter were probably not at all increased by immigration from abroad. For the whites, the rate of increase is quite constant and very high, showing that the stream of immigration has in truth very rapidly increased, since it has kept quite even pace with the natural growth of the white population, which was but little over three millions in 1790, while it exceeded fourteen millions in 1840. Many slaves were imported between 1790 and 1810, but the enormous rates of increase of the free blacks at this period show that many of them also were emancipated. The

rate for the free colored falls off very decidedly after 1810, and during the last decennial period, it amounts to less than 21 per cent., though their number must still have been largely augmented by emancipated and fugitive slaves. It is certain that the increase of this class from natural causes is much slower than that of the whites or the slaves; probably it does not exceed 15 per cent. for ten years.

But our chief object is to ascertain how much of the rapid growth of the white population is attributable to immigration, or how many years it would take for the whites to double their number, if their increase depended only on the excess of births over deaths. Now, there is a mode, — first suggested, we believe, by Mr. Godwin, — of deducing by calculation, with a very near approach to correctness, from the number of those who, at each decennial census, are found to be less than ten years of age, the true law of increase so far as it depends on natural causes alone; — or, in other words, of eliminating the effects of immigration. The principle of this calculation can be very easily explained. It is evident, that all those who, in 1840, are found to be under ten years of age, have been added to the population since the census of 1830; if we knew precisely how many of those included in the enumeration of 1830 had died during the following ten years, by subtracting the number of these deaths from that of the children under ten years old in 1840, the remainder would show the natural increase of the population during these ten years, or its growth from procreation alone. Suppose, for instance, that in 1840 there were four and a half millions of white children under ten years of age, and that one and a half millions of those who were counted in 1830 had died before 1840: — then, the growth of the white population during these ten years, from procreation alone, was but three millions, while the census shows a growth of 3,662,970. In other words, 662,970 foreigners came into this country during the period in question. This is a supposed case, because our data are incomplete; we do not know exactly how many of those who were alive in 1830 had died before 1840; but we can estimate their number with tolerable correctness. It is known that in civilized countries, of an average degree of healthiness, from one seventh to one sixth of those who are alive at any one period die in the next ten years.

Take, for instance, the slave population of the United States, which we know was not increased at all by immigration during the ten years following 1830. The total increase of the slaves during this period, according to the census, was 478,324; the slave children in 1840, under ten years of age, were 844,069; the difference between these two numbers, or 365,745, represents the loss by death and other causes on the slave population of 1830. This is a loss of rather more than 18 per cent., which is too great to be attributed to death alone; the other causes, which have concurred with death to keep down the increase of slaves, are, of course, emancipation and flight. Applying a similar calculation to the preceding decennial period, we find that the loss was but 15 per cent. on the population of 1820; very few could have been emancipated during these ten years.

Take, for another instance, the free colored population of this country, which is not affected by immigration, but is increased by the number of emancipated and fugitive slaves. The increase of free blacks during the ten years preceding 1840 was but 66,636; the number of them under ten years of age in 1840 was 111,492; the difference between these two numbers, or 44,856, represents the loss by death on the free colored population of 1830. This is 14 per cent., which is certainly too small, as that for the slaves was too great; because the number of the free blacks was kept up by emancipation as well as by births. Probably the middle rate between the two, or 16 per cent., nearly one sixth, is that which fairly represents the loss by death alone during ten years.

A few European examples will show that this is a fair proportion. The increase of the population of Sweden, from 1825 to 1835, was 254,187; the number under ten in 1835 was 730,128; the difference of these is 475,941, which makes the loss on the population of 1825 to be 17 per cent. In the Netherlands, the two censuses taken in 1830 and 1840 show in a similar manner that the population of the former period was diminished by 18.6 per cent., a fraction so large that we must suppose it to have been increased by emigration. In England, from 1831 to 1841, the corresponding fraction was but 14.3 per cent., which is so small that we are led to conclude that the immigration of the Irish and Scotch more than counterbalanced the departure of the English. The returns of the registration of deaths seem to prove that the diminution of a given population by death alone in ten years is from 15 to 16 per cent. On the whole, it is safe to take 16 per cent. as the medium.

With this datum, let us look at the white population of the United States. In 1830, it was 10,526,248; in 1840, it was 14,189,218, thus showing an increase of 3,662,970. But the whites under ten years of age in 1840 were 4,485,130, a number which exceeds this increase by only 822,160, which is less than 8 per cent. on the population of 1830, or less than half of the true proportion of deaths. Take the preceding ten years, and we find the proportion still much too small, though somewhat larger than in the last decennial period. The white population in 1820 was 7,866,539; the census of 1830 showed an increase on this of 2,659,709. But the whites under ten in 1830 were 3,427,730, which exceeds the increase by only 768,021, or less than 10 per cent., on the population of 1820. Going back still another decennial period, we find the proportion to be 10.6 per cent.; from 1800 to 1810, it was still 10.6 per cent., and from 1790 to 1800, it was 11 per cent. The differences between these several rates and 16 per cent., which is the true proportion of deaths, show the effect of immigration.

The following table shows the result of the calculation more clearly. The number in the second column is obtained by deducting 16 per cent., for deaths in 10 years, from the number in the first column. The fourth column is obtained by adding together the numbers in the second and third columns, and shows what the population in 1800 would have been, if there

had been no immigration. The sixth column, obtained by subtracting the fourth from the fifth, shows the number of immigrants from 1790 to 1800.

White Population in 1790.	84 per cent. alive in 1800.	Whites under 10 years old in 1800.	Calculated Population in 1800.	Actual Pop. in 1800, as shown by Census.	Number of Immigrants from 1790 to 1800.
3,172,464	2,664,869	1,479,315	4,144,184	4,304,489	160,305

It should be observed, that the last column shows the number, not only of actual immigrants, but of the children who were born to these immigrants after their arrival in this country, before the next decennial census was taken. The following table is a mere continuation of the preceding one, for each of the decennial periods at which a census has been taken of our people.

Date.	White Population.	84 per cent. alive 10 years afterwards.	Whites under 10 years old 10 years afterwards.	Calculated Population 10 years afterwards.	Actual Population, as shown by the next Census.	No. of Immigrants in these 10 Years.
1790	3,172,464	2,664,869	1,479,315	4,144,184	4,304,489	160,305
1800	4,304,489	3,615,770	2,016,479	5,632,249	5,862,004	229,755
1810	5,862,004	4,924,083	2,625,790	7,549,873	7,861,937	312,064
1820	7,861,937	6,604,027	3,427,730	10,031,757	10,526,248	494,491
1830	10,526,248	8,842,048	4,485,130	13,327,178	14,189,218	862,040
Whole number of immigrants in 50 years, from 1790 to 1840,						2,058,655

This number may appear incredibly large; but the census of Boston, taken in 1845, shows that foreigners make up one fourth of the population of the city, and if their children be counted with them, they constitute one third of the whole number of citizens. Nearly two fifths of the citizens of New York, according to the enumeration of 1845, are of foreign birth, and if their children be added, they form a majority in the city; more than one eighth of the population of the State of New York are foreigners. If we add the immense German population in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, the conclusion at which we have just arrived, that more than two millions of immigrants came hither in the half-century preceding 1840, will not seem extraordinary. And their number is increasing with marvellous rapidity; it is quite certain that as many as 250,000 arrived in the single year 1847.

Of course, it is from the calculated population, or the fourth column in the preceding table, that the true rate of increase of the native population, from procreation alone, is to be deduced. Making the calculation on the principles of compound interest, we find that the yearly rate is about 2.39 per cent., and that the population would double in somewhat more than twenty-nine years. The latest European statisticians have placed the yearly rate as high as 3.27, and estimated that the number of the people would double in little over twenty years. But their data are wholly erroneous.

XIV. THE ICE-TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By N. J. Wyeth, Esq.

THE ice-trade of the United States was commenced by Frederic Tudor, of Boston, in 1805. This gentleman, having previously sent agents to the West Indies to procure information, determined to make his first experiment in that region. Finding no one willing to receive so strange an article on shipboard, he was compelled to purchase a vessel, the brig *Favorite*, of about 130 tons, which he loaded with ice from a pond in Saugus belonging to his father, and sent to St. Pierre, Martinique.

This first enterprise resulted in a loss of about \$4,500, but was, nevertheless, followed up until the embargo and war put an end to the foreign trade, at which period it had yielded no profit to its projector. Its operations had been confined to Martinique and Jamaica. After the close of the war, in 1815, Mr. Tudor recommenced his operations by shipments to Havana under a contract with the government of Cuba, which enabled him to pursue his undertaking without loss, and extend it, in 1817, to Charleston, S. C.; in the following year, to Savannah, Ga.; and in 1820, to New Orleans. In the mean time it had been tried again (by other parties) at Martinique and St. Thomas, and failed, and by Mr. Tudor at St. Jago de Cuba, where it also failed, after a trial of three years.

On the 18th May, 1833, the first shipment of ice was made to the East Indies, by Mr. Tudor, in the ship *Tuscany*, for Calcutta, and since that period he has extended his operations to Madras and Bombay.

Previously to 1832 the trade had been chiefly confined to the operations of the original projector, although several enterprises had been undertaken by other persons and abandoned. The increase of shipments to this period had been small, the whole amounting, in 1832, to 4,352 tons, which was taken entirely from Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, and shipped by Mr. Tudor, who was then alone in the trade. Up to this time the ice business was of a very complicated nature. Ship-owners objected to receive it on freight, fearing its effect on the durability of their vessels and the safety of voyages; ice-houses abroad and at home were required, and the proper mode of constructing them was to be ascertained. The best modes of preparing ships to receive cargoes were the subject of expensive and almost endless experiments. The machines to cut and prepare ice for shipping and storing, and to perform the operations of hoisting it into storehouses and lowering it into the holds of vessels, were all to be invented, involving much expense and vexation. Many of these difficulties have now been overcome, and since 1832 the trade has increased much, and appears destined to a still more rapid increase for some years. It has also been divided among many parties, and its methods have been further improved, and a knowledge of them more widely diffused.

The ice has been chiefly taken from Fresh and Spy Ponds, and since 1841 mainly transported on the Charlestown Branch Railroad, which was

constructed for that purpose. Quite recently, ice establishments have been made at most of the ponds near Boston, and it is probable that in a few years, the product of all these waters may be required to supply the trade. In the year 1839 the great quantity of ice cut at Fresh Pond, and the consequent difficulties which had arisen among the proprietors, as to where each should take ice, induced them to agree to distinct boundary lines, which were settled by three commissioners, viz. Simon Greenleaf, Levi Farwell, and S. M. Felton, Esquires, on the principle of giving to each the same proportion of contiguous surface of the lake, as the length of his shore-line was to its whole border. This settlement was made by partition deed, executed by all the owners, and recorded in the registry of deeds of Middlesex county. Published maps were also placed in public institutions and private hands. These maps show the direction and length of the boundary-lines of each owner, and the area. This arrangement has been of great advantage to the parties, and enabled them to secure more ice than could otherwise be taken from a pond of equal extent.

The shipments of ice from Boston coastwise for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1847, amounted to 51,887 tons, and were made to the following places, viz. : —

Philadelphia, Pa.	Wilmington, N. C.	Mobile, Ala.
Baltimore, Md.	Fayetteville, N. C.	Columbus, Miss.
Georgetown, D. C.	Washington, N. C.	St. Marks, Fa.
Washington, D. C.	Elizabeth City, N. C.	Key West, Fa.
Alexandria, Va.	Charleston, S. C.	Pensacola, Fa.
Richmond, Va.	Beaufort, S. C.	Apalachicola, Fa.
Petersburg, Va.	Savannah, Ga.	New Orleans, La.
Portsmouth, Va.	Macon, Ga.	Thibadeauxville, La.
Norfolk, Va.	Augusta, Ga.	Galveston, Texas.
Fredericksburg, Va.		

These shipments were made in ships, 49 ; barks, 39 ; brigs, 45 ; schooners, 125 ; making in all 258 vessels.

The ice shipped to foreign ports during the same period amounted to 22, 591 tons, and was sent to the following places, viz. : —

Havana, Cuba.	Antigua.	Isle of Bourbon.
Matanzas, Cuba.	St. Vincent.	Manilla.
Trinidad, Cuba.	Nassau.	Calcutta.
St. Jago, Cuba.	Jamaica.	Madras.
Martinique.	Pernambuco.	Bombay.
St. Thomas.	Demarara.	Ceylon.
St. Johns, P. R.	Honduras.	Hong Kong.
Mayagues, P. R.	Vera Cruz.	Whampoa.
Guadaloupe.	Rio de Janeiro.	Batavia.
Barbadoes.	Mauritius.	Liverpool.
Trinidad.		

These shipments were made in ships, 21 ; barks, 24 ; brigs, 38 ; schooners, 12 ; making in all 95 vessels.

The freight paid during this year is supposed to have averaged as high as \$ 2.50 per ton, at which rate it would amount, on the 74,478 tons shipped abroad and coastwise, to \$ 186,195

There is a great variation in the cost of securing ice and stowing it on board vessels, caused by winters favorable or otherwise for securing it, and by the greater or less expense of the fittings required for voyages of different duration, or by difference of season when the shipments are made. Taking all these contingencies into consideration, the cost of ice when stowed on board may be estimated to average \$ 2 per ton, which would give for the quantity shipped 148,956

There were in 1847 upwards of 29 cargoes of provisions, fruits, and vegetables shipped in ice to ports where otherwise such articles could not be sent,—say to Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demarara, Antigua, St. Vincent, Guadaloupe, St. Thomas, Honduras, and Calcutta,—the invoiced cost of which at Boston would average about \$ 2,500 each, 72,500

To these items may be added the profits of the trade to those engaged in it, 100,000

Total returns, \$ 507,651

It is probable that the commercial marine of the United States has been materially increased by the operations of the ice-trade. A large portion of the vessels formerly engaged in the freighting trade from Boston sailed in ballast, depending for remuneration on freights of cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, &c., to be obtained in more Southern latitudes, often competing with the vessels of other nations which could earn a freight out and home. Now a small outward freight from Boston can usually be obtained for the transportation of ice to those places where freighting vessels ordinarily obtain cargoes. The ice-trade has generally been unsuccessful to places where profitable return freights cannot be obtained, because to such places a heavy freight must be paid on the ice, which it cannot bear ; and also because Southern places, which do not produce valuable exports, are usually unable to consume expensive luxuries.

The methods and materials for preparing vessels for the transportation of ice have been various. Formerly their holds were ceiled up at the sides, bottom, and top, with boards nailed to joist ribs secured to the skin of the vessel, and with double bulkheads forward and aft. The spaces thus formed were filled with refuse tan, rice-hulls, meadow-hay, straw, wood-shavings, or like materials. These spaces were made of a thickness proportionate to the length of the voyage, and with reference to the season. The immediate surface of the ice was covered with the same materials, excepting tan. At the present time sawdust is used almost exclusively for voyages of considerable length. It is placed immediately between the ice and the skin of the vessel. This material is obtained from the State of Maine, and before its use for this purpose was entirely wasted at the

water-mills, and, falling into the streams, occasioned serious obstructions. During the year 1847, 4,600 cords were brought to Boston, at an average value of \$ 2.50 per cord, delivered. The lumber is also wholly from the State of Maine. The value of it is, however, small, in the present mode of fitting vessels.

Almost the whole value of the returns of the ice-trade, including freight, are a gain to this country. The ice itself, the labor expended on it, the materials for its preservation, and the means of its transportation, would be worthless if the trade did not exist.

The prices at which ice sells in places where there is competition vary constantly. In Havana, where it is a monopoly, it is sold at 6½ cents per pound, and there the trade has not increased since 1832, when the shipments were 1,112 tons, while at New Orleans, where it has been sold at from half a cent to three cents per pound, it has increased during the same period from 2,310 tons to upwards of 28,000. At Calcutta the trade commenced, in 1833, with a shipment for that year of 201 tons, and the price has never been above 6 cents per pound, and is now about 2½ cents. The export to that place had increased in 1847 to 3,000 tons, but probably less than one fifth of that quantity is actually sold, owing to the great length of the voyage.

The consumption of ice in Boston and its vicinity during the year ending 31st December, 1847, was 27,000 tons, about two thirds of which was transported to Charlestown on the Charlestown Branch Railroad, and thence distributed through that place and Boston. The remainder was sent direct from the ice-houses, on wagons, to the place of ultimate delivery. 22 two-horse and 44 one-horse wagons were employed in the delivery of this ice, for a time, probably, equal to 4½ months, at an expense for two-horse wagons of \$ 4 per day, including drivers and tolls, or for 22 wagons, \$11,880

And for 44 one-horse wagons, at \$2.75 per day, for the same period, 16,335

The cost of putting up and securing ice varies essentially with the character of the seasons, but must average, with the rent of the buildings in which it is stored, and the rent of "ice privileges" from which it is taken, and the waste which unavoidably occurs, as much as 65 cents per ton, or, for 27,000 tons, 17,550

To which should be added the transportation by railroad of 18,000 tons, say average 50 cents per ton, 9,000

Total cost, \$54,765

It is retailed at prices varying as the quantities delivered are larger or smaller. It is supposed to average about 13½ cents per hundred pounds, or for 27,000 tons \$ 72,900, leaving a profit of \$ 18,135, to be divided among the seven principal ice-dealers.

Ice being shipped and used at all seasons, large storehouses are required to preserve it. Exclusive of ice-houses on the wharves at Charlestown and East Boston, in which ice is stored for short periods, there had been erected in 1847, and previously, —

At Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, ice-houses capable of containing	86,732 tons.
At Spy Pond, in West Cambridge,	28,000 "
At Little Pond, "	2,400 "
At Wenham Pond,	13,000 "
At Medford Pond,	4,000 "
At Eel Pond, in Malden,	2,000 "
At Horn Pond, in Woburn,	4,000 "
At Sumner's Pond,	1,200 "
Total,	<u>141,332 tons.</u>

The ice-houses now in use are built above ground. In southern countries, where ice is most valuable, they are constructed at greater expense, usually of brick or stone, and the protection to the ice consists in air spaces, or in dry, light vegetable substances inclosed between two walls. In this vicinity, on the borders of the lakes, where ice is least valuable, they are usually built of wood, in which case they are of two walls, formed by placing two ranges of joist upright, framed into plates at the top, and placed in the ground at the bottom, or framed into sills; these two ranges are ceiled with boards secured to that side of each range which is nearest the other, and the space between the two boardings filled with refuse tan wet from the yards. This wet tan is frozen during the winter, and until it is thawed in the spring and summer, little waste occurs; afterward the waste is more rapid, but, as a large portion of the ice is shipped or otherwise used before this takes place, the loss in quantity is small, and, occurring before the expenses of transportation have been paid, is of less pecuniary moment.

In one instance, brick has been used in the construction of an ice-house which covers 36,000 feet of land, and the vaults of this ice-house are 40 feet in depth, and its walls are four feet thick from outside to inside, inclosing two sets of air-spaces. Such a construction is more costly, but has the advantage of durability and safety from fire, to which ice-houses are much exposed from the frequent juxtaposition of railroad-engines, and the light, dry materials used about them to cover and otherwise preserve ice.

In the winter of 1847 about \$650 were paid daily for labor of men, and \$230 for that of horses, when the weather was most favorable for cutting ice. Such activity is, however, of short duration, as there are not generally more than 20 days in a season which are really favorable to the operation of securing ice. The price paid is usually \$1 per day for horses and men.

At first, the implements of husbandry only were used in securing ice, but as the trade became more important, other machines and different methods were adopted, and abandoned when better were brought forward, or when the increased magnitude of the business required greater facilities. More ice is now secured in one favorable day than would have supplied the whole trade in 1832. Ordinarily, before there has been cold enough to form ice of suitable thickness, snows fall on its surface. If this occurs when the ice is four or more inches in thickness, and the snow not heavy enough to sink the ice, it can be removed by using horses attached to the

“snow-scraper”; and under such circumstances this is the method in common use. But if snow falls so heavy as to bring the water above the surface of the ice, it is removed, after it has congealed into snow-ice, with the “ice-plane,” which takes off about 2 inches deep and 22 wide of its surface. This machine is drawn by two horses, and is guided by inserting its “guides” into grooves previously made with the “ice-cutter.” The chips made by it are scraped off in the same manner as dry snow. These preliminary expenses are often very great; frequently, after much expense has been incurred to remove a body of snow or snow-ice, the weather becomes warm and spoils the ice on which so much has been expended. And, on the other hand, if it is not done and the cold continues, there will be little or no increase of thickness to the ice, which is equally a disaster.

When ice has been formed of sufficient thickness, and freed from snow and snow-ice, it is reduced to blocks of uniform size, ordinarily 22 inches square, by the “ice-cutter.” This machine is similar to a carpenter’s plough, except that it has a series of cutting chisels, one succeeding another, and deepening the groove. It is drawn by a horse, and cuts at one passage about two inches deep, and if the ice requires to be planed to remove snow-ice, the guides of the “snow-plane” are used in grooves of this depth, but when grooves are required to split from, the “ice-cutter” should be drawn two or three times through each. These grooves should be parallel to each other, and to make them so, the “ice-cutter” has a guide, which is placed in the last groove made. When the grooves in one direction have been made, others at right angles with them are produced in the same manner. After this has been done, one groove at the end is opened, and also the two outside grooves; a wedging bar is then stricken into the groove next the end one, and at several places along its length, which detaches it easily from the mass; then the same bar is forced, with a slight blow, into the transverse grooves, which reduces the ice to very uniform square blocks. The blocks of ice thus formed are brought to the receiving-doors of the ice-houses, (which are built on the immediate borders of the ponds,) either by placing them on sleds, or floating in canals cut through the ice. Various modes of elevating the ice are in use; the endless chain, in combination with the inclined plane, has been successfully used, and also the common pile-driving steam-engine; but at present, horse-power is more used than any other. The ice is placed in the houses in regular courses, every block exactly covering the next below it. When a vault has been filled, it is immediately covered with wood-shavings and the receiving-doors fitted up, to prevent waste, until the contents are required for shipment abroad or use at home.

The weight of ice for shipment is usually determined at the wharves, immediately before being put on shipboard, on scales which have been constructed for the purpose; and this single operation settles the weight to be paid for by the party for whose account the ice is shipped; the amount due for freight on shipboard, for transportation on the railroad, and that which is to be received by the owner of the ice.

XV. STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND DESIGNATION OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1847.

[From a Letter of the Secretary of State to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated March 3, 1848.]

1. States in which the Passengers arrived.

States.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Maine,	3,436	2,370		5,806
New Hampshire,	1	1		2
Massachusetts,	11,958	8,365	511	20,834
Rhode Island,	134	74		208
Connecticut,	43	11		54
New York,	85,059	60,771		145,830
Pennsylvania,	7,893	6,692	14	14,599
Maryland,	6,959	5,050		12,009
Virginia,	422	274	178	874
South Carolina,	119	45		164
Georgia,	4	7		11
Florida,	102	86		188
Louisiana,	20,784	14,019		34,803
Texas,	2,223	1,370	280	3,873
Total,	128,939	99,357	963	239,259

2. The Countries registered as the Birthplaces of the Passengers.

Great Britain and Ireland,	128,838	France,	20,056
United States,	4,514	Prussia,	837
British America,	3,826	Denmark,	13
Germany,	73,444	Switzerland,	192
West Indies,	1,215	Other countries, or unkn'n,	5,030
Sweden and Norway,	1,292	Total,	239,256

3. Ages.

Less than 5 years,	18,807	Between 25 and 30 years,	36,957
Between 5 and 10 years,	18,226	" 30 " 35 "	24,314
" 10 " 15 "	20,128	" 35 " 40 "	16,645
" 15 " 20 "	32,111	Above 40 years,	20,800
" 20 " 25 "	46,570	Not returned,	4,976
		Total,	239,564

4. Occupations.

Laborers,	37,572	Women and children not counted in families,	1,055
Servants,	3,197	Farmers,	50,036
Merchants,	4,301	Other occupations, or unknown,	116,174
Professional men,	465		
Mechanics & Manufact'rs,	25,150		

These tables include only those who were entered at the custom-house. If those who came to the United States by way of the British Provinces, and those not regularly entered at any custom-house, were reckoned, the number would be greatly increased.

Some discrepancies will be perceived in the above table, but these exist in the original document, the balances of which are sometimes forced.

XVI. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

States.	Absolute Debt.	Contingent Debt.	Total Debt.	Annual Interest on Absolute Debt.
Maine,	\$ 1,008,200		\$ 1,008,200	\$ 66,000
New Hampshire,	None.		None.	
Vermont,	None.		None.	
Massachusetts,	1,152,031	\$ 5,049,555	6,201,586	58,888
Rhode Island,	41,000	192,719	233,719	2,460
Connecticut,	None.	33,212	33,212	
New York,	22,879,390	1,567,190	24,446,580	1,262,561
New Jersey,	37,000		37,000	2,200
Pennsylvania,	40,578,949		40,578,949	2,002,240
Delaware,				
Maryland,	10,827,062	5,348,000	16,175,062	649,623
Virginia,	7,680,302	1,432,876	9,313,178	462,238
North Carolina,	None	977,000	977,000	
South Carolina,	3,622,039		3,622,039	217,322
Georgia,	1,579,875	200,000	1,779,875	94,792
Florida,				
Alabama,	12,223,033		12,223,033	566,000
Mississippi,	2,271,707	5,000,000	7,271,707	136,000
Louisiana,	1,380,566	14,857,565	16,238,131	78,914
Texas,	11,050,201		11,050,201	
Arkansas,	2,769,336	848,891	3,618,227	164,660
Tennessee,	3,337,856		3,337,856	177,426
Kentucky,	4,608,735		4,608,735	276,524
Ohio,	19,233,487		19,233,487	1,163,509
Michigan,	2,290,768	425,000	2,715,768	137,446
Indiana,	6,221,778		6,221,778	224,228
Illinois,	14,042,718		14,042,718	700,000
Missouri,	684,997		684,997	73,100
Iowa,	55,000		55,000	5,550
Wisconsin,	None.		None.	
Total,	169,776,030	35,932,008	205,708,038	8,521,671
Total, near Jan 1, 1847,	165,129,900	51,781,654	216,911,554	9,072,939
Total, " " 1846,	179,635,022	44,388,805	224,023,827	9,930,052

These tables are believed to be very accurate, being compiled almost exclusively from official reports made by the Treasurers and Auditors to the Legislatures of the several States, near the 1st of January, 1848. The account of the State debts, in particular, is full, and may be depended upon; that of the several kinds of property owned by the States of course is more defective, — for the State archives seldom afford complete materials for accurate accounts of this sort, and the property is sometimes estimated at a nominal valuation, which is much above its market value. The editor of the *American Almanac* respectfully invites his correspondents in the

THE FINANCES OF THE STATES.

States	Amount of of School Fund.	Other Productive Property.	Other Property not now productive.	Ordinary an- nual Expendi- ture, exclusive of Debts and Schools.
Maine,	\$ 350,000	\$ 598,265		\$ 125,000
New Hampshire,	None.	None.		75,000
Vermont,	None.	None.		90,000
Massachusetts,	845,888	6,862,507	\$ 1,500	336,000
Rhode Island,	433,635			45,000
Connecticut,	2,077,641	406,000		90,000
New York,	6,450,342	30,987,336		820,000
New Jersey,	370,742	226,253	764,671	100,000
Pennsylvania,		30,721,376	520,000	350,000
Delaware,				
Maryland,		4,608,970	16,526,915	180,300
Virginia,	1,472,971	6,644,041	4,395,381	530,000
North Carolina,				
South Carolina,		4,371,255		215,287
Georgia,	263,000			113,986
Florida,				40,000
Alabama,	1,015,856			86,000
Mississippi,			2,000,000	207,000*
Louisiana,			2,416,938	515,207
Texas,				80,000
Arkansas,				33,830
Tennessee,	1,346,068	4,837,430	1,101,390	165,000
Kentucky,	1,221,819	2,725,500	3,000,000	250,000
Ohio,	1,519,372	17,951,194	771,674	190,000
Michigan,	496,000	698,619		95,000
Indiana,	2,195,149			90,000
Illinois,	279,763			125,000
Missouri,				100,000
Iowa,				14,700
Wisconsin,				
Total,	20,338,246	111,638,746	31,498,469	5,062,310
Total, near Jan. 1, 1847,	17,631,553	108,643,384	30,660,945	5,435,285
Total, " " 1846,	16,608,719	110,396,552	23,232,715	5,455,186

several States to communicate such errors as they may detect in these tables, and they will be republished in the volume for 1850 in a revised and perfect condition. The object here is to give only a summary of the facts, so as to afford the means of comparing the States with each other. Their financial condition is shown at much greater length under the head of "Individual States." Official returns published in this work for 1843 (page 135) showed that the total of the debts of the States in 1842 was \$198,818,736. It is apparent, then, that there has been no great reduction of these debts.

* \$ 45,000 should be deducted on alternate years when the Legislature is not in session.

XVII. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	Leonard Woods, Jr., D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,*	Waterville, "	David N. Sheldon, D. D.	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1769
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	Worthington Smith, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, "	Benjamin Labaree, D. D.	1800
6	Norwich University,	Norwich, "	Henry S. Wheaton,	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Edward Everett, LL. D.	1638
8	Williams,	Williamstown, "	Mark Hopkins, D. D.	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst, "	Edward Hitchcock, LL. D.	1821
10	Holy Cross,\$	Worcester, "	James Rider, S. J.	1843
11	Brown University,*	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
12	Yale,	New Haven, Conn.	Theodore D. Woolsey, LL. D.	1700
13	Trinity,†	Hartford, "	John Williams, D. D.	1824
14	Wesleyan University,†	Middletown, "	Stephen Olin, D. D.	1831
15	Columbia,†	New York, N. Y.	Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D.	1754
16	Union,	Schenectady, "	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
17	Hamilton,	Clinton, "	Simeon North, LL. D.	1812
18	Madison University,*	Hamilton, "		1819
19	Geneva,†	Geneva, "	Benjamin Hale, D. D.	1823
20	University of New York,	New York, "	Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D.	1831
21	St. John's,\$	Fordham, "	A. J. Thebaud, S. J.	1841
22	St. Paul's,†	College Point, "		1837
23	College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
24	Rutgers,	New Brunswick, "	Abr. B. Hasbrouck, LL. D.	1770
25	Burlington,†	Burlington, "	George W. Doane, D. D.	1846
26	University of Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia, Penn.	John Ludlow, D. D.	1755
27	Dickinson,†	Carlisle, "		1783
28	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, "	A. B. Brown, D. D.	1802
29	Washington,	Washington, "	David McConaughy, D. D.	1806
30	Alleghany,†	Meadville, "	John Barker, A. M.	1815
31	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg, "	C. P. Krauth, D. D.	1832
32	Lafayette,	Easton, "	George Junkin, D. D.	1832
33	Marshall,	Mercersburg, "	John W. Nevin, D. D.	1836
34	West. University of Penn.,	Pittsburg, "	Heman Dyer, D. D.	1819
35	St. Thomas of Villanova,\$	Near Philadelph., "		
36	Delaware,	Newark, Del.	Robert Wilson, D. D.	1833
37	St. John's,	Annapolis, Md.	Hector Humphreys, D. D.	1784
38	St. Mary's,\$	Baltimore, "	Gilbert Raymond, D. D.	1799
39	Mount St. Mary's,\$	Emmetsburg, "	John McCaffrey, A. M.	1830
40	St. James's,†	Near Hagerst'n, "	John B. Kerfoot, A. M.	1842
41	Washington,	Chestertown, "	E. F. Chambers, <i>Pres. of Trus.</i>	1783
42	Georgetown,\$	Georgetown, D. C.	Thomas F. Mulledy,	1789
43	Columbian,*	Washington, "	Joel S. Bacon, D. D.	1821
44	William and Mary,†	Williamsburg, Va.	Rev. John Johns,	1693
45	Hampden-Sidney,	Prince Ed. Co., "	Lewis S. Green, D. D.	1783
46	Washington,	Lexington, "	Henry Ruffner, D. D.	1812
47	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, "	Geasner Harrison, <i>Ch. of Fac.</i>	1819
48	Randolph-Macon,†	Boydton, "	L. C. Garland, A. M.	1832
49	Emory and Henry,†	Glade Spring, "	Charles Collins, A. M.	1839
50	Rector,*	Taylor Co., "	Charles Wheeler, A. M.	1839
51	Bethany College,	Bethany, "	Alexander Campbell, A. M.	1840
52	Richmond,*	Richmond, "		1832
53	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel Hill, N. C.	David L. Swain, LL. D.	1789
54	Davidson,	Mecklenburg Co., "	Samuel Williamson, D. D.	1838
55	Wake Forest,*	Wake Forest, "	William Hooper, D. D.	1838
56	Charleston,	Charleston, S. C.	William P. Finley, A. M.	1795
57	South Carolina,	Columbia, "	William C. Preston, LL. D.	1804
58	Erskine,	Abbeville Dist. "		
59	Franklin,	Athens, Ga.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
60	Oglethorpe,	Milledgeville, "	Samuel K. Talmage,	1836
61	Emory,†	Oxford, "	Aug. B. Longstreet, LL. D.	1837
62	Mercer University,*	Penfield, "	J. L. Dagg, D. D.	1838
63	Christ Coll and Epis. Inst.,†	Montpelier, "	Charles Fay,	1839
64	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Landon C. Garland,	1828
65	La Grange,†	La Grange, "	Robert Paine, A. M.	1831
66	Spring Hill,\$	Spring Hill, "	John Bazin,	1830
67	Howard,*	Marion, "		1841
68	Oakland,	Oakland, Miss.	Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D.	1830
69	Centenary,†	Jackson, La.	Rev. David O. Shattuck,	1841
70	St. Charles,\$	Grand Coteau, "	Th. Soller, S. J.	1838
71	Baton Rouge,	Baton Rouge, "	R. H. Ranny,	1838
	Franklin,	Opelousas, "	Othon Boudet,	1839

UNITED STATES.

	Instru- ctors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Min- sters.	Stu- dents.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
1	8	971	155	126	25,450	First Wednesday in September
2	6	237	59	75	7,000	Second Wednesday in August.
3	9	2,517	600	201	16,500	Last Thursday in July
4	6	463	76	97	10,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	7	662	310	60	7,054	Fourth Wednesday in July.
6	7	107		86	1,000	Second Thursday in July
7	20	6,131	1,698	277	62,000	Fourth Wednesday in August.
8	9	1,581	319	177	6,500	Third Wednesday in August.
9	11	858	340	180	20,000	Second Thursday in August.
10	9			117	4,300	Last week in July
11	7	1,613	414	135	26,000	First Wednesday in September.
12	17	5,762	1,487	379	46,000	Third Thursday in August.
13	9	257	117	66	9,000	First Thursday in August.
14	7	306	104	118	12,000	First Wednesday in August.
15	13	1,394		124	14,000	Wednesday after 1st Monday in July
16	12	2,762	417	304	16,000	Fourth Wednesday in July.
17	10	551	168	179	10,000	Fourth Wednesday in July.
18	9	800		140	7,000	Third Wednesday in August.
19	8			66	5,400	First Wednesday in August.
20	11	320		151	4,000	Wednesday preceding 4th of July.
21	16	10		110	10,000	Second or third week in July.
22	11	390		29	2,800	Last Thursday in June.
23	13	2,867	538	240	14,500	Last Wednesday in June.
24	9	513	77	76	1,500	Fourth Wednesday in July.
25	15			106		
26	7	531		88	5,000	The 15th 16th or 17th of July.
27	12	579	140	142	12,000	Second Thursday in July
28	8	1,000	227	197	10,000	Second Wednesday in June.
29	8	441		106	3,300	Last Wednesday in September.
30	5	82		111	8,000	Third Thursday in July
31	11	121		81	2,300	Third Thursday in September.
32	7	101	30	82	5,000	Third Wednesday in September.
33	11	94	32	81	1,300	Last Wednesday in August.
34	9	11		11		Last Wednesday in June.
35	6			30		Third Wednesday in July.
36	6	71		48	3,600	Third Wednesday in July.
37	5	143	6	71	4,000	The 22d of February.
38	9	187		160	12,000	Third Tuesday in July.
39	24	187		126	4,000	Last Wednesday in June.
40	10	3		32	8,750	Thursday before 1st Mon. in August.
41	5			70	1,200	August 20th.
42	12	180		69	25,000	Near the last of July.
43	10	200		56	6,000	Second Wednesday in July.
44	5			68	5,000	July 4th
45	6	1,500		26	8,000	Wednesday before 4th of July.
46	6	600		81	5,000	Third Thursday in June.
47	10	1,226		212	1,700	June 29th.
48	11	124		146	6,000	Second Wednesday in June.
49	4			55	6,640	Last Wednesday in June.
50	3			50	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
51	6	16		118		July 4th.
52	6			43	1,200	Third Wednesday in December.
53	9	906	70	147	10,000	First Thursday in June.
54	3	31		44	1,150	Last Thursday in June.
55	3	11	6	24	4,700	Third Thursday in June.
56	6	124		47	3,000	Tuesday after 4th Monday in March.
57	8			219	1,700	First Monday in December.
58				88		
59	9	568	60	147	13,000	First Wednesday in August.
60	5	53	1	45	3,000	Wednesday after 2d Monday in Nov.
61	5	78	14	107	3,000	Wednesday after 3d Monday in July.
62	6	16		61	3,000	Last Wednesday in July
63	4			35		
64	9	149	2	95	4,440	Wednesday after 2d Monday in August.
65	6	130		62	3,000	First Wednesday in June.
66	19			70	4,000	First day of February
67	6			40	1,500	Fourth Thursday in July.
68	5	69		64	7,000	First Thursday in April.
69	5	18		49	4,400	Last Wednesday in July.
70	21	2		103	4,000	July 15th.
71	4			45	300	December
72	4			70		First of November.

COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found.
73	Greenville,	Greenville, Tenn.	James McLin,	1794
74	Washington,	Washington Co., "		1794
75	University of Nashville,	Nashville, "	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
76	Franklin,	Near Nashville, "	Tolbert Fanning, A. M.	1844
77	East Tennessee,	Knoxville, "	Joseph Estabrook, A. M.	1807
78	Cumberland University,	Lebanon, "	T. C. Anderson, A. M.	1844
79	Jackson,	Columbia, "	William Mack, A. M.	1830
80	Union,*	Murfreesboro', "		1842
81	Transylvania,	Lexington, Ky.	H. B. Bascom, D. D.	1798
82	St. Joseph's,\$	Bardstown, "	J. M. Lancaster,	1819
83	Centre,	Danville, "	John C. Young, D. D.	1819
84	Augusta,†	Augusta, "	J. Tomlinson, D. D.	1825
85	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, "	Howard Malcom, D. D.	1830
86	Bacon,	Harrodsburg, "	E. S. Burnet,	1836
87	Western Military Institute,	Georgetown, "	Col. T. F. Johnson, A. M.	1846
88	University of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio,	Alfred Ryors, A. M.	1821
89	Miami University,	Oxford, "	E. D. Macmaster, D. D.	1809
90	Franklin,	New Athens, "	William Burnett,	1825
91	Western Reserve,	Hudson, "	George E. Pierce, D. D.	1826
92	Kenyon,†	Gambier, "	Sherlock A. Bronson, A. M.	1826
93	Granville,*	Granville, "	Silas Baiky, A. M.	1832
94	Marietta,	Marietta, "	Henry Smith, D. D.	1832
95	Oberlin Institute,	Oberlin, "	Asa Mahan, A. M.	1834
96	Cincinnati,	Cincinnati, "		1819
97	St. Xavier,\$	Cincinnati, "	J. E. Blox,	1840
98	Woodward,	Cincinnati, "	Thomas J. Biggs, D. D.	1831
99	Ohio Wesleyan University,†	Delaware, "	Edward Thompson, M. D.	1844
100	Indiana State University,	Bloomington, Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
101	Hanover College,	South Hanover, "	Sylvester Scovel, D. D.	1829
102	Wabash,	Crawfordsville, "	Charles White, D. D.	1833
103	Indiana Asbury University,†	Greencastle, "	Matt Simpson, D. D.	1839
104	St. Gabriel's,\$	Vincennes, "	J. P. Bellier,	1843
105	Franklin,	Franklin, "		1837
106	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Ill.	J. M. Sturtevant, D. D.	1829
107	Shurtleff,*	Upper Alton, "	Adiel Sherwood, D. D.	1835
108	McKendree,†	Lebanon, "	Erastus Wentworth, A. M.	1835
109	Knox,	Galesburg, "	Jonathan Blanchard,	1837
110	University of St. Louis,\$	St. Louis, Mo.	J. Van de Velde,	1832
111	St. Vincent's,	Cape Girardeau, "	Hector Figari, C. M.	1843
112	Masonic,	Marion Co., "	J. Worthington Smith,	1831
113	Missouri University,	Columbia, "	John H. Lathrop, A. M.	1840
114	St. Charles,†	St. Charles, "		1839
115	Fayette,	Fayette, "	Archibald Peterson,	
116	Michigan University,	Ann Arbor, Mich.	J. Holmes Agnew, A. M.	1837
117	St. Philip's,\$	Near Detroit, "	Mr. Bowens,	1839
118	Iowa University,	Iowa City, Iowa,		1846

Remarks.

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists*; thus (†), *Episcopalians*; thus (‡), *Methodists*; thus (\$), *Catholics*. With respect to the Colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States is *Congregationalism*; of most of the others, *Presbyterianism*.

By instructors in the above table is meant those connected with the undergraduates; and by *students*, except the Roman Catholic Institutions and a few of the Colleges in the Southern and Western States, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing a professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department. Some of the Colleges above enumerated are not in full operation, and scarcely deserve a place in the table. The column of *Libraries* includes the number of volumes in the *College Libraries* and in the *Students' Libraries*.

The editor of the American Almanac is especially indebted to J. Williamson, Jr., of Maine, and to the Rev. Tryon Edwards, D. D., of Connecticut, for valuable corrections in this table.

UNITED STATES. (Continued.)

	Instr. uct- ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stu- dents.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
73	2	110		41	3,000	Third Wednesday in September
74	2	110		42	1,000	
75	3	298		77	10,000	First Wednesday in October.
76	6	6		44	1,000	First week in October.
77	6	119	9	81	2,930	First Wednesday in August.
78	7	4		154	2,500	Last day of July.
79	4	43	50	44	2,000	Second Wednesday in August.
80	4			70	300	First Wednesday in November.
81	5	610	3	91	14,000	Third Wednesday in August.
82	17	150		126	7,000	Last Thursday in July.
83	5	237		130	4,500	Last Thursday in June.
84	4	60		51	2,500	Thursday after 1st Wednesday in Aug.
85	7	65	14	120	5,200	Last Wednesday in June.
86	4			60	1,800	Last Friday in June.
87	6			164		First day of September
88	5	151	80	68	3,500	First Wednesday in August.
89	5	343	108	66	8,000	Second Thursday in August.
90	4	90		60	2,200	Last Wednesday in September.
91	10	138	41	71	6,247	Second Thursday in August.
92	5	146	48	48	8,800	First Wednesday in August.
93	5	30		26	4,000	Third Wednesday in July.
94	5	91	35	48	6,250	Last Thursday in July.
95	7	147	101	35	4,000	Fourth Wednesday in August.
96	8			84		Last Monday in June.
97	14			270	6,000	Second Wednesday in July.
98	5	17	1	19	1,400	Friday before July 4th.
99	5	4		31	2,000	First Wednesday in August.
100	4	231		48	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
101	7	100	49	33	2,200	Third Thursday in August.
102	5	49		40	4,800	Fourth Wednesday in July.
103	6	60	14	263	2,700	
104	7			50		
105	5	1		14	200	Fourth Wednesday in July.
106	6	81	21	38	3,000	First or second Thursday in July.
107	6	3	2	13	1,600	Fourth Thursday in July.
108	5	27		14	700	Third Wednesday in July.
109	6	16		60	3,000	Fourth Wednesday in June.
110	17	25		160	12,000	July 15th.
111	12			90	5,000	Last Thursday in July.
112	5	13		45		Last Thursday in September.
113	12	26		88		Fourth Thursday in August.
114	5	19		60		Second Wednesday in August.
115	2			75		
116	7			88	4,500	First Wednesday in August.
117	4			30	3,000	First Monday in October.
118						

ANNUAL COLLEGE EXPENSES.

Name.	Instruc- tion.	Room-rent and other Coll. Exp.	Total College Charges.	Board.	Wood, Lights, and Washing
Cowdoin,	\$ 24.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 46.00	30 weeks, \$ 58.50	\$ 35.00
Dartmouth,	27.00	13.24	40.24	38 " 57.00	9.00
Harvard,	75.00	15.00	90.00	40 " 70 to 90.00	
Williams,	30.00	9.00	39.00	39 " 65.00	
Amherst,	33.00	15.00	48.00	40 " 60.00	17.00
Brown,	40.00	23.00	63.00	39 " 60.00	
Yale,	33.00	21.00	54.00	40 " 60 to 90.00	20.00
Wesleyan,	36.00	11.25	47.25	38 " 58.50	20.00
Hamilton,	26.00	14.00	40.00	33 or 39 w. 59.00	
New Jersey,	50.00	28.14	78.14	40 weeks, 80.00	28.00
Dickinson,	33.00	14.00	47.00	43 " 75.25	22.75
University of Virginia,	75.00	23.00	98.00	44 " 110.00	20.00
N. Carolina Univ.,	50.00	11.00	61.00	40 " 90.00	20.00
Pennsylvania,	40.00	12.00	52.00	40 " 100.00	25.00
Western Reserve,	30.00	11.00	41.00	42 " 50.00	12.00

XVIII. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Denomination.	Commenced Operation	No. Professors	Students in 1848	No. educated.	Volumes in Library
Bangor Theological Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	Congregation.	1816	3	37	202	7,000
Theological Seminary,	Concord, N H	Methodist,					
Gilmanton Theol. Seminary,	Gilmanton, "	Congregation.	1835	3	23	69	4,300
N Hampton Theol. Seminary,	New Hampton, "	Baptist,	1825	2	36		2,000
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Congregation.	1807	6	93	1,006	21,250
Divinity School, Harv Univ,	Cambridge, "	Cong. Unit.,	1818	2	23	238	3,000
Theological Institution,	Newton, "	Baptist,	1825	3	33	201	5,500
Theol. Dep. Yale College,	New Haven, Conn.	Congregation.	1822	4	35	515	900
Theol. Inst. of Connecticut,	East Windsor, "	"	1834	3	17	151	5,000
Theol. Inst. Episc. Church,	New York, N Y	Prot. Episcop.	1817	5	64	336	10,000
Union Theological Seminary,	"	Presbyterian,	1838	5	106	211	18,000
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, "	"	1821	4	30	540	8,000
Hamilton Lat. and Theol. Inst.,	Hamilton, "	Baptist,	1820	4	41	133	4,000
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, "	Lutheran,	1816	2	5	62	1,250
Theol. Sem. Ass. Ref. Church,	Newburg, "	Ass. Ref. Ch.	1836	1	11	143	3,900
Th. Sem. Dutch Ref. Church,	N Brunswick, N J	Dutch Ref.,	1794	3	36	179	
Theol. Sem. Presbyt. Church,	Princeton, "	Presbyterian.	1812	5	153	626	11,000
Seminary, Lutheran Church,	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. Luth.,	1826	3	30	195	7,500
German Reformed,	Mercersburg, "	Ger. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	18	121	6,000
Western Theol. Seminary,	Alleghany T, "	Presbyterian.	1828	2	48	252	6,000
Theological School,	Cambsburg, "	Assn. Church	1792	2	33	147	2,000
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, "	Assn. Ref.,	1828	3	35	85	1,600
Western Theological School,	Meadville, "	Cong. Unit.,	1844	4	40	9	8,000
Theological Seminary,	Philadelphia, "	Ref. Presbyter		3	13		
Episc. Theol. School of Va.,	Fairfax Co., Va	Prot. Episcop.	1822	4	38	229	5,000
Union Theological Seminary,	Prince Ed. Co., "	Presbyterian,	1824	3	20	175	4,000
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, "	Baptist,	1832	3	67		1,000
Southern Theol. Seminary,	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyterian,	1831	2	16	82	4,000
Theological Seminary,	Lexington, "	Lutheran,	1835	2	10	20	1,600
Furnan Theological Seminary,	Fairfield Dist., "	Baptist,	1826	2	30	30	1,000
Mercer Theological Seminary,	Penfield, Ga.	"	1833	3	4		1,000
Howard Theol. Institution,	Marion, Ala.	"	1843	2	10		1,000
Western Bap. Theol. Institut.,	Covington, Ky	"	1840	4	18	9	2,000
Southwest Theol. Seminary,	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian,	1821	2	24	97	6,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	"	1829	3	35	257	10,500
Theol. Dep. Kenyon College,	Gambier, "	Prot. Episcop.	1828	5	4		4,500
Theol. Dep. Wes. Res. College,	Hudson, "	Presbyterian,	1830	3	23	41	80
Granville Theol. Department,	Granville, "	Baptist.	1832	2	8		500
Oberlin Theol. Department,	Oberlin, "	Presbyterian,	1834	4	27	97	400
Theol. Sem. Ass. Ref. Church,	Oxford, "	Assn. Ref.,	1839	1	12		
Indiana Theological Seminary,	S. Hanover, Ind.	Presbyterian,			10		
Alton Theological Seminary,	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist,	1835				

XIX. LAW SCHOOLS.

Place.	Name.	Professors.	Students.
Cambridge, Mass.,	Harvard University,	3	25
New Haven, Conn.,	Yale College,	3	41
Princeton, N. J.,	College of New Jersey,	3	
Carlisle, Pa.,	Dickinson College,	1	8
Williamsburg, Va.,	William and Mary College,	1	22
Charlottesville, Va.,	University of Virginia,	1	72
Chapel Hill, N. C.,	North Carolina University,		
Tuscaloosa, Ala.,	Alabama University,	1	
Lexington, Ky.,	Transylvania University,	2	75
Lebanon, Tenn.,	Cumberland University,	1	25
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Cincinnati College,	3	25
Bloomington, Ind.,	Indiana State University,	1	16

XX. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Found- ed.	Prof.	Stu.	Grad- uates	Lectures commence.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick Me.	1820	4	81	531	February 15th.
N. H. Medical School,	Hanover N H	1797	6	60	735	1st or 2d Th. Aug.
Castleton Medical College,	Castleton, Vt.	1818	7	104	555	1st Thurs. in Aug.
Vermont Medical College,	Woodstock, Vt.	1835	7	96	332	1st Th. in March.
Medical School Harv Univ.,	Cambridge, Ms.	1782	6	165	547	1st Wed. in Nov.
Berkshire Medical School,	Pittsfield, "	1823	5	103	473	1st Th. in Sept.
Medical Inst. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	1810	6	85	830	6 w after 3d Th. Aug.
Civil Phys. & Surg N Y.,	N York, N Y	1807	6	219	852	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Inst. Geneva Coll.,	Geneva, "	1835	6	158	98	1st Tues. in Oct.
Med Faculty Univ N. Y.,	New York, "	1837	6	421	557	Last Mon. in Oct.
Albany Medical College,	Albany, "	1839	8	114	58	1st Tues. in Oct.
Med. Dep. Univ Penn.,	Philadelp'a, Pa.	1765	8	508	4,952	1st Mon. in Nov.
Jefferson Medical College,	" "	1824	8	480	1,410	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. Penn. College,	" "	1839	8	99		1st Mon. in Nov.
Franklin Medical College,	" "	1846	8	44	15	2d Mon. in Oct.
Philadelphia Coll. of Med.,	" "		7	69		
Med. School, Univ Md.,	Baltimore, Md.	1807	6	100	909	October 31st.
Washington Med. College,	" "	1827	6	25		1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. School, Columb. Coll.,	Washington,	1826	6	40	81	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. School, Univ Va.,	Charlottesville	1825	3	45		1st Mon. in Oct.
Richmond Med. College,	Richmond, Va	1839	6	75	14	1st Mon. in Nov.
Winchester Med. College,	Winchester, "		5			1st Mon. in Oct.
Med. Coll. State of S. C.,	Charleston, S.C.	1833	8	158		2d Mon. in Nov.
Med. College of Georgia,	Augusta, Ga.	1830	7	115	124	2d Mon. in Nov.
Med. College of Louisiana,	N Orleans, La.	1835	7	30		3d Mon. in Nov.
Memphis Medical College,	Memphis, Ten		7			
Med. Dep. Transylv Univ.,	Lexington, Ky	1818	7	214	1,351	1st Mon. in Nov.
Louisville Medical Instit.,	Louisville, "	1837	6	242	63	1st Mon. in Nov.
West'n Reserve Med. Coll.,	Cleveland, Oh.	1844	7	240	96	1st Wed. in Nov.
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	1819	8	130	331	1st Mon. in Nov.
Indiana Medical College,	Laporte, Ind.,		7	104	19	1st Mon. in Nov.
Rush Medical College,	Chicago, Ill.,	1842	6	70	16	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. of Kemp. Coll.,	St. Louis, Mo.	1841	9	75	19	Last week in Oct.
Med. Coll. St. Louis Univ.,	" "	1836	9	60	14	1st Mon. in Nov.
Willoughby Med. College,	Willoughby, "	1834	6	126	57	Last Mon. in Oct.
Med. Coll. Missouri Univ.,	Columbia, "	1840	7	92		1st Mon. in Nov.

XXI. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

CORPORATION, *ex officio*.

James K. Polk,
George M. Dallas,
James Buchanan,
Robert J. Walker,
William L. Marcy,
John Y. Mason,

Cave Johnson,
Isaac Toucey,
Roger B. Taney,
Edmund Burke,
William W. Seaton.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

George M. Dallas, Vice-President,
Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice U. States,
W. W. Seaton, Mayor of Washington,
James A. Pearce, U. S. Senator,
Jefferson Davis, " "
George P. Marsh, U. S. Representative,
Henry W. Hilliard, " "

Robert McClelland, U. S. Representative,
Rufus Choate, Mass.,
Gideon Hawley, N Y.,
Richard Rush, Penn.,
William C. Preston, S. C.,
A. Dallas Bache, } Members of
Joseph G. Totten, } Nat. Inst.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, *Chancellor*.

Executive Committee.

W. W. Seaton,
A. Dallas Bache,
James A. Pearce.

Building Committee.

Joseph G. Totten,
W. W. Seaton.

Joseph Henry, LL. D., *Secretary*.
Charles C. Jewett, *Assistant Secretary*
James Renwick, Jr., *Architect*.
Robert Mills, *Assistant Architect and Superintendent*.

XXII. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

According to Returns made in 1844-47, and by Estimate.

Names.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants
Roman Catholics,	907	917	1,180,700
Protestant Episcopalians,	1,232	1,404	67,550
Presbyterians, Old School,	2,376	1,713	179,453
Presbyterians, New School,	1,661	1,561	155,000
Cumberland Presbyterians,	570	300	60,000
Other classes of Presbyterians,	530	293	45,500
Dutch Reformed,	276	289	32,840
German Reformed,	261	803	75,000
Evangelical Lutherans,	1,452	598	150,000
Moravians,	22	24	6,000
Methodist Episcopal,		5,042	1,112,736
Methodist Protestant Church,		740	64,313
Reformed Methodists,		75	3,000
Wesleyan Methodists,		600	20,000
German Methodists (United Brethren),	1,800	600	15,000
Allbright Methodists (Evangel. Associa'n),	600	250	16,000
Mennonites,	400	230	68,000
Orthodox Congregationalists,	1,727	1,684	179,176
Unitarian Congregationalists,	300	260	30,000
Universalists,	1,194	700	80,000
Swedenborgians,	42	30	5,000
Regular Baptists,	7,863	4,651	655,536
Six-Principle Baptists,	20	22	3,400
Seventh Day Baptists,	63	58	6,943
Free Will Baptists,	1,165	771	63,000
Church-of-God Baptists,	130	90	8,000
Reformed Baptists (Campbellites),	1,800	1,000	160,000
Christian Baptists (Unitarians),	650	732	35,600

XXIII. *Table exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of the Election of State Officers, and the Meeting of the Legislatures, of the several States.*

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of Holding Elections.	Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in September,	2d Wednesday in May.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in September,	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in November,	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence, } { Newport, }	1st Wednesday in April, {	1st Tuesday in May {
Connecticut,	Hart'fd & N. Hav.,	1st Monday in April,	Last Monday in October.
New York,	Albany,	1st Monday in November,	1st Wednesday in May.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	Tu after 1st Mon in Nov,	1st Tuesday in January.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in October,	4th Tuesday in January.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in November,	1st Tuesday in January.
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in October,	1st Tues. in Jan. <i>biennially</i> .
Virginia,	Richmond,	4th Thursday in April,	Last Monday in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	1st Thursday in August,	1st Monday in December.
S. Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in October,	3d Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in October,	4th Monday in November.
Florida,	Tallahassee,	1st Monday in October,	1st Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Alabama,	Montgomery,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in November.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Mon and Tu in Nov,	1st Monday in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>
Louisiana,	Baton Rouge,	1st Monday in November,	1st Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Texas,	Austin,	1st Monday in November,	3d Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in August,	January, <i>bienn.</i>
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in August,	1st Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Oct., <i>bienn.</i>
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Monday in December.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Illinois,	Springfield,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Monday in December.
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Michigan,	Lansing,	1st Tuesday in November,	1st Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Iowa,	Iowa City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in January.
Wisconsin,	Madison,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Monday in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>

* This was the first meeting of the Legislature. The political year commences on the 1st Monday in January.

XXIV. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries, Terms of Office, and the Expiration of their respective Terms; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Governor, Term years.	Term expires.	Senators Term years.	Representatives Term years.
Maine,	John W. Dana,	\$1,500	1	May 1849	31	1 151 1
N. Hampshire,	Jared W. Williams,	1,000	1	June 1849	12	1 286 1
Vermont,	Honace Eaton,	750	1	Oct. 1848	30	1 230 1
Massachusetts,	George N. Briggs,	2,500	1	Jan. 1849	40	1 356 1
Rhode Island,	Ensha Harris,	400	1	May 1849	31	1 69 1
Connecticut,	Clark Bissell,	1,100	1	May 1849	21	1 215 1
New York,	John Young,	4,000	2	Jan. 1849	32	2 128 1
New Jersey,	Daniel Haines,	2,000	3	Jan. 1851	18	3 58 1
Pennsylvania,	... F. Johnston, <i>Act.</i>	3,000	3	Jan 1849	33	3 100 1
Delaware,	William Tharp,	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Jan 1850	9	4 21 2
Maryland,	Philip F. Thomas,	2,000*	3	Jan 1851	21	6 82 2
Virginia,	William Smith,	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Jan 1849	32	4 134 1
N. Carolina,	Charles Manly,	2,000	2	Jan. 1851	50	2 120 2
S. Carolina,	David Johnson,	3,500	2	Dec. 1848	45	4 124 2
Georgia,	George W. Towns,	3,500	2	Nov. 1849	47	1 130 1
Florida,	William D. Moseley,	2,500	4	July 1849	17	2 41 1
Alabama,	Reuben Chapman,	3,500	2	Dec. 1849	33	3 100 2
Mississippi,	Joseph W. Matthews,	3,000	2	Jan. 1850	32	4 92 2
Louisiana,	Isaac Johnson,	6,000	4	Jan. 1850	32	4 98 2
Texas,	George T. Wood,	2,000	2	Dec. 1849	21	4 66 2
Arkansas,	Thomas S. Drew,	2,000	4	Nov. 1852	25	4 75 2
Tennessee,	Neil S. Brown,	2,000	2	Oct. 1849	25	2 75 2
Kentucky,	John J. Crittenden,	2,500	4	Sept. 1852	38	4 100 1
Ohio,	William Bebb,	1,500	2	Dec 1848	36	2 72 1
Michigan,	Epaphroditus Ransom,	1,500	2	Jan 1850	22	2 66 1
Indiana,	James Whitcomb,	1,500	3	Dec. 1849	50	3 100 1
Illinois,	Augustus C. French,	1,000	4	Jan 1853	25	4 75 2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	1,500	4	Nov 1852	18	4 49 2
Iowa,	Ansel Briggs,	1,000	4	Dec. 1850	19	4 39 2
Wisconsin,	Nelson Dewey,	1,250	2	Dec. 1849	18	2 54 1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000†	4	Aug 1852	9	2 18 1

In all the States, except Virginia and South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* With the use of a furnished house.

† Including \$1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

XXV. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1845.
Maine,	96,640	101,719	222,705	298,335	399,956	501,792	.
N Hampshire,	141,889	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,329	284,674	.
Vermont,	85,416	154,465	217,713	235,764	280,852	291,948	.
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,899	.
Rhode Island,	88,110	89,122	77,031	83,059	97,199	106,530	.
Connecticut,	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665	309,979	.
New York,	340,120	586,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,606	2,428,921	2,504,495
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	249,655	277,575	320,823	373,306	.
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	.
Delaware,	69,098	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	.
Maryland,	219,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	.
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,642	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	.
N Carolina,	393,761	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	763,419	.
S Carolina,	249,073	345,591	415,116	502,741	581,185	594,396	.
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,967	516,823	691,392	774,395
Florida,	.	.	.	.	24,720	54,477	.
Alabama,	.	.	20,845	127,901	309,627	550,756	624,827
Mississippi,	.	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	.
Louisiana,	.	.	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	.
Arkansas,	.	.	.	14,273	30,388	97,674	145,600
Tennessee,	30,721	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904	829,210	.
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,829	.
Ohio,	.	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	.
Michigan,	.	.	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	304,875
Indiana,	.	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	.
Illinois,	.	.	12,282	55,311	157,455	475,183	643,482
Missouri,	.	.	20,845	66,598	140,445	383,702	511,937
D. of Columbia,	.	14,092	24,023	23,039	89,834	43,712	.
Wisconsin,	.	.	.	.	.	30,945	*211,252
Iowa,	.	.	.	.	.	43,112	†31,920
Total,	3,929,827	5,306,925	7,239,814	9,636,121	12,566,220	17,063,353	

XXVI. SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Maine,	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire,	158	8	0	0	0	1
Vermont,	17	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	962	391	103	48	17	5
Connecticut,	2,769	951	310	97	25	17
New York,	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,089	75	4
New Jersey,	11,423	12,423	10,851	7,857	2,254	674
Pennsylvania,	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64
Delaware,	8,887	5,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605
Maryland,	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,294	89,737
Virginia,	203,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757	448,967
North Carolina,	100,572	123,296	168,824	225,017	235,601	245,817
South Carolina,	107,094	145,151	196,365	258,475	315,401	327,038
Georgia,	29,264	69,404	105,218	149,658	217,531	280,944
Alabama,	.	.	.	41,579	117,549	263,532
Mississippi,	.	3,489	17,088	32,814	65,859	195,211
Louisiana,	.	.	34,680	69,064	109,688	168,452
Arkansas,	.	.	.	1,617	4,576	19,335
Tennessee,	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603	183,059
Kentucky,	11,830	40,343	60,561	126,732	165,212	162,268
Ohio,	.	.	.	.	0	8
Michigan,	.	.	24	.	82	0
Indiana,	.	135	237	190	0	3
Illinois,	.	.	168	117	747	331
Missouri,	.	.	3,011	10,223	25,061	58,240
Dist of Columbia,	.	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694
Florida,	.	.	.	.	15,501	25,717
Wisconsin,	.	.	.	.	.	11
Iowa,	.	.	.	.	.	16
Total,	627,987	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,051	2,487,355

* Dec. 1847.

† May, 1844.

XXVII. STATISTICS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES
EMPLOYED DURING THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

[From a Report of the Adjutant-General, dated April 5, 1848.]

1. *Strength of the Army at the Commencement of the War in May, 1846.*

Number of Officers (present),	516
“ Men (present),	5,925
Aggregate present,	6,441
Aggregate present and absent,	7,244
(Corps of engineers, topographical engineers, and ordnance not included.)	

2. *Strength of the Army on the Frontiers of Texas, May, 1846.*

Officers (present)	209
Men (present),	2,839
Aggregate present,	3,048
Aggregate present and absent,	3,554

3. *Number of Troops (regular Army) sent to Mexico, and Recruits
joined since the Commencement of Hostilities.*

Old establishment,	12,551
New establishment,	10,145
United States Marines,	347
Total,	23,043

4. *Total number of Regulars enlisted from May 13, 1846, to Dec.
31, 1847.*

Old establishment,	16,043
New establishment,	12,957
Total,	29,000

5. *Number of Recruits (regular Army) sent to Mexico from May,
1846, to December, 1847.**

Old establishment,	12,631
New establishment,	10,925
Total,	23,556

6. *Regular Army in Mexico, Dec. 31, 1847.*

	Present.			Aggregate, present and absent.
	Sick.	Officers.	Men.	
Old establishment,	1,383	393	9,402	12,034
New establishment,	1,081	218	6,166	8,166
Marines,	54	15	233	309
Recruits unattached,			693	693
Grand aggregate,	2,518	626	16,494	21,202

* Many *recruits* who arrived in Mexico never joined any regiment, and probably never will be accounted for. Among the numerous detachments put *en route* for the interior, many were killed or left sick, and died *en route* or in hospital. Several hundred recruits have been organized as *separate* companies, and not been incorporated with any regiment. From these various causes, probably not less than 1500 recruits sent to Mexico have never been reported.

Regular army in Mexico, Dec. 31, 1847,	21,202
After Jan. 1, 1848, recruits joined, numbering	2,493
Add soldiers in the United States,	1,750
Total of regular army, April 5, 1848,	25,445

79 recruits died, 792 were rejected and discharged, and 1,806 deserted before being assigned to regiments, and these are not included in the tables of casualties.

7. *Volunteers mustered into Service, and joined and recruited since Muster.*

	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
<i>Horse.</i>			
3 months' men,	56	989	1,045
6 " "	163	2,995	3,158
12 " "	311	6,767	7,078
For the war,	182	4,078	4,630*
Total, horse,	712	14,829	15,911
<i>Artillery.</i>			
3 months' men,	12	238	250
6 " "	16	270	286
12 " "	9	230	239
For the war,	13	335	389*
Total, artillery,	50	1,073	1,164
<i>Infantry.</i>			
3 months' men,	4	91	95
6 " "	355	7,351	7,706
12 " "	798	18,229	19,027
For the war,	1,168	26,238	27,406
Total, infantry,	2,325	51,909	54,234
Grand total of volunteers, not including the general staff (252),	3,087	67,811	71,309*

From the number of volunteers it is proper to deduct the force not called out by the War Department, nor under the act of May 13, 1846, and also those mustered, but discharged as supernumerary. This class embraces the three and six months' men, two regiments of twelve months' men from Ohio and Missouri, and one company from Iowa, amounting to 14,383. Deducting this class from the aggregate, 71,309, the force enrolled under the act of May 13, 1846, and under the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1847, is about 56,926. But this number was reduced by discharges, &c., and it is probable that the number put *en route* for the army exceeded but little 50,000 men.

* Two errors, causing an excess of 411, will be observed, which occur in the report. The numbers are left as they stand in the report, because we have no means of judging whether the error is in the *aggregate* or in the *particular sums*.

moral View of the Forces employed in the War with Mexico, the Number of men and Officers discharged, deserted, killed in Battle, died of Illness, died of wounds, resigned, and accidentally wounded or killed.

Regular Troops.	Forces employed and mustered into service.			Discharges				Deaths					
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	By expiration of service.	For disability.	By order and civil authority.	Aggregate No. of discharges.	Officers killed in battle.	Men killed in battle.	Officers died of wounds.	Men died of wounds.	Total, killed & died of wounds.	
												Offi- cers.	Men.
Establishment, including marines, total force,	4629	16,217	18,886	1,435	887	253	2,575	45	434	19	331	64	785
Aggregate reg. army	476	10,145	10,621	2	249	56	306	6	62	4	71	6	123
Volunteer Forces	1,104	25,362	27,506	1,437	1,136	309	2,881	51	498	23	402	70	598
General staff,	252		252				47	1					
Regts and corps,	3,087	65,222	71,209	30,063	5,423	1,215	36,701	46	419		62	46	501
Aggregate regular and volunteer forces,	1,391	94,584	99,067	31,500	6,558	1,524	39,529	98	915	23	484	116	1,390

Regular Troops.	Deaths.					Wounded.				Resignations.	Desertions.
	Ordinary.				Aggregate No of deaths of officers and men	In battle.			Aggregate No. of wounded officers and men		
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Accidental.		Officers.	Men.	Accidental.			
Establishment, including marines, total force,	44	1,737	1,831		2,660	130	1,799		1,929	32	1,637
	22	977	1,005		1,148	41	427		468	76	445
Aggregate regular army,	72	2,764	2,836		3,808	171	3,226		3,397	108	2,082
<i>Volunteer Forces.</i>											
General staff,	14				15					44	
Regiments and corps,	†	†	3,229	108	3,894	129	1,207	10	1,346	275	2,894
Aggregate regular and volunteer forces,	86	2,764	3,065	108	7,707	300	3,433	10	3,743	487	4,986

These statements allowance must be made for failures to report casualties, and the loss of many rolls and returns. The actual loss under the heads of "Number of Discharges" and "Ordinary Deaths" is probably much greater than exhibited, as the muster-rolls of many regiments are missing.

This number does not embrace the numerous officers of the general staff and staff corps sent home to time to Mexico.

The reports of the deaths of volunteers, of ordinary disease, officers are not discriminated.

9. *Number of Officers and Men killed and wounded, or died of Wounds, in the several Conflicts with the Mexican Troops.*

Actions.	Killed in battle.			Wounded.			Aggregate killed and wounded.	Died of wounds.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.		Officers.	Men.	Total.
1. Affair of Capt. Thornton's party, April 25, 1846. Regulars,	1	10	11		6	6	17			
2. Affair of Capt. Walker, April 28, 1846. Volunteers,		10	10				10			
3. Palo Alto, May 8, 1846. Regulars,		5	5	3	40	43	48	2	8	10
4. Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846. Regulars,	9	30	39	12	77	89	122	1	11	11
5. Monterey, Sept. 21 - 23, 1846. Regulars,	9	47	56	12	138	150	206	1	8	9
Volunteers,	4	69	73	18	200	218	291		9	9
Total,	12	116	128	30	338	368	496	1	17	18
6. Fort Brown, May 4 to 9, 1846. Regulars,		1	1	2	7	9	10	1		1
7. San Pasqual (Gen. Kearny), Dec. 6, 1846. Regulars,	3	14	17	2	11	13	30			
Volunteers,		1	1	2		2	3			
Total,	3	15	18	4	11	15	33			
8. Incidental loss. — Regulars,	3		3				3			
9. Col. Doniphan, Dec. 26, 1846,	4	70	74	20	207	227	301		9	9
10. Buena Vista, Feb. 22 and 23, 1847. Regulars,	1	5	6	6	31	36	42		2	2
Volunteers,	27	232	259	35	337	372	631			
Total,	28	237	265	40	368	408	673			
11. Vera Cruz, March 9 - 28, 1847. Regulars,	2	5	7	1	25	26	33		3	3
Volunteers,		2	2	1	24	25	27			
Total,	2	7	9	2	49	51	60		3	3
12. Cerro Gordo, April 18 and 19, 1847. Regulars,	1	39	40	9	192	201	241	2	19	21
Volunteers,	3	21	24	17	135	152	176			
Total,	4	60	64	26	327	353	417	2	19	21
13. Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 19 and 20, 1847. Regulars,	10	95	105	39	614	653	759	3	25	28
Volunteers,	4	23	27	21	191	212	239			
Total,	14	119	133	60	805	865	998	3	25	28
14. El Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847. Regulars,	9	115	124	42	539	581	705	5	62	67
15. Chapultepec and City of Mexico, Sept. 12 - 14, 1847. Regulars,	7	97	104	17	397	414	518	1	39	40
Volunteers,	3	31	34	23	216	239	273			
Total,	10	128	138	60	613	673	811	1	39	40

Actions.	Killed in battle.			Wounded.			Aggregate killed and wounded.	Died of wounds.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.		Officers.	Men.	Total.
San Gabriel (Gen. Kearny) Jan. 8 and 9, 1847										
Regulars,	1	1	2	1	11	12	13			
Volunteers,				1	1	2	2			
Total,	1	1	2	2	12	14	15			
Incidental loss. — Regulars,	1	1								
Col. Price at La Canada, Jan. 24; Embudo, Jan. 29; Pueblo de Taos, Feb. 4, 1847.										
Regulars,	5	5	10	18	19	37	34			
Volunteers,	3	3	6	29	33	39	38			
Total,	8	8	16	46	52	60	60			
Sacramento (Col. Doniphan), Feb. 28, 1847,	1			5	5	6	6			
Brev. Col. McIntosh, June 6, 1847.										
Regulars,	6	6	12	15	15	30	21			
Calabozas (Col. De Russey), July 12, 1847.										
Regulars,	1	1	2	5	5	6	5			
Volunteers,	1	1	2	5	5	7	19			
Total,	1	1	2	10	10	12	24			
Major Lally's affairs, Aug. 10, 12, 15, and 19, 1847.										
Regulars,	9	9	18	67	74	83	83	1		1
Volunteers,	2	2	4	6	6	8	8			
Total,	11	11	22	73	80	91	91	1		1
Siege of Puebla (Col. Childs), Sept. 13—Oct. 12, 1847										
Regulars,	3	3	6	13	13	16	16			
Volunteers,	15	15	30	34	37	62	62			
Total,	18	18	36	47	50	68	68			
Huamantla (Gen. Lane), Oct. 9, 1847.										
Regulars,	1	1	2	11	11	12	24			
Major Lane, Nov. 21, 1847.										
Volunteers,	1	1	2	4	4	6	6			
Affairs of Gen. Lane, Nov. 24, 1847.										
Regulars,	1	1	2	1	1	2	3			
Volunteers,	1	1	2	1	1	2	3			
Total,	1	1	2	1	1	2	4			
Incidental loss. — Volunteers.										
Jan. 24, 1847,	1	1	2	2	2	4	4			
May 27, 1847,	1	1	2	2	2	4	4			
June 27, 1847,	1	1	2	2	2	4	4			
July 6, 1847,	1	1	2	2	2	4	4			
On road to Huamantla,	1	1	2	2	2	4	4			
Total,	4	4	8	8	8	16	16			

The results under the heads of "Wounded" and "Died of Wounds" in several statements in the Report do not agree, "because so many of the immediate muster-rolls and returns are missing."

XXVIII. RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following list of Railroads in Massachusetts and the adjacent States, and in New York, is very complete and accurate, being compiled from official returns made near January, 1847. But the remainder is quite imperfect, though more full than any thing which has been given before. We insert it in the hope, that, by the kindness of our correspondents in the several States, and of the officers of the railroad companies, we may obtain materials for a far more perfect enumeration in our next volume.

1. Railroads in Massachusetts.

Name of Road.	Year Road com- pleted.*	Length of Road Miles	Total Capital paid in. \$	Total Cost of Road and Equipment. \$	No. of Miles run in 1847	No. of Miles run by Passenger Trains	No. of Miles run by Freight Trains.	No. of Passen- gers carried.	Tons of Mer- chandise car- ried.	Receipts from Passengers in 1847.	Receipts from Freight in 1847.	Total Income in 1847.	Total Expenses in 1847.	Dividends for 1847 per ct.	Amount of Div- idends paid since Road commenced. \$	Surplus on hand.
Berkshire,†	1841	21 11	600,000	600,000	32,928	13 146	19,782	38,806				42,000		7		202 474
Boston and Lowell,	1835	25 75	1,840,000	1,856,719	270,346	164 706	70 749	134 683	221,441	219,611	234,815	448,555	253,406	8	87½	53,977
Boston and Maine,	1843	72 83	2,601,301	1,021,172	224 281	227 583	73 111	728 307	120 498	321 181	179 988	511 504	230,209	9	63	115,621
Boston and Providence,	1835	41 04	2,620,140	2,441,171	226 261	169 107	53 954	47 47	47 605	226 103	118 172	351 322	175,315	7½	89	19 910
Boston and Worcester,	1835	44 62	3,500,000	1,113 690	305 155	240 167	60 423	48 306	243 712	304 300	374 682	722 176	381 985	10	85	1,731
Connecticut River,	1846	35 94	800,000	1 60	250 106	138 74	211 257	215 443	40	70 207	48 319	125,901	50,014	7	13	175 567
Eastern,	1840	38 15	2,250,000	937 246	411 531	213 332	53 804	42 406	41 047	343 372	51 455	424 840	160 083	8	59½	40 600
Fall River,	1846	41 84	1 030,000	1 070 988	112 389	79 584	26 252	173 131	29 021	77 040	30 991	111 254	77 984	3	3	146 713
Fitchburg,	1845	49 34	2,245 911	2 406 728	276 848	158 144	70 332	494 175	444 476	165 091	248 628	380 736	167 728	9	28	17 615
Nashua and Lowell,‡	1838	14 25	500,000	500 000	52 528	29 505	20 100	225 984	151 111	69 142	82 620	157 335	95 937	10	86½	80 974
New Bedford and Taunton	1840	20 13	400,000	423 882	135 714	99 802	34 576	97 946	19 352	85 353	41 007	138 861	94 760	8	54	268 405
Norwich and Worcester §	1839	66 04	1,653,000	1 87 249	412 572	119 079	74 380	138 487		114 310	104 003	234 538	141 432	7½	13½	11,805
Old Colony	1845	37 25	1,199,300	1 636 632	152 693	105 105	27 944	389 994	42 707	134 775	41 627	171 163	17,020			1,063
Pittsfield & North Adams,	1845	18 65	443,000	448 353	33 242	27 664		35 928	10 680	15 763	10 005	25 974	17,799	3	10½	30 419
Stoughton Branch,||	1845	5 00	55 614	54 576						14 601	10 150	94 961	18 823	8	77½	135 803
Taunton Branch,	1836	11 00	250 000	303 742	81 109	58 622	21 802	108 539	30 461	68 625	42 959	112 909	85 694	8		
Western ¶	1842	156 01	4 000,000	1 769 473	119 010	235 677	513 772	395 111	512 321	512 321	785 345	1,305 336	676 699	8	92	
Total.		694 14	25 949 501													

* The cars commenced running on sections of the various roads as they were finished, and dividends were declared from the net earnings, in some cases, before the road was completed.

† Leased to the Bridgeport and West Stockbridge Road at seven per cent. net on the capital of \$800,000.

‡ Nine and a quarter miles in Massachusetts, the rest in New Hampshire.

§ Includes branch from Norwich to Allyn's Point, seven miles.

|| This road is maintained by the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation.

¶ This includes the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad, from Albany to the State line. Length 38.35 miles. Built at a cost of \$1,787,940, and leased by the Western Railroad.

The following roads are also completed : —

Name.	Length.	When completed.	Cost.
Cape Cod Branch,	27.8	1848	\$ 500,000
Dorchester and Milton, . .	3.2	1848	74,265
Essex,	21.5	1848	400,000
Hartford and New Haven, in Mass.,	5.9	1845	
Lexington and West Cambridge,	6.6	1846	221,309
Providence and Worcester, .	43.5	1847	1,756,755
West Stockbridge,	2.7	1837	
Total,	111.25		

The Woburn Branch, 2 miles long, belongs to the Lowell road; the Medford Branch, 2 miles, the Lawrence Branch, 2 miles, and the Great Falls Branch (in New Hampshire), 3 miles, to the Maine; the Dedham Branch, 2½ miles, to the Providence; the Brookline Branch, 1.6 miles, the Newton Lower Falls Branch, 2.5 miles, the Saxonville Branch, 4 miles, the Millbury Branch, 3½ miles, and the Milford Branch 12 miles, to the Worcester; the Marblehead Branch, 3 miles, the Gloucester Branch, 12 miles, and the Salisbury Branch, 3 miles, to the Eastern; the Fresh Pond and Watertown Branch, 5 miles, to the Fitchburg. The Worcester Branch road is half a mile in length, the Bridgewater Branch 6½ miles, the Chicopee Branch 3 miles, and the Quincy road 3 miles. Including these, the total length of what may be called the Massachusetts roads is 880.74 miles. Besides these, there are numerous roads in process of construction, leading from the main lines in Massachusetts into other States. During the session of 1846, the Massachusetts Legislature chartered eighteen roads and branches, with an aggregate capital of \$ 5,795,000; during the session of 1847, sixteen, with an aggregate capital of \$ 4,822,000; and during the session of 1848, nineteen, with an aggregate capital of \$ 7,105,000. During the last session, the capital stock of the railroads already in operation was increased to the amount of \$ 3,945,000.

2. Other Completed Railroads in New England.

State.	Name.	Length. Miles.	Cost.	Expenses in 1847.	Receipts in 1848.
Maine,	Bangor and Piscataquis,	12	\$ 350,000		
"	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth,	52	1,271,824	\$ 59,225	\$ 160,806
New Hampshire,	Eastern Railroad, in N. H.,	16.8	*494,000		
"	Nashua and Concord,	35	1,042,718	176,453	290,228
Vermont,	Northern,	70	2,680,000		
Rhode Island,	Providence and Stonington,	49	2,514,404	110,044	198,707
Connecticut,	Hartford and New Haven,	38	1,100,000	145,683	430,212
"	Hartford and Springfield,	19†	540,000		
"	Bridgeport and W. Stockbridge,	90‡	1,249,123		
Total,		380.8			

* Costs, &c., included in the aggregate of the Eastern Railroad in Massachusetts.

† Six miles more in Massachusetts, from State line to Springfield.

‡ A portion of this road is in Massachusetts. The total length of railroads in New England is 1,261.54 miles.

3. *Principal Lines of Railroads in Process of Construction in New England, on the 1st of September, 1848.*

Name.

- Atlantic and St. Lawrence,** From Portland to the Canada line, which it strikes at the town of Canaan, N. H., where it connects with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. Whole length 156 miles. Open to North Yarmouth, Me., 13 miles. Will be opened to Mechanics' Falls, 37 miles, during the coming winter. Branch from Mechanics' Falls to Buckfield; length 10 miles.
- Kennebec, Bath, & Portland,** From Portland to Augusta, with Branch to Bath. Length, 60 miles.
- Androscoggin and Kennebec,** From Augusta to Lewiston Falls, where it connects with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. Length 30 miles.
- Portsmouth and Concord,** From Portsmouth to Concord, N. H. Length 40 miles.
- Manchester and Lawrence,** From Manchester, N. H., to Lawrence, Mass. Length 23½ miles.
- Concord and Montreal,** . From Concord, N. H., *via* Plymouth and Haverhill, to a point of intersection with some one of the Montreal roads. Length 69 miles. Open to Meredith Bridge, 27 miles.
- Cheshire,** From South Ashburnham, Mass., at a point 10½ miles from Fitchburg, *via* Keene, N. H., to Bellows Falls, Vt., where it connects with the Rutland and Sullivan Railroads. Length 50 miles, from South Ashburnham. Opened to Keene, 32 miles.
- Sullivan,** From a point on Connecticut River opposite to Bellows Falls to Hartford, Vt., thus uniting the Cheshire and Northern roads. Length 25 miles.
- Connecticut and Passumpsic River,** From the mouth of White River at Hartford, Vt., up the west bank of the Connecticut to the State line at Derby, where it will connect with the St. Lawrence and Canada road. Length 114 miles; will be opened during the fall to Wells River (Newbury), 40 miles.
- Vermont Central,** . . . From Hartford, Vt., *via* Montpelier and the valley of the Onion River, to Burlington. Length 115 miles. Opened to Roxbury, Vt., 45 miles.
- Rutland,** From Bellows Falls, *via* Rutland, Middlebury, and the valley of Black River and the Otter Creek. Length 117 miles. A branch is projected from Rutland, *via* Castleton, to Whitehall, N. Y.
- Vermont and Massachusetts,** From Fitchburg, Mass., to Brattleboro', Vt. Length 70 miles. Opened to Erving, Mass., 43 miles. Another company construct the road from Brattleboro' to Bellows Falls.
- Peterboro' and Shirley,** . From Groton, Mass., where it leaves the Fitchburg road, to Peterboro', N. H. Length 30 miles. Opened to the village of West Townsend, within 3 miles of State line, 12 miles.
- Fitchburg and Worcester,** Length 12 miles.
- Grand Junction and Union,** From deep water at East Boston to Worcester Railroad in Brighton. Length 6 miles.
- Lowell and Lawrence,** . . Length 12.3 miles.
- Norfolk County,** From a point in the Boston and Providence road, within 10 miles from Boston, to Blackstone. Length 25 miles. This includes the Walpole Railroad Co.

Name.

- South Shore, From the Old Colony road at Quincy to Duxbury. Length 23 miles.
- Stony Brook, From the Fitchburg road at Groton, Mass., to Lowell. Length 13.16 miles.
- Worcester and Nashua, . Length 45.55 miles.
- New London and Willimantic, From New London, Conn., via Willimantic, to Palmer Depot, Mass., on the Western Railroad. Length 68 miles.
- Canal, From New Haven to Springfield. Open to Plainville, 26 miles.
- New York and New Haven, From a point near Williams's Bridge, about 14 miles from New York, on the Harlem road, to New Haven. Length 140 miles.
- Opened to Bridgeport, 60 miles.

4. Accidents upon the Railroads in Massachusetts, since they have been in Operation.

[From House Document No. 46, Session of 1848.]

Whole number of passengers killed,	22	Whole number of persons injured,	195
Whole number of passengers injured,	69	Whole number of persons killed or injured	
Whole number of employees killed,	75	at crossings,	90
Whole number of employees injured,	72	Whole number of persons killed or injured	
Whole number of other persons killed,	58	by bridges,	36
Whole number of other persons injured,	54	Whole number of persons killed or injured	
Whole number of persons killed,	155	from walking on the track,	28

The whole amount of compensation made by the various corporations on account of the above accidents is \$155,467.15. In addition to this, large sums (the amounts are not mentioned) have been expended for medical attendance, funeral expenses, continuance of wages, &c.

5. Characteristics of the Principal Railroads in Massachusetts.

Name of Road.	Length. Miles	Length of Single Tracks. Mile	Length of Double Tracks. Mile	Weight of Rail per yard lbs	Maximum Grade.		Total Rise and Fall Feet	Curvature.		Total Curvature in Degrees. o	Length of Straight Line. Miles	Aggregate Length of Truss Bridges. Feet	Length of Branch- es Mile
					Height per Mile. Feet	Length. Mile		Shortest Ra- dius. Feet	Length of Curve. Feet				
Berkshire,	21.13	21.13	none	58	40	1.20		981	5440		12.48		
Boston & Lowell,	25.75	none	25.75	54	10	6.28	184	1200	900	665	18.25	54	1.75
Boston & Maine	72.93	67.93	5.00	58	47.52	1.23	1579	1050	1150	1894	49.76	2067	9.65
Bost. & Provid.,	41.00	25.25	15.75	57	37.50	5.10	565	1910	700	342	36.62	257	6.60
Bost & Worcester	44.62	none	44.62	62	40	1.25	717	600	900	1975	25.33	350	14.00
Connecticut Riv.,	35.90	35.90		58	18	9.10	254	900	700	1221	26.12	2170	2.35
Eastern,	38.12	22.11	16.00	52	40		578	1146	1100	450	28.50	2218	19.97
Fall River,	41.90	41.80		54	44.9	0.46	874	965	400	686	30.34	67	
Fitchburg,	49.34	49.34	5.11	56	40	5.12	712	818	500	1694	34.67	454	2.33
Nashua & Lowell,	14.25	1.20	13.05	56	12.7	0.78	73	636	100	770	6.74	535	
N. Bed. & Taunt.,	20.13	20.13		56	40.0	1.51	168	1906	1100	160	17.75		
Nor & Worcester,	59.00	57.2	1.8	56	32	2.51	845	1910	3639	424	12.80	1575	7.00
Old Colony,	37.25	37.25		56	39.6	1.2	509	520	450	853	30.20	217	7.00
Pittsfield & N. A.,	16.55	16.40	.70	56	66.0	2.22	365	477	722	710	13.39	394	
Taunton Branch,	11.00	11		54	29	0.57	123	500	1000	70	11.00		0.66
Western,	117.50	98.96	18.54	64	83	1.50	2085	882	490		62.93	6092	

6. *New York Railroads.*

Name of Road.	Length.	Cost of Construction.	Total No. of Miles run in 1847.	Expenses in 1847.	Income from Passengers in 1847.	Income from Freight, &c., in 1847.	Dividends.
	Miles.	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Albany and Schenectady, . .	17	1,521,216	72,495	60,310	110,051	54,325	25,000
Utica and Schenectady, . .	79	2,833,330	230,000	234,243	509,782	188,932	160,000
Syracuse and Utica, . . .	53	1,429,442	160,000	124,531	285,941	61,238	80,000
Auburn and Syracuse, . .	26	771,282	76,148	61,209	123,448	33,261	32,000
Auburn and Rochester, . .	78½	2,097,797	223,116	154,613	334,710	61,056	112,000
Tonawanda,	43½	805,530	91,854	56,718	155,993	38,757	57,000
Attica and Buffalo, . . .	31	487,543	76,791	49,000	104,010	32,772	33,990
Buffalo and Niagara Falls, .	22	171,875	26,596	18,879	43,726	3,916	15,379
Saratoga and Schenectady, .	22	300,000	23,629	30,888	36,501	7,295	
Schenectady and Troy, . .	20½	658,366	54,506	34,337	33,232	12,989	None.
Rensselaer and Saratoga, .	25	475,801	34,144	37,718	40,563	20,708	21,000
Long Island,*	98½	2,045,325	174,363	142,220	114,648	44,058	None.
Albany and West Stockbridge, .	33½	1,789,204	234,403	44,234			
Troy and Greenbush, . . .	6	290,241	54,444	42,756	36,366	27,462	None.
New York and Harlem, . .	63	1,874,892		136,263	225,605	29,606	None.
New York and Erie, . . .	52	2,759,835	159,632	172,970	100,990	153,125	None.
Hudson and Berkshire, . .	31	675,613	33,500	23,500	6,732	22,054	
Buffalo and Black Rock, . .	3	20,000	21,900	1,825	2,364		None.
Cayuga and Susquehanna, .	29	18,000	32,700	21,088	3,581	17,644	
Stancatesles and Jordan, . .	not rep'd	28,211		2,554	1,092	2,277	815
Total,	737	20,544,957					

7. *Other Railroads in the United States.*

State.	Name.	Miles in Length.	Cost.	Gross Receipts in 1846.	Expenses in 1846.
			\$	\$	\$
N. J.	Camden and Amboy, . . .	61	3,200,000	1,150,333†	741,917†
"	Trenton Branch,	8			
"	New Brunswick Branch, . .	29			
"	Camden and Woodbury, . .	9			
"	Elizabethtown and Somerville, .	26	500,000		
"	Morris and Essex (Newark to Morristown), .	20	400,000		
"	Patterson (to Jersey City), .	16	500,000		
"	New Jersey (Jersey City to N. Brunswick), .	34	2,000,000		
Penn.	Philadelphia and Trenton, . .	26½	500,000		
"	Philadelphia, Germantown, and Morristown, .	17			
"	Philadelphia and Wilmington (Del.), .	27			
"	Philadelphia and Reading, . .	96	11,531,447	1,900,115	862,320
"	Philadelphia and Columbia, . .	82	4,204,889	474,650	225,681
"	Philadelphia City,	6			
"	Portage (Hollidaysburg and Johnstown), .	35½	1,783,000	186,678	131,516
"	Valley (Morristown and Columbia R. R.), .	30½			
"	West Chester (to Columbia Railroad), .	10			
"	Harrisburg and Lancaster, . .	25½	850,000		
"	Cumberland Valley,	60	1,250,000		
"	Franklin (Chambersburg to Williamsport), .	30			
"	York and Wrightsville, . . .	13			
"	Strasburg (Cumb. Val. R. R. to Strasburg), .	7			
"	Little Schuylkill (Port Clinton to Tanawaga), .	23	326,500		
"	Danville and Pottsville, . . .	44½			
"	Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna, . .	106			
"	Williamsport and Elmira (N. Y.), . . .	73½			
"	Blossburg and Corning (N. Y.), . . .	40	600,000		
"	Mt. Carbon,	7½			
"	Schuylkill Valley and Branches, . . .	25	300,000		
"	Schuylkill (Schuylkill to Valley R. R.), . .	13			
"	Mill Creek (Port Carbon to Coalmine), . .	9			

* Including the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad.

† In 1847.

State.	Name.	Miles in Length.	Cost.	Gross Re- ceipts in 1848.	Expen- ses in 1848.
Penn.	Minehill and Schuylkill Haven,	20	386,117	.	.
"	Mauch Chunk and Branches (to mines),	25	100,000	.	.
"	Room Run (Mauch Chunk to Coalmine),	5½	.	.	.
"	Beaver Meadow (Parryville to mine),	20	150,000	.	.
"	Beaver Meadow Branch,	14	.	.	.
"	Hazleton and Lehigh,	8	.	.	.
"	Nesquehoning (to Lehigh River),	5	.	.	.
"	Lehigh and Susquehanna,	20	1,250,000	.	.
"	Carbondale and Hazleton,	18	.	.	.
"	Lyken's Valley (Broad Mt. to Millersburg),	16½	170,000	.	.
"	Pine Grove,	4	.	.	.
"	Germantown Branch,	4	.	.	.
Del.	Frenchtown and Newcastle,	16	600,000	.	.
Md.	Baltimore and Ohio (to Cumberland),	178	7,623,606	895,315	454,840
"	Baltimore and Susquehanna (to York, Pa.),	60	3,370,282	460,966	254,116
"	Baltimore and Washington,	31	1,660,000	225,580	131,623
"	Annapolis and Elk Ridge,	21	400,000	.	.
"	Baltimore and Wilmington,	70	.	.	.
Va.	Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac,	76	1,458,219	200,210	91,913
"	Richmond and Petersburg,	22½	875,405	90,315	49,404
"	Louisa (Taylorville to Gordonsville),	58	489,586	47,080	36,232
"	Chesterfield (Richmond and Coalmines),	13	150,000	50,729	25,480
"	City Point (to Petersburg),	12	196,556	11,541	11,955
"	Petersburg (to Garysburg, N. C.),	63	946,721*	160,771	84,778
"	Winchester and Potomac,	30	411,368	68,678	68,945
"	Portsmouth and Roanoke,†	78½	1,454,171	.	.
"	Greensville and Roanoke,	20	284,433	.	.
N. C.	Raleigh and Gaston,	87	1,600,000	.	.
"	Wilmington and Raleigh,	167	.	.	.
S. C.	South Carolina (Charleston to Hamburg),	136½	5,671,462	43,9841	.
"	Branchville and Columbia,	68	.	.	.
Ge.	Central (Savannah to Macon),	192	2,581,723	233,9631	212,4671
"	Macon and Western,	101	.	.	.
"	Georgia (Augusta to Atlanta),	170	3,000,000	.	.
"	Athens Branch,	40	.	.	.
"	Western and Atlantic,	102	.	.	.
Fla.	Tallahassee and St. Marks,	28	130,000	.	.
"	St. Joseph (St. Joseph to Jola),	28	.	.	.
Ala.	Montgomery and West Point,	45	600,000	.	.
"	Tusculum and Decatur,	46	450,000	.	.
Miss.	Vicksburg and Jackson,	46	395,600	.	.
"	Jackson and Brandon,	13	100,000	.	.
"	Mississippi (Natches and Malcolm),	22	.	.	.
"	St. Francisville and Woodville,	28	188,000	.	.
Ky.	Lexington and Ohio (to Frankfort),	24	400,000	.	.
Ohio,	Little Miami,	84	.	.	.
"	Mad River and Lake Erie,	160	1,280,000	.	.
"	Sandusky and Mansfield,	57	.	.	.
Ind.	Madison and Indianapolis,	42	.	.	.
Mich.	Central (Detroit to Kalamazoo),	144	1,842,308	260,0254	190,6125
"	Southern (Monroe to Hillsdale),	68	926,295	88,1271	96,9471
"	Tecumseh Branch,	10	.	.	.
"	Detroit and Pontiac,	25	300,000	.	.
"	Adrian and Toledo,	33	.	.	.
Total out of New England and New York,		3,870½			
Grand Total in United States,		5,703½			

* When completed, in 1836.

† This road was sold, in 1846, to the State, for \$ 60,000, and it is now leased to the trustees of the town of Portsmouth.

‡ In 1847.

§ From May 1, 1847, to June 1, 1848.

|| From December 1, 1845, to October 23, 1846, when the road was sold by the State.

XXIX. TRAFFIC OF THE GERMAN RAILWAYS IN THE YEAR 1847.

[Furnished the American Almanac by Dr T. G. Flügel of Leipzig.]

	Name of the different Lines.	Length in German miles.*	Persons.	Goods.	Total
				Centners.	Receipts. Thalers.
1	Altona-Kiel,	14.10	365,553	2,213,646	417,343
2	Anhalt-Cöthen-Bernburg,	2.30	60,493		23,060
3	Baden,	35.30	2,363,556	2,489,945	1,163,741
4	Bavarian,	32.25	896,744	1,323,644	603,312.50
5	Berlin-Anhalt,	20.33	330,154	1,415,613	741,114
6	Berlin-Hamburg-Bergedorf,	40.17	6,7,141		1,023,430
7	Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg,	18.50	707,093	792,616	600,361
8	Berlin-Stettin-Stargard,	22.50	370,189	1,763,473	634,434
9	Bonn-Cologne,	3.90	634,376		134,713
10	Brunswick,	13.25	588,306		340,337
11	Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburg,	8.75	217,757	1,447,490	204,458
12	Cologne-Minden,	37.00	1,065,736		676,888
13	Düsseldorf-Elberfeld,	3.60	393,867	1,362,438	205,120
14	Glückstadt-Elmsborn,	2.25	83,672	204,734	18,996
15	Hanoverian,	41.60	608,137	2,323,516	640,864.50
16	Emperor Ferdinand Northern,	52.50	702,692	3,685,199	2,014,334
17	Leipzig-Dresden,	15.60	490,863	1,473,264	734,991
18	Linz-Budweis,	17.33	16,771	774,255	237,845
19	Linz-Gmunden,	9.17	154,204	959,632	194,520
20	Magdeburg-Halberstadt,	7.75	268,334	1,328,877	230,634.50
21	Magdeburg-Leipzig,	16.00	787,809	2,794,936.50	949,310
22	Maine-Neckar,	12.00	772,258		277,650
23	Lower-Silesian Mark (Märkische),	51.40	618,738	1,512,600	1,433,268
24	Lower-Silesian Branch Railroad,	9.50	95,950		75,583
25	Nuremberg-Fürth, . . . . .	.80	489,337		30,380
26	Upper-Silesian,	29.00	403,806	1,736,061	609,600
27	The Austrian Government Railroads,	64.25	806,476	4,343,243	1,748,062
28	Rendsburg-Neumünster,	4.60	72,358	269,800	44,635
29	The Rhenish Railroads,	11.50	514,530	6,027,311	625,290
30	Saxon-Bavarian (from Leipzig to Reichenbach),	14.10	329,278	2,326,942	464,443
31	Saxon-Silesian,	14.00		679,670	268,862
32	Taunus,	6.50	740,619	268,130	265,420
33	Thuringian (from Halle to Erfurt),	21.50	683,218	1,041,094	497,907
34	Vienna-Gloggnitz (inclusive of Vienna- Bruck),	16.00	1,289,136	2,470,323	917,936
35	William's Railroad (Ossel-Oderberg),	7.00	72,286	323,153	59,966
36	Württemberg Government Railroad,	6.00	1,456,780		164,122
37	Stargard-Posen (Stettin-Woldenburg), since August 10th, last,	10.00	64,663	251,864	54,350
38	Mecklenburg (from Hagenow to Schwerin),	11.00	69,427		34,464
39	Oedenburg-Neustadt (Vienna), since August 20th, last,	5.00	39,270		20,875
40	Brieg-Neisse since July 25th, last,	6.50	29,621		16,194
41	Chemnitz-Riesa (from Riesa to Lim- mer ts), since August 30th, last,	6.00	25,512		10,360
42	Prince William's Railroad, from the 1st of December to the 31st, inclusive,	4.00	9,415		7,566
43	Cracow-Upper-Silesian, since Novem- ber 1st, last,	10.50	9,242		12,915
Total,		729.40	20,235,971	47,490,298.50	19,502,843.50

It is to be remarked, that the transport of goods in 1847 on the following lines, viz. Berlin-Hamburg, Bonn-Cologne, Brunswick, Brieg-Neisse, Cologne-Minden, Maine-Neckar, and the Lower Silesian Branch Railroad, is not yet known; the others, where the column (for goods) is left blank, are passenger-lines.

In the first six months of the year 1847 twelve lines (about 67 75 German miles) were opened in all Germany. The total length of the German railroads in regular use for passengers and the transportation of goods was, up to the close of 1847, about 729 German miles, of which about one third are government lines, the others are in possession of railroad companies. The longest private lines are the Emperor Ferdinand Northern Road, and the Lower-Silesian-Mark (Märkische), each about 52.40 German miles long. The total receipt of all the German railroads in 1847 was 19,502,843.50 thalers, about 6 millions of thalers more than in 1846.

* A German mile is equal to 4.60 English.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 30TH CONGRESS.

oil and Diplomatic Expenses. For the year ending June 30, 1849.

cas, — pay of members,	\$ 388,440
incidental expenses,	232,313
y of Congress, — purchase of books for,	6,000
“ incidental expenses (including purchase of the Hamilton and Jefferson papers,)	57,300
ent and Vice-President of the United States,	30,000
tment of State,	69,060
ry Department,	473,876
Department,	175,042
Department,	106,920
Office Department,	180,810
yors and their Clerks,	38,710
d States Mint and Branches,	145,444
ary,	580,300
llaneous,	945,017
house establishment,	711,083
ys of Public Lands,	228,730
course with Foreign Nations,	587,375
	<hr/>
	4,956,420
r appropriation bill,	10,612,416
appropriation,	9,878,137
ry Academy,	143,472
lutionary and other pensioners,	453,536
Office Department,	4,451,700
ion of light-houses,	184,600
nse of issuing United States stock,	16,000
opriation for the Indian Department,	901,135
elief of sundry individuals, &c.,	98,161
fications,	583,600
iciencies in appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1848, 14,115,667	
iciency (in part) in the appropriation for subsistence in kind	
he army and volunteers,	1,000,000
national exchange of Documents, Books, &c.,	2,000
rnment of Oregon,	35,000
	<hr/>
Total,	\$ 47,431,844

No. 1. *An Act making an appropriation to supply, in part, a deficiency in the appropriations for subsistence in kind of the army and volunteers during the year ending June 30th, 1848.* Jan. 4, 1848.

No. 2. *An Act to authorize the issuing of a register to the bark Canton.* Jan. 14, 1848.

No. 3. *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a register to the bark Sarah and Eliza.* Jan. 24, 1848.

No. 4. *An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to reorganize the General Land-Office," approved July 4, 1836.* An assistant secretary, to sign patents, may be employed by direction of the President. Jan. 26, 1848.

No. 5. *An Act concerning certain collection districts, and for other purposes.* Cold Spring and Greenport, New York, are made ports of delivery. Jan. 26, 1848.

No. 6. *An Act to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States.* In lieu of the money allowed in commutation. Jan. 26, 1848.

No. 7. *An Act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society, in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa, from the provisions of the Acts of the 22d February and 2d March, 1847, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant-vessels.* Jan. 31, 1848.

No. 8. *An Act making further provisions for surviving widows of the soldiers of the Revolution.* On the death of any Revolutionary soldier included in the act of June 7, 1832, either past or future, his widow, if married to him before January 1, 1794, shall receive his pension, after March 4, 1848, according to the provisions of the act of July 7, 1838; but the pension ceases on her marriage. Widows drawing pensions under the act of July 7, 1838, or June 17, 1844, may have the benefit of this act. Feb. 2, 1848.

No. 9. *An Act to authorize the issue of a register to the bark Wilhamet.* Feb. 15, 1848.

No. 10. *An Act to confirm the boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas.* Feb. 15, 1848.

No. 11. *An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled "An Act to regulate the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases, and for other purposes."* The provisions of the act of February 22, 1847, are extended to cases from the Supreme or Superior Court of the Territory of Iowa, and to those of territories hereafter admitted. Certain cases pending in the courts of Iowa before her admission are transferred to the District Court of the United States for Iowa. Feb. 22, 1848.

No. 12. *An Act to provide additional quarters, near to New Orleans, for United States soldiers and volunteers returned from, or going to, the seat of war in Mexico.* Feb. 22, 1848.

No. 13. *An Act to authorize the issuing of a register or enrolment to the schooner Robert Henry.* Feb. 22, 1848.

No. 14. *An Act authorizing persons, to whom reservations of land have been made under certain Indian treaties, to alienate the same in fee.* These treaties were made between the United States Commissioner and the chiefs of the Pottawatomie Indians, at Camp Tippecanoe, October 20, 1832. March 9, 1848.

No. 15. *An Act granting the franking privilege to Louisa Catharine Adams.* March 9, 1848.

No. 16. *An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act in amendment of the Acts respecting the judicial system of the United States."* In case of a vacancy in the office of the clerk of any Circuit Court of the United States in vacation, the judge of the District Court in the district may appoint a clerk, to hold office until the end of the next term of the Circuit Court, unless the office is sooner filled by an appointment according to existing laws. March 9, 1848.

No. 17. *An Act to make attachments which are made under process issuing from the courts of the United States conform to the laws regulating such attachments in the courts of the States.* When property is attached upon mesne process from any United States court, and when, according to the laws of a State, a like attachment would be dis-

solved in a State court, it shall be dissolved in the court of the United States, — “the intent and meaning of this act being to place such attachments in the courts of the States and the United States upon the same footing.” Prior claims of the United States are not affected. March 14, 1848.

No. 18. *An Act concerning the courts of the United States, in and for the District of Michigan.* See ante, pp. 105, 109. March 14, 1848.

No. 19. *An Act for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones.* March 21, 1848.

No. 20. *An Act further to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1848.* March 27, 1848.

No. 21. *An Act to remit the duties on books, maps, and charts imported for the use of the Library of Congress.* March 29, 1848.

No. 22. *An Act to authorize a loan not to exceed the sum of sixteen millions of dollars.* The President may borrow, within one year, not more than \$16,000,000, paying not more than six per cent. interest per annum, quarterly or semiannually, — the loan to be reimbursable at any time after twenty years from July 1, 1848, and the money applied to defray public expenses. Certificates of stock shall be issued for amounts not less than \$50, transferable on the Treasury books, or, if required, by delivery, and with coupons of interest attached. No stock can be sold at less than par. \$16,000 is appropriated to meet the expenses of the act; but no salaried officer shall be paid for his services therein. The faith of the United States is pledged to the payment of principal and interest. The Secretary may buy in such an amount of the stock, at a price not above par, and before the limited period, as the government funds admit. The Secretary shall report at the next session the amount borrowed under this act, of whom, and on what terms obtained, with a detailed statement of the expense, and an abstract of all the proposals. March 31, 1848.

No. 23. *An Act to change the location of certain light-houses and buoys.* April 8, 1848.

No. 24. *An Act relating to the collection district of New Orleans, and for other purposes.* The city of Lafayette is included in the port of entry of New Orleans, and the office of surveyor for Lafayette is abolished. April 14, 1848.

No. 25. *An Act to authorize the issuing of a register to the brig Palmetto.* April 19, 1848.

No. 26. *An Act authorizing a term of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Chicago, Illinois.* See pp. 105, 109. May 9, 1848.

No. 27. *An Act in addition to an Act therein mentioned.* By act of March 2, 1827, a grant was made to the State of Indiana of “a quantity of land equal to one half of five sections wide, on each side of” the Wabash and Erie Canal, and by act of February 27, 1841, the grant was confirmed of such lands between the mouth of Tippecanoe River and Terre Haute, and license was given to the State to select other lands subject to private entry, for such part of said selection as was holden against the State by the legal encumbrance or title of others; which last selections have never been completed. Therefore, the State is authorized to select out of any of the public land in said State subject to private entry on April 1, 1848, a quantity of land, which, together with the land already received, will make the full amount equal to one half of five sections in width on each side of said canal. May 9, 1848.

No. 28. *An Act to make Ship Island, in the collection district of Pearl River, a port of delivery, and to authorize the appointment of a deputy collector for said port.* May 9, 1848.

No. 29. *An Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger-vessels, and for other purposes.*

§ 1. Vessels of whatever country, having sufficient capacity, according to law, for 50 or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, when transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have on the upper deck, for their use, a house over the passage-way leading to their apartment below deck, firmly secured to the deck or combings of the hatch by two doors, with sills at least one foot above the deck, so constructed that one door or window may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels carrying 150 such passengers, or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder lead-

ing down to their apartment shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope. Booby-hatches may be substituted for such houses in vessels having three permanent decks.

§ 2. Every vessel having legal capacity for more than 100 passengers shall have two ventilators to the apartment occupied by them, one aft and the other forward, — one having an exhausting-cap, and the other a receiving-cap. If the apartment will legally receive 200 passengers, the ventilators shall be equal to a tube of 12 inches in the clear, (and in that proportion if it be larger or smaller,) and shall rise at least 4 feet 6 inches above the upper deck, and be of the most approved construction. But other equally efficient means of ventilation may be adopted.

§ 3. Every vessel carrying more than 50 such passengers shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one caboose or cooking-range, equal to 4 feet long and 1 foot 6 inches wide for every 200 passengers, and in this ratio for a greater or less number. But nothing shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

§ 4. All vessels shall have on board, for the use of such passengers at the time of leaving the last port, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least 15 pounds of good navy-bread, 10 each of rice, oatmeal, wheat-flour, pease and beans, 35 of potatoes, 1 pint of vinegar, 60 gallons of fresh water, 10 pounds of salted pork, free of bone, all of good quality, and a sufficient supply of fuel for cooking; but at places where either good rice, oatmeal, wheat-flour, or pease and beans, cannot be procured on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last-named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, 1 pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of 5 pounds of potatoes; and the captain shall deliver to each passenger at least one tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and daily at least 3 quarts of water, and sufficient fuel for cooking; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions, fuel, and water shall not have been provided shall be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner shall pay to each passenger \$ 3 for every day he may have been on short allowance, to be recovered in the Circuit or District Court of the United States. But nothing shall prevent any passenger, with the consent of the captain, from furnishing for himself the articles of food, and, if put on board in good order, it shall satisfy this act so far as regards food. And any passenger may, also, with the consent of the captain, furnish for himself an equivalent for the articles of food required in other articles; and if, without waste or neglect on the part of the passenger, or inevitable accident, they prove insufficient, and the captain shall furnish comfortable food to such passengers during the residue of the voyage, this in regard to food shall also be a compliance with this act.

§ 5. The captain is authorized to maintain good discipline, and habits of cleanliness among the passengers; and to that end, shall cause such regulations as he may adopt to be posted up before sailing, and cause the apartment occupied by such passengers to be kept in a clean, healthy state, and the owners are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleansed, and to provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every 100 such passengers; and when the weather is such that they cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, the captain shall cause the deck occupied by them to be cleaned with some efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as he may deem necessary.

§ 6. The master and owners of any vessel not provided with the house over the passageways, as prescribed, or with the ventilators, or with the cabooses or cooking-ranges, with the houses over them, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of \$ 200 for every neglect, and \$ 50 for every neglect of the other provisions of this act, to be recovered by suit in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, within the jurisdiction of which the vessel may arrive, or from which it may be about to depart, or wherever the owners or captain may be found.

§ 7. The collector at any port at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which it shall be about to depart, shall appoint one of the inspectors to examine such vessel, and to

report in writing whether the provisions of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th sections of this act have been complied with; and if the report shall state such compliance, and be approved by the collector, it shall be deemed conclusive evidence thereof.

§ 8. The first section of the Act "to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant-vessels," approved Feb. 22, 1847, is so amended, that, when the height or distance between the decks of the vessels shall be less than 6 feet, and not less than 5, there shall be allowed to each passenger 16 clear superficial feet on the deck, instead of 14, as prescribed in said section; and if the height or distance between the decks shall be less than 5 feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger 22 clear superficial feet on the deck; and if the master of any such vessel shall take on board his vessel, in any port of the United States, a greater number of passengers than is allowed by this section, with the intent specified in said first section of the act of 1847, or if he shall take on board, at a foreign port, and bring within the jurisdiction of the United States, a greater number of passengers than is allowed by this section, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction shall be punished as provided for by the act aforesaid. All children under the age of one year at the time of embarkation shall be excluded from computation.

§ 9. This act takes effect, in respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States, in 30 days from the time of its approval; and in respect to every vessel sailing from ports in Europe, in 60 days after such approval; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice in the ports of Europe of this act.

§ 10. So much of the first section of the act regulating passenger ships and vessels, approved March 2, 1819, or any other act, as limits the number of passengers to 2 for every 5 tons, is repealed. May 17, 1848.

No. 30. *An Act to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington.* May 17, 1848.

No. 31. *An Act in amendment of an Act, entitled "An Act to amend the Act, entitled 'An Act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of fraud on the revenues of the Post-Office Department,' " passed March 3, 1845.* The rates of commissions paid to postmasters by the first section of said act shall be paid on the amount of postage received in each quarter, and in proportion for any period less than a quarter, instead of being paid on the amount received for a year, as was by mistake provided. All postmasters whose commissions have been diminished by the old arrangement, may resettle their accounts, and be paid accordingly, and the Postmaster-General may employ additional clerks for this purpose. At post-offices where the mail arrives regularly between nine, P. M., and five, A. M., the commission on the first \$100 of each quarter may be increased by the Postmaster-General to a sum not exceeding 50 per cent. May 17, 1848.

No. 32. *An Act to require the holders of military land-warrants to compensate the land-officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants.* In carrying out the provisions of the 9th section of the act of Feb. 11, 1847, entitled "An Act to raise for a limited time an additional military force," &c., the registers and receivers may require 50 cents for every warrant for 160 acres, and 25 cents for warrants for 40 acres; but where the warrant is located "by and for the use of" the soldier, no compensation shall be charged. May 17, 1848.

No. 33. *An Act to authorize the issuing of a register to the brig Encarnacion.* May 17, 1848.

No. 34. *An Act to provide additional examiners in the Patent-Office, and for other purposes.* Two principal examiners, with a salary of \$2,000 each, and two assistant examiners, with a salary of \$1,500 each, are appointed. The power to extend patents (see act of July 4, 1836, § 16) is vested in the Commissioner of Patents, and he is to act on the report of the proper examiner. No patent is to be extended for more than seven years. Fees for recording assignments, &c., are regulated, the Patent-Office Reports made frankable, and two clerks added, at \$1,200 per annum. May 27, 1848.

No. 35. *An Act extending privileges to American vessels engaged in a certain men-*

tioned trade, and for other purposes. Any vessel duly registered may trade between two ports of the United States, touching at foreign ports, and discharging and receiving cargo, &c., thereat, on the way. It shall have manifests of the cargo, and on arrival in the United States from a foreign port, shall conform to the usual laws. Foreign goods shipped at one port in the United States for delivery at another, shall not be liable to duty on account of the vessel's having touched at an intermediate foreign port. May 27; 1848.

No. 36. *An Act explanatory of the Act, entitled "An Act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved February 11th, 1847.* The term "relatives" in the above act includes brothers and sisters. The order of priority declared in the act to certain relatives shall continue, and those failing, the brothers and sisters shall share alike. Promotion, subsequent to the organization of the corps, does not forfeit the right to bounty. May 27, 1848.

No. 37. *An Act for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union.* Wisconsin, having complied with the conditions of admission, is admitted accordingly, with the boundaries recited in the act of Aug. 6, 1846. Congress assents to the resolutions of the Convention numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, and the acts of Congress referred to in them are amended. Provisions are made for the protection of prior claimants of lands affected by said resolutions. From March 4, 1849, till the next apportionment, the State may send three representatives to Congress. May 29, 1848.

No. 38. *An Act to provide for the purchase of the manuscript papers of the late James Madison, former President of the United States.* \$25,000 is appropriated. May 31, 1848.

No. 39. *An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1849.* See page 205. May 31, 1848.

No. 40. *An Act concerning Spanish steam-vessels.* The duties to be paid by such steamers shall not be higher than those paid by our steamers at any port in Cuba; and all higher duties paid since May 1, 1848, shall be refunded. This act shall continue in force till the Spanish government shall lay higher duties, or till otherwise provided by law. May 31, 1848.

No. 41. *An Act to refund money for expenses incurred, subsistence or transportation furnished, for the use of volunteers during the present war, before being mustered into the service of the United States.* The provisions of the joint resolution of March 3, 1847, are extended so as to embrace all expenses of "organizing, subsisting, and transporting volunteers," previously to their being mustered and received into service, by whomsoever incurred; and 6 per cent. interest shall be paid in addition, where the party has lost the interest on his advance, or is liable to pay it. Satisfactory proof of the propriety and amount of the expense must be laid before the Secretary of War. June 2, 1848.

No. 42. *An Act in explanation of an Act, entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant preemption rights."* Section 5 of the act so entitled, approved Sept. 4, 1841, shall be so construed as to suspend only such portions of the act as precede the 5th section. June 13, 1848.

No. 43. *An Act to amend the Act, entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant preemption rights," &c., approved September 4th, 1841.* Section 16 is so amended as to give the consent of Congress to the application of the two per cent. fund (relinquished by the act to the State of Mississippi, for the construction of a certain railroad) to construct another railroad from Jackson, *via* Brandon, to the eastern boundary of the State, near Selma, Cahawba, and Montgomery, Alabama. June 16, 1848.

No. 44. *An Act to attach a portion of the northwestern land district of Louisiana to the district north of Red River, Louisiana.* June 16, 1848.

No. 45. *An Act to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines.* All drugs, &c., including medicinal essential oils and chemical preparations, used wholly or in part in medicine, shall be examined at the custom-house, both as to identity and quality, and appraised. They shall bear the name and place of the manufacturer, otherwise they shall be forfeited. If they be found inferior in purity "to the standard estab-

lished by the United States, Edinburgh, London, French, and German pharmacopœias and dispensaries," and thereby improper and unsafe for medical purposes, a return to that effect shall be made on the invoice, and they shall be detained in the custom-house, unless upon "a reëxamination of a strictly analytical character," called for by the owner or consignee, the return shall be certified erroneous. This reëxamination must be at the expense of the importer, and conducted by "some competent analytical chemist possessing the confidence of the medical profession, as well as of the colleges of medicine and pharmacy," (if there be any such college in the State,) selected by the collector, who shall report under oath. If he negative the examiner's report, the goods shall be admitted; if he do not, they shall be destroyed at the end of six months, and the importer charged with the storage, &c., or they may be reëxported within that time, bonds being given not to land them within the United States. A sworn examiner shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, with the salary of \$1,600 at New York, and \$1,000 at the other ports. The examiners shall, if possible, be taken from the present custom-house officers; otherwise, the number shall, as soon as possible, be reduced, so that this act occasion no increase. June 26, 1848.

No. 46. *An Act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1849.* See page 205. June 26, 1848.

No. 47. *An Act to amend the Act, entitled "An Act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States," passed the 3d of March, 1813.* The last clause of the 12th section of the act amended, "without being at any time during the said five years out of the territory of the United States," is repealed. June 26, 1848.

No. 48. *An Act to regulate the exchange of certain documents and other publications of Congress.* The Library Committee of Congress may appoint agents to effect exchanges, &c., of books and documents, and all books sent through such agents to any department of the United States, or of a State, or to the National Institute, or to West Point, are free of duty. \$2,000 is appropriated for this purpose. June 26, 1848.

No. 49. *An Act giving further time for satisfying claims for bounty lands, and for other purposes.* Act of 2d Session, 29th Congress, ch. 69, approved July 27, 1842, and also two acts approved Jan. 27, 1835, and therein revived, are continued in force for five years from the passage of this act. June 26, 1848.

No. 50. *An Act to amend the Act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and for other purposes.* The Postmaster-General, by direction of the President, may lay the same rate of duty on all mailable matter leaving or reaching the United States in the vessels of any nation, as is laid on such matter when it reaches or leaves the ports of such nation in American ships. And power is given to the officers of the customs, &c., to open all parcels suspected of containing mailable matter, and to detain vessels until such parcels are delivered at the post-office. Open letters to the owners or consignees, touching the business of the vessel, are excepted; but all other letters, whether addressed to persons in or out of the United States, are included. A breach of these provisions, and the conveying of letters across the United States, received or to be transported in such vessel, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000. Contractors with the Postmaster-General under the act of March 3, 1845, or any other act by the provisions of which the United States may take the vessels at an appraised value, who refuse to name appraisers or to deliver the vessel, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year. The Postmaster-General may impose fines, not exceeding half the contract price for the trip, for any delay. Contracts to transport the mail to foreign countries are not assignable, and any such transfers, unless accepted by the Postmaster-General or the Secretary of the Navy before the passage of this act, are void. June 27, 1848.

No. 51. *An Act to change the name of the steamboat "Charles Downing" to the "Calhoun."* June 28, 1848.

No. 52. *An Act to authorize the issuing of a register to the schooner James.* June 28, 1848.

No. 53. *An Act concerning the taking of official oaths in the District of Columbia.* All official oaths taken by officers of the United States may be administered and certified by any judge of the Circuit or Criminal Court of the District. June 28, 1848.

No. 54. *An Act respecting certain surveys in the State of Florida.* "The islands and keys and other lands in South Florida interspersed with water, which cannot conveniently be connected with the regular public surveys," and also the private claims in the State which have been confirmed, shall be surveyed. Before the islands are offered for sale, a board of engineers shall report whether any part should be reserved for the use of the United States. June 28, 1848.

No. 55. *An Act for the relief of the bona fide settlers under the Acts for the armed occupation and settlement of a part of the Territory of Florida.* If satisfactory proof be made to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that any person obtained a permit under the act of Aug. 4, 1842, and was an occupant under that act and the act of June 15, 1844, — and that he actually settled and did not abandon voluntarily, — such person shall be entitled to a grant and patent for the land so occupied and settled by him, if he have not received the land provided by the acts. When such lands are not subject to donation, he may locate his right on any vacant public lands in the same or any adjacent township. This act extends to the widow and heirs of any settler, according to section 5 of the above act. An agent shall forthwith proceed to Florida, to receive proofs, and make report to the Commissioner, who shall decide every claim within two months after the receipt of the report. Claims shall be barred, if not presented to the agent within four months after reasonable notice. July 1, 1848.

No. 56. *An Act supplemental to the Act passed on the 9th day of July in the year 1846, entitled "An Act to retrocede the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia.* All causes removed, at the time of the retrocession, from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia to the Supreme Court of the United States, by writ of error or appeal, shall be determined therein; and the judgment, decree, or mandate shall be issued to the court now having cognizance of similar suits by the laws of Virginia. Provision is made for the transfer of papers, in certain cases, from the Circuit Court for the county of Washington, to the proper court in Virginia. July 5, 1848.

No. 57. *An Act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land-warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land-Office.* The act of Aug. 19, 1841, as to all warrants issued prior to Aug. 10, 1840, is continued to Jan. 1, 1850. The same privilege is granted to holders of warrants issued since Aug. 10, 1840, on proof to the Secretary of the Treasury that the warrant was legally issued, and that he is justly entitled to it. July 5, 1848.

No. 58. *An Act giving the consent of the government of the United States to the State of Texas, to extend her eastern boundary so as to include within her limits one half of Sabine Pass, Sabine Lake, and Sabine River, as far north as the thirty-second degree of north latitude.* July 5, 1848.

No. 59. *An Act to incorporate the Washington Gas-Light Company.* July 8, 1848.

No. 60. *An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1849.* See page 205. July 10, 1848.

No. 61. *An Act to extend the provisions of existing pension-laws to enlisted men of the ordnance corps of the United States army.* July 10, 1848.

No. 62. *An Act to reestablish the collection district of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia.* July 10, 1848.

No. 63. *An Act to extend an Act, entitled "An Act providing for the adjustment of all suspended preemption land claims in the several States and Territories," approved 3d August, 1846.* Continued to August 3, 1849. July 17, 1848.

No. 64. *An Act to amend an Act approved the 24th of May, 1824, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act approved on the 3d day of March, 1819, entitled 'An Act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land-offices.'"* The clause providing that an application to correct an error of entry shall be made within six months after the date of the entry, is repealed. July 17, 1848.

No. 65. *An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act, entitled 'An Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico,' " and for other purposes.* The proviso of section 1, act of June 18, 1846, that, on the conclusion of the war with Mexico, the number of major-generals shall be reduced to one, and of brigadiers to two, and that the President may select those to be retained, is repealed; but no vacancy in the grade of general officer shall be filled until the number is so reduced. The provision requiring the discharge, at the close of the war, of the additional officers of certain grades, is repealed; but no vacancy under these provisions shall be filled until further authority be given. All the officers of the old army appointed to any of the additional regiments shall be restored to their former regiments or corps and rank, as additional officers of the respective grades to which they would have succeeded, and to which they shall now succeed, in virtue of their former commissions. *Provided*, That such officers shall be appointed by the President and Senate, and that the next vacancy happening in such grade of such regiment or corps to which they succeed shall not be filled. The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates engaged in *actual service* in the war with Mexico, and who served out the term, or have been or may be honorably discharged, — and first, the widows, second, the children, third, the parents, and fourth, the brothers and sisters, of those who were killed in battle, or who died in service, or who, having been honorably discharged, have since died, or may hereafter die, without receiving the three months' pay herein provided for, — shall be entitled to receive three months' extra pay. July 19, 1848.

No. 66. *An Act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1849.* See page 205. July 25, 1848.

No. 67. *An Act amending the Act, entitled "An Act granting half-pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States," in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers, passed July 4th, 1836.* The provisions of section first of the act shall be applicable to all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers of the army of the United States, who were in the army on March 1, 1846, or at any subsequent period during the Mexican war. All widows and orphans of officers, &c., whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who have died since April 1, 1846, or who may die during the war with Mexico, from wounds or from disease contracted while in the line of duty, shall be entitled to the same rate of pension as is provided for in the first section of the before-mentioned act. *Provided*, said death occur while said persons were in service and in the line of duty, or returning to their usual place of residence in the United States, after having received a discharge upon a surgeon's certificate. *And provided further*, That this act shall not be applicable to the widows and orphans of such officers, &c., as have not served in Mexico, or at posts or stations on the borders of Mexico, except where they have died while on their march to join the army in Mexico. July 15, 1848.

No. 68. *An Act to authorize the sale of a part of public reservation numbered thirteen, in the city of Washington, and for other purposes.* This act provides for a burial-ground for members of Congress and the United States government. July 25, 1848.

No. 69. *An Act to make Bangor a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from and beyond the Cape of Good Hope.* July 25, 1848.

No. 70. *An Act to revive an Act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war [with Great Britain] to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.* Bounty lands in the State of Arkansas, unfit for cultivation, may be surrendered, and other lands selected, on proof, (1.) that they are unfit for cultivation, (2.) that they have not been disposed of or taken for debt, (3.) that the release and location be made within five years from the date of this act. July 25, 1848.

No. 71. *An Act to confirm the location, and to grant a quarter-section of public lands for the county site of Hillsborough county, State of Florida.* July 25, 1848.

No. 72. *An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30th, 1849, and for other purposes.* July 29, 1848.

No. 73. *An Act for the payment of liquidated claims against Mexico.* Claims against Mexico liquidated under the convention of April 11, 1839, and Jan. 30, 1843, and for which Treasury certificates have been issued, shall be paid on the surrender of certificates, at some day, not more than 90 days after the passage of this act, to be appointed, and after which interest shall cease. July 29, 1848.

No. 74. *An Act for the relief of certain surviving widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army.* Widows of officers, soldiers, musicians, marines, or Indian spies, who served in any recognized capacity in the Revolutionary war, shall be entitled to a pension, commencing March 4, 1848, and continuing during widowhood, equal to what their husbands' pensions would be, if living; but no widow now receiving a pension shall take any thing by this act, nor any widow married after Jan. 1, 1800. These pensions cannot be transferred or attached. July 29, 1848.

No. 75. *An Act making appropriations for the naval service, for the year ending June 30, 1849.* See page 205. The Secretary of the Navy is directed to report the number of persons flogged in the naval service in 1846 and 1847, and for every year thereafter, giving the name of the ship, the offence, the sentence, and the number of lashes. Some other provisions relative to the navy are interpolated into this act.

No. 76. *An Act supplemental to an Act to confirm the survey and location of claims for lands in the State of Mississippi, east of the Pearl River and south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, approved March 3, 1845.* Aug. 5, 1848.

No. 77. *An Act to authorize the issuing of a register to the bark Mary Teresa.* Aug. 7, 1848.

No. 78. *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts, and for other purposes.* Yachts used solely as pleasure vessels, designed as models of naval architecture, and now entitled to be enrolled as American vessels, may be licensed to proceed from port to port in the United States without entering or clearing. But they may not carry passengers for pay, or merchandise, and the owner shall give bond not to engage in unlawful trade, nor to violate the revenue laws. The yachts shall use a signal prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the models may be examined and copied by United States naval architects. Aug. 7, 1848.

No. 79. *An Act to change the place of holding the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, and for other purposes.* See page 109. Aug. 7, 1848.

No. 80. *An Act to annex the town of Essex, in the State of Massachusetts, to the collection district of Gloucester.* Aug. 7, 1848.

No. 81. *An Act to annex that part of the State of Indiana bordering on Lake Michigan to the Chicago collection district.* Aug. 7, 1848.

No. 82. *An Act for the relief of certain Tennessee volunteers.* Aug. 7, 1848.

No. 83. *An Act for the relief of those preëmption claimants upon the Miami lands in Indiana, who by their services in the Mexican war are entitled to bounty land.* Persons entitled to warrants for 160 acres of land, on account of services in the Mexican war, who have also preëmption rights to Miami lands, under Act of Aug. 3, 1846, may apply their warrants at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, in payment for their Miami tract. But in no case shall the government refund any excess of the value of the warrant above that of the tract. Aug. 7, 1848.

No. 84. *An Act to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls of the United States in those countries.* To give effect to the treaty of July 3, 1844, the Commissioner to China, and the consuls in the five ports, or the persons exercising their authority, have criminal jurisdiction, as in this act provided, over all citizens of the United States charged with offences committed in China, including Macao. The civil jurisdiction embraces all the cases provided for by the treaty, and these shall be tried, if of contract, at that one of the five ports where, or nearest which, the contract was made or was to be executed; and other cases shall be tried at that one of said ports at or nearest which the cause of action arose, or the damage was sustained. The United States statutes

shall be law, if applicable; if not applicable, the Common Law; and if defects still remain, the Commissioner shall make decrees with the force of law. The Commissioner, and as many of the five consuls as can be assembled, shall prescribe in writing the costs, fees, forms, rules of court, and every other needful regulation. If the consuls dissent, the Commissioner may still enforce the decree or rules till they are annulled by Congress; in any case, the rules, &c., with the opinions of the consuls, shall be immediately submitted to Congress. Every consul, upon facts known or believed by himself, or upon complaint or information, may, at his own port, issue a warrant of arrest against any United States citizen charged with an offence, — may arraign, try, and, upon conviction, sentence him, but always, except in capital cases, to fine or imprisonment, or both. In cases where the fine is within \$ 100 and the imprisonment less than 60 days, his decision (except as hereafter stated) is final. He may also try cases where the fine does not exceed \$ 500, or the imprisonment 90 days, subject to appeal to the Commissioner. Whenever he needs legal assistance, or wishes to inflict a severer penalty, he may summon not more than four (and in capital cases not fewer) citizens of the United States, competent and of good repute, to sit with him, and every one of them shall enter his judgment and opinion, but the consul shall decide. If they agree, the decision is final, except in capital cases; if not, the case shall be sent to the Commissioner. Every consul has *civil* jurisdiction within \$ 500, and his decisions, if he choose, are final. But if he wish assistance, or the case is above \$ 500, he may summon not less than two, nor more than three, United States citizens, and if they agree, the decision is final; if not, the associates shall enter their opinions, with their reasons, and an appeal to the Commissioner may be claimed. The evidence shall, in all cases, be taken down in court, and objections and rulings noted. The Commissioner may hear and finally determine all cases brought before him, both civil and criminal, and may prescribe the rules for granting new trials by himself or the consuls. Parties refusing to comply with the sentence may be committed. Murder, and rebellion with intent to subvert the Chinese government, are the only capital offences, and no one shall be convicted thereof unless the consul and his associates are unanimous, and the Commissioner approve the sentence. The criminal shall be executed upon the Commissioner's warrant, or he may be respited, or a pardon from the President applied for. Accounts shall be kept of the costs of court, and the fees (also to be accounted for) shall be applied thereto. The salary of the Commissioner and consuls is increased \$ 1,000 respectively. All criminal cases, "not of a heinous character," may be settled by the parties with the consent of the Commissioner or consul. Provision is made for settlement by referees. The Chinese authorities may be called upon to assist in carrying out these powers. This act, *mutatis mutandis*, is made applicable to Turkey, under the treaty of May 7, 1830. Aug. 11, 1848.

No. 85. *An Act for dividing the State of Georgia into two judicial districts, and organizing and establishing an additional District Court of the United States, with Circuit Court powers and jurisdiction.* See pp. 105, 109. Aug. 11, 1848.

No. 86. *An Act to authorize the State of Alabama to apply certain lands, heretofore granted to the State for internal improvements, for the use of schools in the valueless sixteenth sections in said State.* Aug. 11, 1848.

No. 87. *An Act to change the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts in the State of Kentucky.* See pp. 105, 109. Aug. 11, 1848.

No. 88. *An Act to change the time of holding the terms of the Circuit Court of the United States in the District of Maine.* See page 104. Aug. 11, 1848.

No. 89. *An Act renewing certain naval pensions, and extending the benefits of existing laws respecting naval pensions to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy, and to their widows.* Such widows and children as now receive a pension under any laws prior to Aug. 1, 1841, (except the law passed March 3, 1837,) and those who have received pensions at any time within five years prior to this act, shall continue to receive the same amount as they have received under any special act from the time such act expired. *Provided*, Such act ceased on or after Sept. 1, 1845, or may hereafter terminate. And all pensions now in force, and such as are renewed by this act, shall be paid so long as the said

widows shall live as widows; and in case of death, to the orphan children until the age of sixteen, and in case of marriage by said widows, until said children shall arrive at the age of sixteen; and that the act approved April 30, 1844, shall not exclude officers, seamen, or marines from their pensions when disabled for sea-service. *Provided*, That the whole amount received, including pay for service and pension, shall not exceed his lowest duty pay. That the orphan children of the deceased parties shall have a pension in case the widow has died after drawing a five years' pension, to commence at the time when she dies, and to continue until the children reach sixteen, and that any casualty by which an officer, seaman, or marine loses his life, while in the line of his duty, shall be sufficient to entitle the widow and children to the benefits of this act. Engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy, and their widows, shall be entitled to pensions. *Provided*, That the pension of a chief-engineer shall be the same as that of a lieutenant in the navy; that of a first assistant engineer the same as that of a lieutenant of marines; the pension of a second or third assistant engineer the same as that of a forward officer; the pension of a fireman or coal-heaver the same as that of a seaman; and so with their widows. No engineer, fireman, or coal-heaver shall be entitled to any pension by reason of a disability incurred prior to Aug. 31, 1842, nor shall the widow be so entitled, by reason of the death of her husband prior to that date. The amount of pension, in every case, is not to exceed the half-pay of the deceased as it existed in January, 1835, or such rate of pension as is allowed by this act. Aug. 11, 1848.

No. 90. *An Act to surrender to the State of Indiana the Cumberland Road in said State.* Aug. 11, 1848.

No. 91. *An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1849.* See page 205. Aug. 12, 1848.

No. 92. *An Act for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments, for the apprehension and delivery up of certain offenders.* Whenever a treaty for extradition exists, any judge of the United States or of a State, and any authorized commissioner, upon complaint under oath, may issue a warrant for the arrest of an offender coming within the treaty provisions, and if, on a hearing, the charge is sustained, he shall commit the offender to await a requisition, and certify the fact and the testimony to the Secretary of State. At such hearings, copies of foreign depositions on which the original warrant was issued, certified by the person issuing the warrant, and sworn to as true copies by the party producing them, may be received in evidence. The Secretary of State may order the delivery of the offender to the authorized persons, and in case of escape he may be retaken like any other culprit. If he be not claimed within two months after he is committed, (allowing also time to convey him out of the country,) he may, after notice to the Secretary of State, apply to the judge, and, unless cause be shown, be discharged. Any court of the United States may appoint commissioners under this act. Aug. 12, 1848.

No. 93. *An Act concerning the pay department of the army.* A commission on sums disbursed, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or \$1,000 per annum through the war, may be allowed by the Paymaster-General to paymasters of volunteers during the Mexican war. A paymaster's clerk may be allowed \$700 per annum. Aug. 12, 1848.

No. 94. *An Act in relation to the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in and for the District of New Jersey.* See pp. 105, 108. Aug. 12, 1848.

No. 95. *An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1849.* See page 205. Aug. 14, 1838.

No. 96. *An Act supplementary to "An Act to authorize the Secretary of State to liquidate certain claims therein mentioned," passed 18th of April, 1814.* Aug. 14, 1848.

No. 97. *An Act to establish certain post routes.* Aug. 14, 1848.

No. 98. *An Act making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same.* See page 205. Aug. 14, 1848.

No. 99. *An Act to establish the Territorial government of Oregon.* Aug. 14, 1848.

No. 100. *An Act for the payment of the 4th regiment in the 2d brigade of the 3d division of the Vermont militia, for services at the battle of Plattsburg.* Aug. 14, 1848.

No. 101. *An Act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the brig-of-war Somers.* Twelve months' pay is given, (1.) to the widows, (2.) to the children, (3.) to the parents, (4.) to the brothers and sisters of less than 18 years of age at the time of the disaster. Aug. 14, 1848.

No. 102. *An Act in relation to military land-warrants.* Military bounty lands may be located on any public land subject to private entry, estimating the bounty land at \$1.25 per acre, and paying the balance in cash; but no balance shall be paid in cash by the United States. Aug. 14, 1848.

XXXI. PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1. *A Resolution authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington of a monument to George Washington.* Jan. 31, 1848.

No. 2. *Joint Resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major-General Winfield Scott and the troops under his command, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the campaign of 1847.* March 9, 1848.

No. 3. *Joint Resolution relative to the evidence which shall be considered satisfactory in applications for bounty land.* In all applications for bounty land-warrants under the act approved February 11, 1847, the honorable discharge of the applicant, showing that the same was predicated on a surgeon's certificate of disability, shall be considered as satisfactory evidence that the disability was incurred in the course of service. March 24, 1848.

No. 4. *A Resolution tendering the congratulations of the American to the French people.* April 13, 1848.

No. 5. *Joint Resolution respecting contracts for hemp for the use of the American navy.* The Secretary of the Navy may, if in his opinion it will be advantageous to the public interest, make contracts, for any term not exceeding five years, for American water-rotted hemp for the navy, provided it can be had of equal quality with the best foreign hemp, and at the average price of such hemp for the last five years; the inspection and delivery to be at the place of purchase. May 9, 1848.

No. 6. *Joint Resolution of thanks to Major-General Taylor.* May 9, 1848.

No. 7. *Joint Resolution in relation to the transportation and discharge of the military forces of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.* On the restoration of peace with Mexico, all the military forces which are to be discharged at the close of the war shall, under the direction of the President, proceed to such places in the United States as may be least expensive and most convenient to the troops, — and shall there be discharged; and until that time they shall be paid and treated as in service. June 16, 1848.

No. 8. *Joint Resolution providing for the payment of the regiment of Texas mounted troops called into the service of the United States, under the requisition of Colonel Curtis, in the year 1847, and for other purposes.* June 16, 1848.

No. 9. *A Resolution authorizing the presentation to the government of France of a series of the standard weights and measures of the United States, and for other purposes.* June 30, 1848.

No. 10. *A Joint Resolution relative to evidence in applications for pensions.* In cases where a pension has been granted to any officer or soldier of the Revolution in his lifetime, the evidence upon which it was granted shall be conclusive in the application of any widow; and upon proof by her that she was married to such officer or soldier prior to Jan. 1, 1794, and that she is a widow, she shall receive the same pension that he received during his life. July 1, 1848.

No. 11. *Joint Resolution disposing of two brass field-pieces captured at the battle of Bennington, in 1777.* Given to the State of Vermont. July 10, 1848.

No. 12. *Joint Resolution to change the location of a light-house on Lake Superior, in*

the State of Michigan. Some more convenient place may be substituted for Copper Harbour, if the Secretary of the Treasury see fit. July 10, 1848.

No. 13. *A Joint Resolution extending the time for the erection of certain light-houses.* Certain provisions of the act of March 3, 1795, section 16, are declared inapplicable to the act of March 3, 1847. July 25, 1848.

No. 14. *Joint Resolution relinquishing to the State of Missouri certain trophies of Doniphan's victorious expedition.* July 25, 1848.

No. 15. *A Resolution to sanction an agreement made between the Wyandotts and Delawares for the purchase of certain lands by the former of the latter tribe of Indians.* July 25, 1848.

No. 16. *A Resolution for the speedy payment of the three months' extra pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates who have served in the late war with Mexico, allowed by the act of July 19, 1848.* July 29, 1848.

No. 17. *Joint Resolution of thanks to the officers, sailors, and marines of the United States Navy.* Aug. 7, 1848.

No. 18. *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish the clerks of the several District and Circuit Courts of the United States with copies of Little & Brown's edition of the laws of the United States.* Aug. 7, 1848.

No. 19. *Joint Resolution concerning certain portions of the marine and ordnance corps.* They are allowed the same bounty-money or land as those of similar rank in the army; but must waive all claim to prize-money or other remuneration. Aug. 10, 1848.

No. 20. *A Resolution granting to the Jackson Monument Committee certain brass guns and mortars captured by General Andrew Jackson, and for other purposes.* Aug. 11, 1848.

No. 21. *A Resolution concerning the distribution of the Statutes at Large.* Aug. 11, 1848.

No. 22. *A Resolution authorizing the submission of certain claims to arbitration.* Aug. 11, 1848.

XXXII. COMMERCE OF THE LAKES AND WESTERN RIVERS

[From a Report to Congress of J. J. Abert, Col. Corps Top. Engineers, January 12, 1848.]

1. *Commerce of the Lakes.*

By a report from the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, in November, 1843, it appeared that, in 1841, the moneyed value of the Lake commerce was, —

Of exports,	\$ 32,342,541
Of imports,	33,483,441
Floating value of Lake commerce in 1841,	\$ 65,825,982

The enrolled and licensed Lake tonnage for the year 1841 was 56,252 tons, and the number of mariners then employed, 3,750.

In 1846, the moneyed value of the commerce of some of the Lake harbours — that of the others being unknown — was as follows, to wit : —

Oswegatchie (district),	\$ 180,555	<i>Lake Erie.</i>	
<i>Lake Champlain.</i>		Buffalo (port),	48,939,116
Whitehall,	6,327,489	Conneaut (port),	380,475
Plattsburg (district),	1,160,844	Ashtabula (port),	715,467
Burlington (district),	3,777,726	Fairport (Grand River),	819,584
<i>Lake Ontario.</i>		Cleveland (port),	12,559,110
Sacket's Harbour (district),	2,735,091	Sandusky (district),	5,943,127
Dexter (port),	484,575	Monroe (dist.), including Toledo,	9,519,067
Salmon River or Port Ontario,	423,724	Detroit,	8,706,348
Oswego,	9,502,980	Erie,	6,373,246
Big Sodus,	39,206	Black River (port),	215,040
Rochester,	212,926	Vermilion (port),	137,770
Pultneyville,	20,432	<i>Lake Michigan.</i>	
Niagara (district),	606,863	Chicago,	3,927,150
		Total,	\$ 123,829,821

The above table gives the consolidated returns of both exports and imports. It is supposed that half the amount would not be an exaggerated statement of the net moneyed value of the Lake commerce. The amount for 1846 would then be \$ 61,914,910 ; and for 1841, by the same computation, \$ 32,912,991. This shows an annual average increase of 17.62 per cent., and that the Lake commerce has nearly doubled itself in five years.

The registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage of the Lakes, by the official reports of the Treasury Department, was, for the year 1846, 106,836 tons; showing that in five years the tonnage of the Lakes was nearly doubled, and that during that period the annual average increase was 17.98 per cent.

The number of clearances and entries at ports on the Lakes in 1846 was 15,845, and the quantity of imports and exports was 3,861,088 tons. In 1841, the imports and exports amounted to 2,071,802 tons. This shows an annual average increase of 17.27 per cent., and also that the amount was nearly doubled in five years.

There were 3,861,088 tons of merchandise carried on the Lakes in 1846; and the American Lake tonnage, during the same year, was 106,836 tons. About 30,000 tons of British tonnage are supposed to be actively employed in the trade. There are, then, 136,836 tons of shipping employed in the transportation of 3,861,088 tons of merchandise, which will require each ton to make 28.21 trips the season. The total tonnage of the Lakes is estimated to be worth \$ 6,000,000 ; and the annual expenses for wages, wood, coal, repairs, &c. (exclusive of interest and insurance), are computed to amount to \$ 1,750,000.

The number of passengers on the Lakes, "in all directions," for the year 1846, is estimated to be not less than 250,000, and the average charge upon each passenger to be \$ 5.00 ; giving, for the value of the passenger trade of the Lakes, \$ 1,250,000. The number of mariners upon the Lakes in 1846 was, by returns of the Treasury Department, 6,972.

2. *Commerce of the Western Rivers.*

From official returns of the Treasury Department, it appears that the steamboat tonnage of the Western rivers in 1842 was 126,278 tons, and in 1846 was 249,055 tons. The value of this commerce in 1842 may be stated at \$ 50,566,903. In 1846, the official return is \$ 62,206,719 ; showing an increase in four years of \$ 11,639,816, or an annual average increase of 15½ per cent. This is the direct river commerce.

The value of the “ way commerce ” was stated by the Cincinnati memorial to be, in 1842, \$ 70,000,000 ; which in 1846, at an increase of 5½ per cent. per annum, would be \$ 86,100,000. The passenger trade of these rivers in 1846 is estimated at \$ 3,191,982. The total commerce, of all kinds, of the Western rivers may, then, be stated at (net value) \$ 151,498,701.

The total cost of all the river tonnage, including flat-boats, &c., in 1842, was \$ 10,522,240. In 1846, at 5½ per cent. increase, it would have been \$ 12,942,355. The yearly expense of sustaining this tonnage in 1842 is stated to be \$ 15,039,709 for steam, and \$ 1,380,000 for all other tonnage, making a total of \$ 16,419,709. This, at an annual increase of 5½ per cent., would give \$ 20,196,242 for the cost in 1846. In 1842, there were 20,418 persons employed on these boats, and in 1846, at the same rate of increase, there would be 25,114.

Colonel Abert considers the value of the trade of the Western rivers, as above stated, for 1846, too small ; as the annual rate of increase is larger than 5½ per cent. He makes two other estimates ; one of which gives the value for 1846, \$ 190,524,988, and the other, \$ 176,694,463. The mean of these two estimates, \$ 183,609,725, he assumes as the net value of the commerce of the Western rivers, i. e. the Mississippi and its direct and indirect tributaries, for the year 1846. The population depending upon these rivers, as a means of communication with a market, was in 1846 between six and seven millions, and that depending upon the Lakes in the same year was nearly three millions.

3. *Probable Extent of Steam Navigation on the Western Waters, including the Rivers, Bayous, &c., connected with the Mississippi by Channels navigable for Steamers.*

[This table is furnished by S. H. Long, Lieut.-Col. Corps Top. Engineers.]

Mississippi and its Branches, Bayous, &c.

	Miles.		Miles.
Mississippi proper,	2,000	Rock,	250
St. Croix,	80	Iowa,	110
St. Peter's,	120	Cedar,	60
Chippeway,	70	Des Moines,	250
Black,	60	Illinois,	245
Wisconsin,	180	Maremec,	60

	Miles.		Miles.
Kaskaskia,	150	Yalabusha,	130
Big Muddy,	5	Big Sunflower,	80
Obion,	60	Little Sunflower,	70
Forked Deer,	195	Big Black,	150
Big Hatchee,	75	Bayou De Glaze,	90
St Francis,	300	Bayou Care,	140
White,	500	Bayou Rouge,	40
Big Black,	60	Bayou La Fourche,	60
Spring,	50	Bayou Plaquemine,	12
Arkansas,	600	Bayou Teche,	96
Canadian,	60	Grand River,	12
Neosho,	60	Bayou Sorrele,	12
Yazoo,	300	Bayou Chien,	5
Tallahatchie,	300		

Missouri and Branches.

Missouri proper,	1,800	Kansas,	150
Yellowstone,	300	Osage,	275
Platte River,	40	Grand,	90

Ohio and Branches.

Ohio proper,	1,000	Kentucky,	62
Alleghany,	200	Salt River,	35
Monongahela,	60	Green,	150
Muskingum,	70	Barren,	30
Kanawha,	65	Wabash,	400
Big Sandy,	50	Cumberland,	400
Scioto,	50	Tennessee,	720

Red River and its Branches, Bayous, &c.

Red River proper,	1,500	Lake Bistenaw,	60
Washita,	375	Lake Caddo,	75
Saline,	100	Sulphur Fork,	100
Little Missouri,	50	Little River,	65
Bayou De Arboune,	60	Kiamichi,	40
Bayou Bartholomew,	150	Boggy,	40
Bayou Bœuf,	150	Bayou Pierre,	150
Bayou Macon,	175	Atchafalaya,	360
Bayou Louis,	30		
Tensas River,	150		16,674

4. Length of Lake Coast.

The entire line of Lake coast extends about 5,000 miles, 2,000 of which are the coast of a foreign power. The following table gives the dimensions of the Lakes.

	Length.	Greatest Width.	Average Width.
Lake Champlain,	105	12	8
" Ontario,	180	52	40
" Erie,	240	57	38
" St Clair,	18	25	12
" Huron, (not including Bay of Georgian,) . .	270	105	70
" Michigan,	340	83	58
" Superior,	420	135	100
Bay of Georgian,	120		45

These Lakes may be considered as connected throughout their whole extent. Lake Champlain connects with Lake Ontario by means of the River Richelieu, the lock and dam navigation of St. Lawrence River, the Ottawa River, the Rideau Canal through Canada, and the Champlain and Erie Canals of New York. Lake Ontario is connected with Lake Erie by means of the Welland Canal through Canada, and by means of the Oswego and Erie Canals through the State of New York. Lake Erie is connected with Lake St. Clair by the deep and navigable Strait of Detroit, 25 miles long. Lake St. Clair is connected with Lake Huron by the deep and navigable Strait of St. Clair, 32 miles long. Lake Huron is connected with Lake Michigan by the deep and wide Strait of Mackinaw, and with Lake Superior by the Strait of St. Mary's, 46 miles long. This strait is navigable throughout, except for about one mile of its length, immediately adjacent to Lake Superior, where, from rocks and the extreme rapidity of the current, navigation ceases. These difficulties can, however, be easily surmounted by a canal of not more than a mile long, with locks to overcome a fall of about 21 feet. The only additional obstruction to this immense extent of inland navigation is in St. Clair Lake, on approaching the St. Clair Strait. This obstruction consists of an extensive bar, but not of great width, over which not more than seven feet water, in depressed conditions of the Lakes, can be counted upon. This shoal consists of an indurated marl, and there is but little doubt, that, if a channel were once dredged through, it would remain a durable improvement.

The tributaries of the Mississippi are connected with the Lakes by various continuous lines of canal or railroad. There are likewise, by canals and railroads, means of communication between the Lakes and the seaboard. The different lines of canals and railroads are given in detail by Colonel Abert, in his interesting and able report.

The amount expended for the improvement of Lake harbours and Western rivers from 1806, (when the first appropriation was made,) to the last appropriation of 1845, inclusive, is,—

For the Lake harbours,	\$ 2,790,500
For the Western rivers,	2,758,800
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,549,300

XXXIII. POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1845.
New York.	33,131	60,489	96,373	183,706	203,007	312,710	371,102
Philadelphia.	42,320	70,237	96,664	108,116	167,118	254,037*	
Baltimore.	13,503	26,814	46,565	62,738	80,825	134,379*	
New Orleans.			17,242	27,178	46,310	102,193	
Boston.	18,038	24,927	32,250	43,296	61,392	93,383	114,368
Cincinnati.		780	2,540	9,644	24,831	46,338	
Brooklyn.		3,295	4,402	7,175	12,042	36,233	59,566
Albany.	3,496	5,349	9,356	12,630	24,238	38,721	41,139
Charleston.	16,359	18,712	24,711	24,480	30,889	29,261	
Washington.		3,210	8,208	13,247	18,827	23,364	
Providence.		7,814	10,071	11,767	16,832	23,171	
Louisville.			1,357	4,012	10,352	21,210	
Pittsburg.		1,565	4,788	7,948	12,542	21,115	
Lowell.					6,474	20,798	28,841
Rochester.				1,502	9,269	20,191	25,265
Richmond.		5,537	9,736	12,046	16,060	20,153	
Troy.			3,885	5,264	11,401	19,334	21,709
Buffalo.			1,508	2,096	8,653	18,213	29,773
Newark.				6,507	10,953	17,290	25,433
St. Louis.				4,598	6,852	16,469	34,140
Portland.		3,677	7,169	8,681	12,601	15,218	19,012†
Salem.	7,981	9,467	12,613	12,721	13,896	15,082	

* Including the county.

† In 1848.

XXXIV. TABLE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. JULY, 1848.

[The following table has been compiled from statistics furnished, in most cases, by the mayors of the respective cities. The editor of the Almanac takes this opportunity to present his thanks to these gentlemen for their kindness; and hopes in the next volume to give similar information concerning a larger number of cities.]

Cities.	Date of incorporation.	Mayors.	Term of Office.	Population.	Votes at a recent election.	Children from 5 to 16.	Children in common schools.	Debt.
			Yrs.					\$
Boston, Mass.	1822	J. Quincy, Jr.,	1	114,366	13,363		8,624	1,323,540
Salem, "	1836	J. S. Cabot,	1	16,762	2,274		2,548	73,175
Providence, R. I.	1832	T. M. Burgess,	1	31,763	3,974	8,644	6,177	185,304
Albany, N. Y.	1686	John Taylor,	1	60,200	8,300	10,000	13,127	877,898
New York, N. Y.	1653	W. F. Havemeyer,	1	371,223	43,496*			12,211,876
Rochester, "	1834	Jos. Field,	1	26,265		5,796	5,984	117,000
Washington, D. C.	1802	W. W. Seaton,	2	33,000				830,000
Savannah, Ga.	1789	H. K. Burroughs,	1	13,573		11,304	870	
New Orleans, La.	1806	A. D. Crossman,	2	136,000	8,071			
Nashville, Tenn.	1786	Alex. Allison,	1	16,000				100,000
St. Louis, Mo.	1823	John M. Krum,	1	62,000				1,036,121
Detroit, Mich.	1802	F. Buhl,	1	18,000	2,243	5,089		230,000

* The number qualified in 1845 was 63,927.

† May 5th, 1848.

‡ This includes the white children between the ages of 5 and 14.

§ Average attendance.

Cities.	Receipts last Year. \$	Expenses last Year \$	Taxable Real Estate. \$	Taxable Personal Estate. \$	Percentage of Tax.	Marriages last Year.	Deaths last Year.	Births last Year.	Paupers.
Boston, Mass.	3,661,973	3,351,709	97,764,500	64,595,900	.60				4,890
Salem, "	115,183	114,868	4,091,750	5,992,250	.58	155	343	1297	152
Providence, R. I.	128,734	120,596	16,637,700	11,878,300	.45		884		
Albany N. Y.	160,137	210,379	8,250,000	3,250,000	1.33	231	795	1,621	700
New York, N. Y.	5,392,674	5,557,213	187,315,396	59,837,917	1.11		15,788		5,549
Rochester, "	45,537	*45,537	3,671,322	990,356	1.33		772		
Washington, D.C.	130,000		12,000,000		.75		1399		
Savannah, Ga.			3,600,000†				210		
New Orleans, La.	1,244,339		80,000,000		‡ to 1		8,173		
Nashville, Tenn.	55,000	25,000	4,180,000	1,395,585	.60		400		
St. Louis, Mo.	292,359	292,359	25,650,000		1.05				
Detroit, Mich.	41,842	41,870	2,487,161		2.06				

In Boston, New York, Albany, and New Orleans, the number of paupers and of deaths the last year was materially increased by European immigrants. In New Orleans the number of deaths was also increased by the passage of unacclimated persons through that city to Mexico.

Albany has 6 breweries and 50 malting-kilns.

Washington lays no tax on the real estate of the United States government therein, valued at \$7,622,879.

The number of names on the list of voters at Salem is 2,850.

The percentage of tax affords little information concerning the rate of taxation, as the valuation of property varies in the different cities. In Boston real estate is taxed at its actual value; in Detroit, at about one half its value.

The number of paupers given for Boston is the total relieved during the year. The average number supported in the almshouse was 661.

St. Louis was settled in 1764, and incorporated as a town in 1810.

In Boston, in 1845, the number of children under 16 years of age was 37,263.

The terms of office of the mayors of the several cities commence as follows:—Boston, 1st Monday of January; Salem, 4th Monday of March; Detroit, 1st Monday of March; Providence, 1st Monday of June; Albany, April; New York, 2d Tuesday of May; New Orleans, 2d Monday of May; St. Louis, April; Savannah, 1st Monday of December.

* \$13,731 is to be added to this sum for the local tax for improvement of streets.

† Probably not entirely accurate.

‡ In 1846.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

I. MAINE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the second Wednesday in June, 1849.

			Salary.
JOHN W. DANA,	of Fryeburg,	Governor (term expires on	
the second Wednesday in May, 1849),			\$ 1,500
Ezra B. French,	of Nobleboro',	Secretary of State,	900
Moses M'Donald,	of Limerick,	Treasurer,	900
Alfred Redington,	of Augusta,	Adjutant-General,	700
William G. Crosby,	of Belfast,	Sec. of Board of Education,	1,000
Samuel Cony,	of Oldtown,	Land Agent,	1,000
Benjamin Carr,	of Palermo,	Warden of State Prison,	700
James Bates,	of Augusta,	Sup't of Insane Hospital,	800
Nicholas Emery,	of Portland,	} Bank Commissioners.	
Alpheus Lyon,	of Waterville,		
Hugh D. M'Lellan,	of Gorham,	Speaker of the House.	
Samuel Belcher,	of Farmington,	Clerk of the House.	
Caleb R. Ayer,	of Cornish,	President of the Senate.	
Daniel T. Pike,	of Augusta,	Secretary of the Senate.	
Elias M. Carter,	of Bethel,	} Councillors.	
Randall Skillin,	of Cape Elizabeth,		
Manasseh H. Smith,	of Warren,		
Robert Hunter,	of Pittsfield,		
Samuel Palmer,	of Dover,		
Sewall Cram,	of Wilton,		
Bradbury Collins,	of Harrington,		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Ezekiel Whitman,	of Portland,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,800
Ether Shepley,	of Portland,	Justice,	1,800
John S. Tenney,	of Norridgewock,	"	1,800
Samuel Wells,	of Portland,	"	1,800
Samuel H. Blake,	of Bangor,	Attorney-General,	1,000
John Shepley,	of Saco,	Reporter,	1,000

District Courts.

			Judge,	Salary.
Daniel Goodenow,	of Alfred,	Western District,		\$ 1,200
Richard D. Rice,	of Augusta,	Middle " "		1,200
Frederick H. Allen,	of Bangor,	Eastern " "		1,200

Municipal and Police Courts.

Luther Fitch,	of Portland,	Judge,	\$ 700
Jacob Smith,	of Bath,	" "	Fees.
Spencer A. Pratt,	of Bangor,	" "	500

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Sal- ary.	Registrars.	Residence.	Sal- ary.
York,	Wm. C. Allen,	Alfred,	\$ 300	Wm. Hammond,	Eliot,	\$ 625
Cumberland,	Josiah Peirce,	Gorham,	500	Chris T Tobie,	Westbrook,	900
Lincoln,	Nathaniel Groton,	Bath,	350	Arnold Blaney,	Bristol,	500
Hancock,	Samue M Pond,	Bucksport,	250	J D Richards,	Ellsworth,	300
Washington,	J C Talbot,	E Machias,	300	Albert G Lann,	Machias,	400
Kennebec,	Daniel Williams,	Augusta,	300	Fran Davis Jr,	Augusta,	550
Oxford,	Lyman Rawson,	Ramford,	200	Geo F Emery,	Paris,	350
Somerset,	Charles Greens,	Athens,	150	Thos C Jones,	Norr'wick,	300
Penobscot,	Sylvanus G Rawson,	Bangor,	275	John Williams,	Bangor,	550
Waldo,	Joseph M Her,	Lincolntown,	150	Charles Palmer,	Belfast,	300
Franklin,	Moses Sherburne,	Phillips,	200	Sewall Cram,	N Sharon,	150
Piscataquis,	Ephraim Packard,	Blanchard,	75	Eben S. Greely,	Dover,	125
Aroostook,	S G Tuck,	Haynesville,	160	Theodore Cary,	Houlton,	180

FINANCES.

[Extracted from the Report of the State Treasurer.]

Amount of receipts from May 1, 1847, to April 29, 1848,	\$ 467,757.37
Balance of cash in the Treasury, May 1, 1847,	92,828.14
	560,585.51

Amount of expenditures from May 1, 1847, to April 29, 1848,	434,806.25
Balance of cash in the Treasury, April 29, 1848,	125,778.25
	560,585.51

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>			
Pay of the Legislature,	\$ 35,676.00	County taxes,	\$ 27,333.23
Expenses of the Executive,	6,845.77	Furniture and repairs,	1,000.00
Salaries,	23,602.65	Contingent fund of Treasurer,	1,000.00
Clerks,	2,425.00	Public debt paid,	134,500.00
Roll of accounts,	6,072.95	Interest paid on public debt,	72,592.84
Printing, binding, and stationery,	4,503.00	Temporary loan,	27,450.00
Costs in criminal prosecutions,	13,598.96		
Officers of State prison,	4,500.00	<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	
Insane Hospital,	14,400.00	Direct taxes,	\$ 164,833.86
Deaf, dumb, and blind,	3,060.00	Land-office,	81,749.74
School fund, No. 14,	24,824.13	Permanent school fund,	20,921.93
Teachers' Institute,	2,205.22	School fund, No. 15,	24,850.56
Board of Education,	560.00	County taxes,	17,547.83
Penobscot Indians fund,	3,718.80	Interest on U. S. loan,	9,863.00
Indian annuities,	1,500.00	Interest on deposits,	418.57
State roads,	1,500.00	Bank dividends,	500.00
Militia pensions,	1,876.00	Duties on commissions,	1,791.00
Maine Reports,	1,000.00	Notes receivable,	2,500.00
		Temporary loan,	137,260.00

The resources of the State are estimated at	• • • • •	\$ 648,265.03
Among which are enumerated, besides cash on hand and proceeds of annual taxes, U. S. six per cent. stock due 1856, interest semiannually,	• • • • •	150,000.00
100 shares in the Augusta Bank,	• • • • •	10,000.00
Also claims against United States for raising volunteers, and balance of other claims against the United States,	• • • • •	6,548.49
Whole amount of public debt,	• • • • •	\$ 1,008,200.00
Interest on this debt, about	• • • • •	66,000.00
Temporary loan from the banks,	• • • • •	109,800.00

By an amendment of the constitution, Representatives to the General Court and to Congress are elected by a plurality of votes. As formerly, a majority is still required to elect the Governor and Senators.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the first Wednesday of June, 1849.

JARED W. WILLIAMS, of Lancaster,	Governor,	Salary. \$ 1,000
Thomas P. Treadwell, of Concord,	Secretary of State,	800
William C. Prescott, of Concord,	Deputy Sec. of State,	Fees.
John Atwood, of Concord,	Treasurer,	600
John S. Wells, of Exeter,	Attorney-General,	1,200
John Wadleigh, of Meredith,	Adjutant-General,	400
Richard S. Rust, of Hanover,	School Commissioner,	600
Harry Hibbard, of Bath,	Pres. of the Senate,	\$2.50 per day.
Samuel H. Ayer, of Hillsborough,	Speaker of the House,	\$2.50 per day.
John H. George, of Concord,	Clerk of the Senate,	Fees.
Lewis Smith, of Fisherville,	Clerk of the House,	Fees.
Butterfield & Hill, of Concord,	State Printers.	
John Clark,	Commissary-General.	

Executive Council.

	Counties.	Councillors.
1st District,	{ Rockingham and part of Merrimack,	Joseph Clough, of Canterbury.
2d “	{ Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll,	Zebulon Pease, of Freedom.
3d “	{ Hillsborough and part of Merrimack,	Mace Moulton, of Manchester.
4th “	Cheshire and Sullivan,	Jared Perkins, of Unity.
5th “	Grafton and Coos,	Isaac Ross, of Hanover.

JUDICIARY.

The Superior Court of Judicature consists of a chief justice and two associate justices, who hold one term annually in each of the ten counties of the State, for the hearing and determining of questions of law and petitions for divorce. This court is also vested with chancery powers.

The judges of the Superior Court of Judicature are, *ex officio*, judges of

the Court of Common Pleas. This court, before whom all actions for the recovery of debts and the enforcement of contracts, and all jury trials, are brought, consists of one of the justices of the Superior Court, or one of the justices of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and of two county judges, who are generally appointed from among the yeomanry, whose principal duty it is to attend to the ordinary business of the county, its roads, expenses, &c. Terms are held semiannually, in each of the counties.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
John J. Gilchrist,	of Charlestown,	Chief Justice,	1848	\$1,400
Andrew S. Woods,	of Bath,	Associate Justice,	1840	1,200
Leonard Wilcox,	of Orford,	"	1848	1,200

Circuit Court.

Ira A. Eastman,	of Gilmanton,	1843	\$1,800
Samuel D. Bell,	of Manchester,	1848	1,200

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.	Justices.	Residence.	Salary.
Rockingham,	Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham,	\$3 per day during attendance at court, and 10 cents per mile for travel.
Strafford,	James Pickering,	Newington,	
	George L. Whitehouse,	Farmington,	
Belknap,	Hiram R. Roberts,	Somersworth,	
	Thomas Cogswell,	Gilmanton,	
Carroll,	Henry Y. Simpson,	New Hampton,	
	Thomas Rust,	Wolfeborough,	
Merrimack,	Thomas P. Drake,	Effingham,	
	Benjamin Wadleigh,	Sutton,	
Hillsborough,	Jacob A. Potter,	Concord,	
	Jacob Whittemore,	Antrim,	
Cheshire,	Jesse Carr,	Goffstown,	
	Horace Chapin,	Winchester,	
Sullivan,	Nathan G. Babbitt,	Westmoreland,	
	Ambrose Cossit,	Claremont,	
Grafton,	Eleazer Jackson,	Cornish,	
	David C. Churchill,	Lyme,	
Coos,	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron,	
	Joshua Marshall,	Stratford,	
	Richard Eastman,	Lancaster,	

Courts of Probate.

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registers.	Salary.
Rockingham,	John Sullivan,	\$334	James H. Shapley,	\$469
Strafford,	Chas. W. Woodman,	167	Enoch Berry,	233
Belknap,	Warren Lovell,	142	Jeremiah Elkins,	183
Carroll,	Jonathan T. Chase,	142	Obed Hall,	111
Merrimack,	Horace Chase,	111	Calvin Ainsworth,	345
Hillsborough,	Luke Woodbury,	276	Lemuel N. Pattee,	363
Cheshire,	Larkin Baker,	225	Geo. F. Starkweather,	300
Sullivan,	John L. Putnam,	175	Ralph Metcalf,	225
Grafton,	Walter Blair,	275	Samuel Swasey,	360
Coos,	Benjamin Hunkin,	100	George A. Cossit,	125

FINANCES.

(From Treasurer's Report, June 7, 1848.)

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>			
Pay of Senate,			1,065.60
Pay of Representatives,			21,117.60
For money borrowed,			37,543.23
N. H. Reports,			941.99
State printers,			2,836.54
Publishing laws,			705.30
N. H. Asylum.—Support of insane,			538.92
Perkins Institution.—Education of blind,			550.00
American Asylum.—Education of deaf and dumb,			2,075.00
Receipts for the year ending June 6, 1848,			\$ 134,354.21
Expenditures for the same period,			123,026.70
Balance in Treasury, June 7, 1848,			11,327.51

State of the Treasury, June 7, 1848.

Amount of available funds,	\$ 12,031.89
Amount of indebtedness,	10,419.67
Balance in favor of the Treasury,	1,612.22

Statement of the Condition of the several Banks in New Hampshire, on the 1st Monday of June, 1848.

Name of Banks.	Place of business.	Capital stock actually paid in.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Amount of debts due the bank and of real estate.	Amount of bills of other banks and of deposits in other banks.
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Keene,	100,000	6,098	13,894	74,733	177,742	14,745
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Meridith Bridge,	50,000	3,267	3,905	47,571	97,050	3,818
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Keene,	100,000	6,861	13,644	74,719	192,613	5,064
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Charlestown,	80,000	8,777	26,896	79,247	178,920	4,269
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Dover,	75,000	4,329	20,071	56,934	145,979	10,685
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Ferris,	100,000	2,936	2,207	59,050	128,525	32,115
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Exeter,	100,000	7,287	16,772	54,778	157,737	15,540
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Somersworth,	100,000	4,033	12,411	76,640	175,449	14,045
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Lebanon,	100,000	16,029	29,110	93,778	149,026	56,648
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Lancaster,	50,000	2,363	13,731	33,632	100,847	6,517
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Portsmouth,	110,000	8,549	44,455	79,856	234,194	18,133
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Concord,	80,000	12,447	16,392	60,117	142,040	7,965
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Concord,	100,000	11,149	31,003	98,646	210,144	23,159
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	New Ipswich,	100,000	6,328	3,117	62,286	149,307	15,142
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Manchester,	100,000	6,523	39,261	90,445	172,920	57,274
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Nashua,	100,000	18,316	52,451	97,498	229,707	29,587
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Portsmouth,	200,000	10,025	34,361	149,266	350,337	27,031
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Portsmouth,	143,000	12,119	31,778	89,060	263,473	5,515
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Rochester,	100,000	8,365	2,929	45,047	130,117	18,211
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Dover,	100,000	4,194	26,754	73,708	185,219	16,211
Bank of New Hampshire, Nashua,	Winchester,	100,000	1,767	300	22,410	93,641	29,528
		2,088,000	161,700	433,322	1,514,420	3,661,967	409,941

Common Schools.

The present school law is in the second year of its existence ; a period too short for complete experiment. Already, however, much interest has been excited in the cause of education, and in the improvement of the common school system. The returns to the 20th May, 1848, are from all but 13 towns, and give the following statistics, to wit :—

Whole number of school districts reported,	2,132
Number of scholars in the winter schools,	73,840
Average attendance in the winter schools,	58,058
Number of scholars in the summer schools,	59,237
Average attendance in the summer schools,	46,011
Average length of the winter schools in weeks,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average length of the summer schools in weeks,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average monthly wages of male teachers, exclusive of board,	\$ 13.56
Average monthly wages of female teachers, exclusive of board,	5.59
Number of male teachers employed in the winter schools,	1,350
Number of female teachers employed in the winter schools,	776
Amount of money raised by taxes for the schools,	\$ 126,608.77
Amount contributed in board and fuel,	5,285.10
Income of local funds,	5,401.73
Amount of Literary Fund,	9,449.22
Amount raised for the Teachers' Institute, about	1,000.00
Whole amount raised for the benefit of the schools during the year,	147,744 82

Including the amount raised in the towns, not reported, the entire amount would not be much less than \$ 150,000, which is about \$ 50,000 more than is required to be raised by law.

State Prison.—James Moore, *Warden*, salary, \$ 800; Reuben G. Wyman, *Deputy Warden*; Rev. Eleazer Smith, *Chaplain*; William Prescott, M. D., *Physician*.

Whole number of convicts in prison, May 31, 1847, 61. Received since, 42. Whole number, 103. There have been discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 11; by pardons, 14; escaped, 1;—26. Leaving in prison, May 31, 1848, 77. Of those remaining in prison, 74 are males, and 3 are females; 75 are whites and 2 colored.

At no period within twenty years has the number of convicts been so small as the past year. The ages of the convicts at the time of their conviction were as follows:—Under 15 years of age, 2; from 15 to 20, 13; 20 to 30, 33; 30 to 40, 15; 40 to 50, 17; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1. Of the convicts now in prison, 50 were committed for offences against property, as burglary, house-breaking, horse-stealing, larceny, &c.; 7 for arson and malicious burning; 8 for rape or attempt to commit rape; 1 for shooting; 7 for manslaughter; 1 for murder in the second degree; 3 for murder. There are 10 sentenced for life; 3 for 20 years; 3 for 15 years; 2 for 14 years; 6 for 10 years; 9 for 5 years; 17 for 3 years; and but 3 for 1 year. Of the whole number, 16 are foreigners, and 39 natives of Massachusetts. 20 convicts are employed in the cabinet shop; 24 in the shoe shop; 21 in the smith shop; the 3 females are employed in sewing. The expenditures for the year were \$ 6,195.50; the receipts were \$ 4,647.36; making a balance against the prison of \$ 1,548.14. By the report of the chaplain, it appears that lectures have been given to the convicts on Scripture geography, and on sacred history and biography. Each convict has been furnished with a good newspaper weekly. Several have learned to read, the better educated among the convicts assisting in instruction. Considerable progress has been made in sacred music and in Biblical knowledge.

New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord.—Andrew McFarland, *Superintendent*. Since the opening of the asylum, there have been admitted, to May 31, 1848, 547 patients; 190 have been cured, and 109 now remain in the institution. Of these, 57 are males and 52 females; and their supposed condition is,—favorable, 26; doubtful, 32; unfavorable, 51. The number of patients admitted during the past year was 92. Of these, 36 were farmers; 33, housekeepers; 1 was a student; 1 a teacher; and the others were accus-

to manual labor. 27 were married, 55 were unmarried, and 10 were widowed. 10 of patients were under 20 years of age; 12 between 20 and 25 years; 21 between 25; 23 between 35 and 45; 16 between 45 and 55; and 10 over 55. The oldest patient. Of the 92 patients, 1 had been insane more than 40 years; 3 more than 20 9 from 10 to 20 years; 30 from 1 to 10 years; 12 from 6 to 12 months; and 38 less months. 35 became insane from unknown causes; 17 from ill health; 6 from do- affliction; 6 from masturbation; 5 from religious causes; 4 from hard work; 1 con-; 1 from old age. About 60 indigent insane persons have been aided by the legisla- propriation of 1847. The receipts of the asylum, from all sources, for the year ending , 1848, were \$11,378.17; the expenditures for the same period were \$11,269.98.

III. VERMONT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending October, 1848.

			Salary.
ACE EATON,	of Enosburg,	Governor (term ends Oct. '48),	\$ 750*
ard Sargeant,	of Manchester,	Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.,	\$4 a day.
ge Howes,	of Montpelier,	Treasurer,	400
s McM. Shafter,	of Burlington,	Secretary of State,	275
ric Billings,	of Woodstock,	Sec. Civil and Military Affairs,	200
H. Hodges,	of Rutland,	Auditor of Accounts,	150
itt C. Clarke,	of Burlington,	Secretary of the Senate,	250
ion Foote,	of Rutland,	Speaker of the House.	
nd F. Merrill,	of Montpelier,	Clerk of the House,	400
vus H. Loomis,	of Montpelier,	State Librarian,	100
a Harlow,	of Windsor,	Superintendent of State Prison,	500
. Hopkins,	of Rutland,	Adjutant and Insp.-General,	150
Adams,	of Middlebury,	State Geologist.	
as Kidder,	of Windsor,	Chaplain of State Prison,	400
B. Harrington,	of Middletown,	Commissioner of the Insane.	

e Senate was established in 1836. The House of Representatives is oed of about 230 members, one member from each town. Pay of the ers of each House, \$ 1.50 a day during the session of the Legislature.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
en Royce,	of Berkshire,	Chief Judge,	\$1,375
F. Redfield,	of Randolph,	Associate Judge,	1,375
L. Bennett,	of Burlington,	"	1,375
l Kellogg,	of Rockingham,	"	1,375
d Hall,	of Bennington,	"	1,375
es Davis,	of Danville,	"	1,375
T. Washburn,	of Woodstock,	Reporter,	450

nd \$ 250 as Superintendent of Common Schools, Commissioner for the Deaf, Blind, , &c.

Clerks of Supreme and County Courts.

Counties.		Residence.
Bennington,	Samuel H. Blackmer,	Bennington.
Windham,	Marshall Miller,	Fayetteville.
Rutland,	Frederick W. Hopkins,	Rutland.
Windsor,	Norman Williams,	Woodstock.
Addison,	George Swift,	Middlebury.
Orange,	Calvin Blodgett,	Chelsea.
Chittenden,	Edward A. Stansbury,	Burlington.
Washington,	Shubael Wheeler,	Montpelier.
Caledonia,	Samuel B. Mattocks,	Danville.
Lamoile,	Philo G. Camp,	Hydepark.
Grand Isle,	Elijah Haynes,	North Hero.
Franklin,	Joseph H. Brainerd,	St. Albans.
Orleans,	Henry M. Bates,	Irasburg.
Essex,	Wm. H. Hartshorn,	Guildhall.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of six judges ; in County Courts, or Courts of Common Pleas, comprising six circuits, each County Court being composed of one judge of the Supreme Court, who is, *ex officio*, chief-justice of the County Courts of his circuit, and two assistant judges for each county ; and in justices of the peace ; all the judges and justices being chosen annually by the Legislature.

The Supreme Court sits once and the County Courts twice a year, in each county. Each judge of the Supreme Court is Chancellor of a circuit. The Court of Chancery has two stated sessions annually in each county, and is always in session for all purposes except the final hearing of a cause. An appeal from the decree of the Chancellor lies to the Supreme Court.

Common Schools. — Number of school districts in the State, 2,276 ; number of children between 4 and 18 years, 79,757 ; amount of wages paid male teachers, \$52,236.07 ; amount of wages paid female teachers, \$38,232.63 ; public moneys received, \$71,177.27 ; average amount paid for each scholar, \$1.18. The school fund was abolished in 1845 to pay the State debt.

Vermont Asylum for the Insane, Brattleboro'. — William H. Rockwell, M. D., Superintendent. The buildings are now sufficient to accommodate 300 patients. Since the opening of the asylum, there have been admitted, to September, 1846, 1,032 patients ; 741 have been discharged, and 291 remain in the institution. Of the 1,032 patients thus admitted, 432 recovered, equal to 42.05 per cent. ; 84 have died, equal to 8.12 per cent. During the year 1847, the whole number of patients was 460. Admitted, 197 ; discharged, 169 ; remaining in the institution, 291. Of those discharged, 95 were cured.

Terms of admission. — For the first six months, \$2 per week, and \$1.50 afterwards. When the insanity is connected with epilepsy or paralysis, \$2.50 per week. No patient received for a less term than three months, unless he recover before that time. Patients are received from other States on the same terms.

State Prison. — Average number of convicts in 1846, 65 ; expenditure, \$5,459.10 ; income, \$3,943.34. This is nearly a correct account for the year 1847.

Banks. — There are eighteen banks in the State. Their amount of capital stock is \$1,301,502.50 ; bills in circulation, \$2,353,292.43 ; due depositors, &c., \$415,448.10 ; total amount of liabilities, \$4,070,243.03. Resources, \$4,150,021.79.

FINANCES

For Fiscal Year ending September 1, 1847.

Amount received into the Treasury,	\$ 104,974.85
“ expended,	99,947.79
Balance in Treasury Sept. 1st, 1847,	5,027.06

Principal Items of Expenditure.		Principal Sources of Revenue.	
Expenses of the Legislature,	\$ 21,773.17	In Treasury, Sept. 1, 1846,	\$ 20,480.05
Executive expenses, — salaries,	2,393.52	From taxes,	59,074.52
Expenses of the Judiciary,	39,804.34	Taxes on bank dividends,	3,376.74
State Prison,	10,283.52	Safety and School Funds,	5,128.05
Military expenses,	1,609.72	Peddlers' licenses,	4,829.10
Relief of infirm poor,	9,715.62	All other sources,	12,086.38
Common Schools,	2,888.37		
Geological Survey,	2,824.40		
Agricultural,	2,092.64		
Financial disbursements,	6,562.48		

State Liabilities.

Indebted to Safety Fund Banks,	\$ 36,502.91	To meet which it has, —	
Salaries due,	3,117.75	Balance in the Treasury,	\$ 5,027.96
Auditor's orders outstanding,	1,400.18	Taxes not collected,	16,696.50
	41,020.84	Notes for School Fund, State Bank,	
Deduct resources,	31,570.80	and Surplus Fund,	6,856.49
Balance against the State,	9,450.04	From County Clerks,	1,399.10
		Demands in hands of State's Att'ys,	1,590.75
			31,570.80

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1849.

			Salary.
GEORGE N. BRIGGS,	of Pittsfield,	Governor,	\$ 2,500
John Reed,	of Yarmouth,	Lieutenant-Governor,	\$ 4 a day.
William B. Calhoun,	of Springfield,	Sec. of Commonwealth,	1,600
Joseph Barrett,	of Concord,	Treas. and Receiver-Gen.,	1,600
George H. Devereux,	of Salem,	Adj.-Gen. and Keeper of	
		Military Stores,	1,500
William Tufts,		1st Clerk, Secretary of State's Office,	1,200
Joseph Foster,		1st Clerk, Treasurer's Office,	1,200
Barnas Sears,	of Newton,	Sec. of Board of Education,	1,500
Zeno Scudder,	of Barnstable,	President of the Senate.	
Francis B. Crowninshield,	of Boston,	Speaker of House of Rep.	
Charles Calhoun,	of Boston,	Clerk of Senate,	\$ 10 per day.
Charles W. Storey, Jr.,	of Boston,	Clerk of House,	\$ 10 per day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 3,500
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Boston,	<i>Justice,</i>	3,000
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	"	3,000
Theron Metcalf,	of Boston,	"	3,000
Richard Fletcher,	of Boston,	"	3,000
Luther S. Cushing,	of Boston,	<i>Reporter,</i>	300
Charles R. Train,	of Framingham,	<i>District Attorney,</i>	N. Dist. 1,000
John H. Clifford,	of New Bedford,	"	S. " 1,000
Ezra Wilkinson,	of Boston,	"	Mid. " 800
William Porter, Jr.,	of Lee,	"	W. " 800
Asahel Huntington,	of Salem,	"	E. " 800
Samuel D. Parker,	of Boston,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Co. of Suffolk, 2,000

The Supreme Court consists of five judges, who hold office during good behaviour. It has exclusive cognizance of all capital crimes, and exclusive chancery jurisdiction, so far as chancery powers are given by statute; and concurrent original jurisdiction of all civil cases, where the amount in dispute exceeds \$ 600, in Suffolk, and \$ 300 in the other counties. It holds law terms in eight of the fourteen counties of the State, and *nisi prius* terms in all the counties.

Court of Common Pleas.

Daniel Wells,	of Greenfield,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,100
Edward Mellen,	of Wayland,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,800
Horatio Byington,	of Stockbridge,	"	1,800
George Tyler Bigelow,	of Boston,	"	1,800
Jonathan C. Perkins,	of Salem,	"	1,800
Thomas Hopkinson,	of Lowell,	"	1,800

The Court of Common Pleas is held for the trial of civil cases above \$ 20, and, except in Suffolk county, has criminal jurisdiction in all cases not capital. In Suffolk, the criminal jurisdiction is surrendered to the Municipal Court. There are six judges, and frequent terms are held in every county.

Police Court of Boston.

John G. Rogers, Jas. C. Merrill, Abel Cushing, *Justices,* salary, \$ 1,500 each.

Commissioners of Insolvency.

John M. Williams,	of Boston,	for Suffolk	County.
John G. King,	of Salem,	for Essex	"
Asa F. Lawrence,	of Pepperell,	for Middlesex	"
Henry Chapin,	of Worcester,	for Worcester	"
Myron Lawrence,	of Belchertown,	for Hampshire	"
Daniel W. Alvord,	of Greenfield,	for Franklin	"
George B. Morris,	of Springfield,	for Hampden	"
Thomas Robinson,	of Adams,	for Berkshire	"
Francis Hilliard,	of Roxbury,	for Norfolk	"
Welcome Young,	of E. Bridgewater,	for Plymouth	"

David Perkins,
Zeno Scudder,
George Cobb,
Leavitt Thaxter,

of Fall River,
of Barnstable,
of Nantucket,
of Edgartown,

for Bristol County.
for Barnstable "
for Nantucket "
for Dukes "

These Commissioners hold a Court of Insolvency at the shire towns in their respective counties on the 1st Tuesday of each month. Salary, fees not exceeding the amount of \$ 1,500 each.

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registers.	Salary.
Barnstable,	Nymphas Marston,	\$ 400	Timothy Reed,	\$ 500
Berkshire,	Wm. P. Walker,	375	Henry W. Bishop,	550
Bristol,	Oliver Prescott,	400	Anselm Bassett,	750
Dukes,	Theod. G. Mayhew,	100	B. C. Marchant,	150
Essex,	Daniel A. White,	600	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.,	1,500
Franklin,	R. E. Newcomb,	240	Geo. Grennell, Jr.,	425
Hampden,	Oliver B. Morris,	240	Justice Willard,	550
Hampshire,	Ithamar Conkey,	240	Samuel F. Lyman,	450
Middlesex,	Samuel P. P. Fay,	700	Isaac Fiske,	1,500
Nantucket,	Samuel Mitchell,	200	George Cobb,	300
Norfolk,	Sherman Leland,	400	Jonathan H. Cobb,	700
Plymouth,	Aaron Hobart,	350	Jacob H. Loud,	650
Suffolk,	Edward G. Loring,	800	H. M. Willis,	2,000
Worcester,	Thomas Kinnicutt,	600	Charles G. Prentiss,	1,500

FINANCES.

The ordinary revenue for the year ending January 1st, 1848, was . . . \$ 500,331.83

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were . . . 478,755.63

Excess of revenue for the year, . . . 21,576.20

Principal Items of Expenditure.		Chief Sources of Income.	
Councillors,	\$ 3,171.00	Lunatic Hospital, for salaries,	\$ 3,200.00
Legislature, session 111 days,	71,466.00	Martha Johonnot's annuities,	2,420.00
Salaries,	65,831.17	Normal Schools,	2,000.00
Adjutant and Q. M. General's Dep't,	3,000.00	Pensions,	1,105.00
Fuel, &c., for State-House,	2,500.00	State Reform School,	31,483.32
Repairs of do.	6,576.35		478,755.63
State printing,	12,571.76		
State Map and Surveys,	679.32		
State Library,	300.00		
Term Reports,	1,925.00		
County Treasurers,	55,088.71		
Rolls of accounts,	77,397.56		
Miscellanies,	31,174.88		
Interest on temporary loans,	1,849.25		
" Railroad do.	1,335.25		
" Western Railroad scrip,	50,900.00		
Agricultural Societies,	6,631.20		
American Institute of Instruction,	300.00		
Asylum for the Blind,	7,500.00		
" " Deaf and Dumb,	7,337.56		
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	7,000.00		
Bounty on silk,	74.80		
" to militia,	23,937.50		

The debt of Massachusetts, on its own account, was, on the 1st January, 1848, \$1,152,031.62	
Liability of the Commonwealth for scrip loaned to the various railroads,	5,049,555.56
Total absolute and contingent debt,	6,201,587.18
The value of the property of the Commonwealth, Jan 1, 1848,	\$1,316,621.69
Western Railroad stock sinking fund,	456,398.08
Mortgages on the various railroads,	5,925,377.74
Total property of the Commonwealth,	7,708,396.51
Excess of resources over liabilities,	\$1,506,808.33
Deduct for funds specifically appropriated,	875,822.18
Excess of resources for ordinary revenue,	630,986.15

To this may be added the value of at least 2,000,000 acres of Maine lands, which will remain after enough has been sold to raise the school fund to its legal limit.

Abstract of the Returns of the Banks in Massachusetts for 1847.

	26 Banks in Boston.	33 Banks out of Boston.	Total, 109 Banks.
<i>Due from the Banks.</i>			
Capital stock paid in,	18,883,650.00	13,249,500.00	32,113,150.00
Bills in circulation of five dollars and upwards,	6,420,524.00	8,293,898.00	14,719,422.00
Bills in circulation less than five dollars,	787,309.00	1,639,631.25	2,426,940.25
Net profits on hand,	2,262,455.15	1,237,127.62	3,499,582.77
Balances due to other banks,	7,093,644.66	164,557.42	7,258,202.08
Cash deposited,	7,217,796.67	3,047,758.26	10,265,555.13
Cash deposited bearing interest,	638,813.54	125,902.22	764,715.76
Total amount due from the banks,	43,289,272.33	27,813,374.77	71,102,647.10
<i>Resources of the Banks.</i>			
Specie,	3,296,015.95	657,957.63	3,943,973.58
Real estate,	695,134.92	367,815.29	1,062,950.21
Bills of other banks in this State,	2,639,921.61	340,843.59	3,030,765.20
Bills of other banks elsewhere,	169,738.00	62,910.24	232,648.24
Balances due from other banks,	2,289,930.36	3,281,310.43	5,571,240.79
Debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks,	34,158,402.38	23,102,536.59	57,260,938.97
Total resources of the banks,	43,289,193.22	27,813,374.77	71,102,567.99
Amount of dividends for the year,	625,000.00	434,345.00	1,059,345.00
Amount of reserved profits,	1,304,581.56	730,527.37	2,035,108.93
Debts due each bank, secured by pledge of stock,	375,894.61	354,728.95	730,623.56
Debts due and unpaid and doubtful,	66,639.07	148,086.52	213,605.59

Insurance Abstract for 1847. Number of offices, 29. Capital, \$5,825,500. In United States stocks and Treasury-notes, \$76,000. Bank stocks in Massachusetts, \$4,012,167. Stock of the State of Massachusetts, \$139,408. Loans on bottomry and respondentia, \$100,404. Real estate, \$443,501. Mortgages on do., \$770,692. Loans on collateral and personal security, \$368,561; loans on personal security only, \$336,468. Cash, \$192,982. Reserved or contingent fund, \$403,218. Railroad stock, \$341,180. Losses ascertained and unpaid, \$182,168. Estimated losses in addition, \$179,255. Premium notes, \$1,962,901. Notes bad or doubtful, but not charged to profit and loss, \$19,547. At risk, marine, \$8,831,419. At risk, fire, \$61,629,442. Premiums on fire risks undetermined, \$437,240. Average annual dividends for five years, $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (Boston offices, $11\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.). Fire losses paid last year, \$189,663. Marine losses do., \$1,737,068.

Schools for 1847.—The towns raise by taxation for the support of schools, annually, \$662,870.57. Besides this, \$7,757.56 income of the "Surplus Revenue" is so appropriated. Total, \$670,628.13. Add \$33,518.18, contributed as board and fuel. Number of children in the State from 4 to 16 years old, 210,219. Amount for each child, \$3.14. Mean average attendance upon school, 130,547. No. of public schools in the State, 3,538. No. of male teachers, 2,437. No. of female teachers, 5,233. Estimated number of children who attend private schools, 12,000. Total number of children from 4 to 16 registered at summer schools, 156,170; add 4,782 less than 4 years. Total at summer schools, 160,952. Total do. registered at winter schools, 168,164; add 10,612 above 16 years. Total at winter schools,

178,776. Children from 4 to 16 wholly absent from school in summer, 41,749; do. in winter, 29,755. Average wages per month inclusive of board paid to male teachers, \$22.46. Do. to female teachers, \$13.00. Amount of School Fund, Jan. 1, 1848, \$845,158.25; increase during the year 1847, \$21,775.

State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester.—George Chandler, M. D., Superintendent. The whole number of rooms designed for the use of patients is 351. 15 new apartments for the furiously insane are nearly completed. The average number of patients for the year ending Nov. 30, 1847, was 378. The whole number discharged during the year is 183, being 98 males and 85 females. Of this number, 103 are recovered; 23 improved; 36 incurable and harmless; 21 incurable and dangerous. Deaths, 30. Receipts for the year, \$45,652.92, expenses, \$39,444.45. The number of foreigners admitted the past year was unusually large, being one fourth of the whole number, and their treatment is pronounced more difficult than that of natives.

State Prison.—The number of prisoners, September 30, 1847, is 298; 123 having been received, and 88 discharged, during the year. Of the number in prison, 218 were committed for feloniously appropriating property; 11 for malicious offences against property, as firing, &c.; 12 for offences against the social state, as adultery, &c.; 5 for rape, and attempts to commit it; 7 for arson; 1 for perjury; 3 for escapes; and 31 for offences against the person, including assaults and murder. 18 are confined for life; 1 for 35 years, 4 for 18 years; and the remainder for a shorter period; 94 are confined for 2 years or less. 30 are from 16 to 20 years old; 138 from 20 to 30; 65 from 30 to 40, 31 from 40 to 50, 20 from 50 to 60; 3 from 60 to 70, and 1 above 70. 79 are foreigners, and 96 natives of Massachusetts. There are 38 second-comers; 11 third-comers; 1 fourth, fifth, and sixth comer, respectively. There are 15 negroes and 10 mulattoes. Average number of convicts for the year, 292. There has been no death. The expenses have been \$22,271.71; the receipts, \$22,397.97. Balance of income, \$126.26.

Pauperism in the Year 1847.—The number of persons relieved or supported as paupers was 18,717, of whom 7,920 were town paupers, and 9,006 State paupers. Of these State paupers, 7,036 were foreigners, and of this number 6,363 were natives of England and Ireland. These numbers do not include 127 foreign lunatics, and 1,765 foreign inmates of the Deer Island Hospital at Boston. There were 182 almshouses, with 18,109½ acres of land attached, the whole valued at \$1,080,739.60. Number relieved in almshouses, 9,218 (the average being 2,960), of whom 4,868 were unable to labor. Number relieved out of almshouses, 9,344. Average weekly cost of each pauper in almshouses, 95½ cents; out of almshouses, 96½ cents. Net expense of almshouses, including interest, \$347,411.19. Estimated value of pauper labor in almshouses, \$17,463. 2,501 foreign paupers have come into the State within the year.

Jails and Houses of Correction.—Whole number of prisoners, including 1,080 debtors, was 7,009. Of these, 5,796 were males, and 1,213 females; 936, minors; 436, colored, 2,370, able to read or write, 45, insane; 996, natives of Massachusetts, 730, natives of other States; 1,605, foreigners; 2,679, nativity unknown; remaining in confinement, Nov. 1, 1847, 730. Average cost of board of each prisoner per week, \$1.74; estimated value of labor in Houses of Correction, \$15,798.40. Total expense for the year, \$72,263.75.

Criminal Statistics.

Offences.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nol. Pros'd.	Still pending.	No Bill.	Not arrested.	Default on recognisance.	Costs.
Against the person, feloniously,	36	7	4	4	10	11			\$2,482.12
" " not feloniously,	296	141	21	45	45	31	12	2	4,280.19
Against property, with violence,	165	102	11	8	2	35	4	3	3,716.48
" " without violence,	601	294	36	37	75	90	41	18	10,834.22
Other offences,	2,217	947	54	373	428	272	73	68	18,794.29
Whole number,	3,307	1,491	106	468	560	439	130	91	40,087.30

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the registration year ending April 30th, 1847. — By the returns, which are more full than either of those of previous years, it appears that the number of births returned is as 1 to 34 inhabitants (according to the census of 1840), excluding the population of Boston, the number of marriages as 1 to 114, and the number of deaths as 1 to 54. The "Registration" gives the following tables: —

1. Influence of Occupation on Longevity.

Occupations.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.			1847.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Aggregate age.	Average age.	Number.	Aggregate age.	Average age.
Professional men,	54	75	82	82	54	2,847	52.72	74	3,785	51.15
Merchants,	78	93	75	90	81	4,296	53.04	102	5,018	49.20
Agriculturalists,	680	706	603	645	679	45,241	66.63	741	47,538	64.14
Public officers,	41	29	25	35	34	1,396	41.06	42	1,890	45.00
Mechanics,	452	484	452	477	533	24,613	45.75	631	30,241	46.45
Laborers,	195	179	182	219	215	10,579	49.44	262	12,242	46.73
Seamen,	192	207	162	145	119	5,798	49.72	214	9,210	43.04
Paupers,	15	32	35	5	37	2,571	69.48	47	2,708	57.62
Females,			19	264	395	18,537	46.93	490	23,496	47.95
Total and averages,	1,887	1,805	1,695	1,942	2,153	115,978	53.87	2,623	136,125	51.89

No person under 20 years of age is included in this abstract, occupations not being supposed to have any particular influence before that age.

2. Influence of Domestic Condition on Longevity,

Showing, for each County, the number and aggregate age of all in the returns over 20 years old, whose condition is specified.

Counties.	Males.						Females.					
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowers.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widows.	
	Number.	Aggregate age.	Number.	Aggregate age.	Number.	Aggregate age.	Number.	Aggregate age.	Number.	Aggregate age.	Number.	Aggregate age.
Essex,	88	3,134	204	10,705	30	2,141	83	4,241	223	9,359	165	12,312
Middlesex,	43	1,509	231	11,723	45	3,306	83	3,416	290	12,532	101	7,433
Worcester,	104	3,764	258	13,924	64	4,707	104	4,520	272	12,194	142	10,424
Hampshire,	11	374	45	2,736	10	1,277	23	1,030	70	3,375	41	3,282
Hampden,	27	880	76	4,360	17	1,076	23	846	93	3,881	41	2,834
Franklin,	18	557	47	2,877	11	841	27	1,179	45	2,128	30	2,257
Berkshire,	21	863	64	3,868	15	1,113	20	813	84	3,931	43	3,170
Norfolk,	48	1,967	125	7,329	23	1,666	61	2,603	119	4,908	67	4,834
Bristol,	30	1,017	105	5,827	25	1,581	27	1,555	123	5,657	53	3,992
Plymouth,	26	1,107	84	5,101	16	1,191	38	1,793	94	4,402	68	6,123
Barnstable,	5	153	68	3,392	16	1,126	15	693	68	2,934	40	2,999
Dukes and Nantucket,	7	267	30	1,704	2	133	11	721	28	1,244	20	1,562
Total,	428	15,514	1,340	73,050	280	20,456	520	23,545	1,489	66,600	514	60,473
Average age,		36.25		54.62		73.06		45.28		44.73		74.50

V. RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending 1st Tuesday in May, 1849.

			Salary.
MA HARRIS,	of Coventry,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 400
rd W. Lawton,	of Newport,	<i>Lieutenant-Governor,</i>	200
r Bowen,	of Providence,	<i>Sec. of State,</i>	\$ 750 and fees.
en Cahoon,	of Newport,	<i>General Treasurer,</i>	500
h M. Blake,	of Bristol,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Fees.
r Barnard,	of Providence,	<i>Comm'r of Public Schools,</i>	1,500
as J. Stead,	of Providence,	<i>Major-Gen. of the Militia.</i>	
ster G. Sherman,	of North Kingston,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>	

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are elected annually on the 1st Wednesday of April for a year commencing the 1st Tuesday of May. The Commissioner of the Land is appointed by the Governor. The Senate consists of the Governor, who presides, the Lieutenant-Governor, and one Senator from each of the thirty-one towns in the State. The House of Representatives consists of 69 members.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

rd W. Greene,	of Providence,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Entries &	\$ 900
Haile,	of Warren,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	"	550
am R. Staples,	of Providence,	"	"	550
e A. Brayton,	of Warwick,	"	"	550
h K. Angell,	of Providence,	<i>Reporter.</i>		

The judges of the Supreme Court hold office until they are removed by a resolution passed by both Houses of the Assembly, and voted for by a majority of the members elected to each House. By an act passed May, 1848, the Court of Common Pleas in each of the five counties is hereafter held by a single judge of the Supreme Court sitting alone. The associate judges of the Supreme Court are to divide this duty among themselves. There are no longer any associate justices elected for each county.

Clerks of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts.

Counties.	Clerks of Supreme Court.	Clerks of Common Pleas.	Post-Office.
Newport,	William Gilpin,	Daniel C. Denham,	Newport.
Providence,	Walter Paine, Jr.,	John W. Smith,	Providence.
North Kingston,	Powell Helme,	John G. Clarke, Jr.,	Kingston.
Westerly,	William Throop,	Massadore T. Bennett,	Bristol.
	Joseph J. Tillinghast,	Jeremiah S. Slocum,	E. Greenwich.

Public Schools. — The State has a school fund, invested in bank stock, of \$1,000,000. By an act passed 1836, the interest of this State's part of the United States surplus revenue (commonly called the Deposit Fund) was set

apart for public schools. \$25,000 is annually paid from the State treasury for schools; and each town, in 1846, according to the requisitions of the revised school law, voted to raise by tax one third as much as they receive from the State, and many of the towns raise a much larger sum. The amount expended for schools in 1844 (exclusive of academies and private schools) was over \$54,000. For several years past, great exertions have been made in all parts of the State in improving the schools, and a very large sum has been expended in erecting district school-houses, and repairing old ones. By an act passed June, 1848, the proceeds of the militia commutation tax in each town are to be applied hereafter to the support of public schools. For several years past, \$1,500 has been annually appropriated by the State for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind, in asylums out of the State. Mr. Barnard, the Commissioner, has made no report for two or three years past.

Providence Athenæum. — Thomas H. Williams, Librarian. The charter of this institution was granted in January, 1836; and in September, 1847, its library contained 13,533 volumes. Of this number, 12,733 have been purchased, and 800 given. The total outlay for books has been \$20,416.99; making the average cost per volume, \$1.56. 531 volumes were added in the year ending September, 1847, exclusive of pamphlets, at a cost of \$1,125.96, or \$2.12 per volume. The number of volumes in the public libraries of Providence is 44,000.

State Prison. — Thomas W. Hayward, of Providence, Warden. The number of prisoners, October 1st, 1847, was 18, — 17 males and 1 female. All the males but one are employed in making shoes. In the Providence county jail the prisoners are employed in making tables and coffins.

FINANCES.

When the State first received the deposit fund or surplus revenue from the United States, they invested it for schools. For the State prison and the Dorr war the State has since used \$152,719.21 of it, and this is sometimes spoken of as a debt. The State owes \$25,000 on note to the Bank of North America, and by a resolution passed in June, 1848, the Treasurer is authorized to borrow \$16,000 more. This course was taken to prevent using up any more of the surplus revenue, which by former laws had been specially devoted to schools. There is also a claim of about \$40,000 for some old Revolutionary certificates, the validity of which is disputed.

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>		<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	
Salaries,	\$5,325	Bank tax,	\$27,067
Senate,	1,680	Tax on increase of bank capital, . .	6,690
House of Representatives, . . .	3,678	From Courts,	7,428
Expenses of Supreme Court, . . .	12,461	Insurance Companies,	1,492
Expenses of Common Pleas, . . .	6,062	Interest on surplus revenue, . . .	12,894
Schools,	24,051	Interest on school fund stock, . . .	3,202
State Prison,	5,000	Auctions,	1,837
Orders of General Assembly, . . .	17,827	Peddlers,	5,650
Balance against State in last account, .	1,551	Pawtucket Turnpike,	1,300
Militia,	857	Oyster leases,	185
Miscellaneous,	2,320	Miscellaneous,	2,395
	80,818	Balance against State,	9,635
			80,813

in Rhode Island in April, 1848. — The whole number of banks is sixty-two, giving one bank to every 1,755 inhabitants, according to the census of 1840. The condition of the banks is thus stated.

	<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Stock paid in,	\$ 11,095,202.50	Debts due from directors,	\$ 694,942.02
Circulation,	2,698,494.33	Debts due from other stockholders,	582,839.41
Loss on interest,	149,832.59	Debts due from all others,	13,224,158.30
Loss not on interest,	1,223,992.57	Total discounts,	14,501,939.73
Due from banks,	620,323.48	Specie actually in banks,	320,551.48
Losses unpaid,	26,506.57	Bills of other banks,	532,936.50
Losses on hand,	632,817.42	Deposits in other banks,	564,160.48
	16,447,169.46	Stock in the banks,	57,961.03
		Stock in other banks, &c.,	221,715.67
		Real estate,	231,751.48
		Furniture and other property,	16,123.09
			16,447,169.46

VI. CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1849.

		<i>Salary.</i>
W. BISSSELL,	of New Haven, <i>Governor,</i>	\$ 1,100
W. J. M'Curdy,	of Lyme, <i>Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate,</i>	300
W. B. Gilbert,	of Hartford, <i>Treasurer,</i>	1,000
W. B. Robertson,	of New Haven, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	1,000
W. Catlin,	of Harwinton, <i>Comptroller,</i>	1,000
W. Beers,	of Litchfield, <i>Comm'r of the School Fund and</i>	
	<i>Sup't of Schools, \$ 1,250 and expenses.</i>	
W. Trumbull,	of Stonington, <i>Ass't Comm'r of School Fund.</i>	
W. B. Buller,	of Norwalk, <i>Pres. pro tem. of the Senate.</i>	
W. Foster,	of Norwich, <i>Speaker of the House.</i>	
W. Bacon,	of Litchfield, <i>Clerk of the House.</i>	
W. Hollister,	of New Haven, <i>Clerk of the Senate.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme and Superior Court.

W. Church,	of Litchfield, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,300
W. M. Waite,	of Lyme, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,250
W. L. Storrs,	of Middletown, "	1,250
W. Linman,	of New Haven, "	1,250
W. W. Ellsworth,	of Hartford, "	1,250
W. Day,	of Hartford, <i>Reporter,</i>	550

The term of the Superior Court is held by one judge semiannually, in each county of the State ; and the Supreme Court, constituted of the five judges, meets annually in each county. The judges of this court hold their offices until seventy years of age. This court has jurisdiction in all cases where the damages, or matter in dispute, exceeds \$ 70.

County Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.
Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, Tolland,	Francis Parsons, Edward Hinman, Charles J. M'Curdy, Thomas B. Osborne, Thomas Backus, Holbrook Curtiss, Charles C. Tyler, Hiram Rider,	Hartford. Southbury. Lyme. Fairfield. Killingly. Watertown. Middletown. Willington.	R. D. Hubbard, Dennis Kimberly, John T. Wait, Joshua B. Ferris, Jonathan A. Welch, Leman Church, Charles Whittlesey, Loren P. Waldo,	Hartford. New Haven. Norwich. Stamford. Brooklyn. Salisbury. Middletown. Tolland.

A County Court is held by one judge three times each year, in the several counties. The judges of this court are appointed annually by the Legislature. They have jurisdiction in all civil actions where the damages, or matter in dispute, exceed \$ 35. In civil cases, an appeal lies in all cases from the County to the Superior Court, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of \$ 70.

FINANCES FOR 1847 - 48.

Principal Items of Expenditure.		Interest on money borrowed from	
Debenture and expenses of General Assembly,	\$ 25,118.21	school fund, about	\$ 850.00
Salaries of officers,	11,934.00	Q. Master-General's department,	1,745.69
Judicial expenses,	36,781.39	Chief Sources of Income.	
Contingent expenses,	9,305.72	Forfeited bonds,	\$ 963.43
Support of State paupers,	1,100.00	Avails of courts,	924.39
Directors of State prison,	300.00	Dividends on bank stock,	33,488.00
Superintendence of common schools,	1,250.31	Taxes,	67,865.96
Public buildings and institutions,	9,786.46	Licenses to peddlers,	1,421.64

The whole amount of State debt (borrowed from school fund) is \$ 11,565.68. The permanent fund of the State, on the 1st day of April, 1847, consisting of bank stock not transferable, or subscriptions to the capital of sundry banks, which may be withdrawn on giving six months' notice, amounted to \$ 406,000.

Valuation in 1846 of real estate, \$ 88,963,321.08½; personal estate, \$ 15,888,483.93¼. Aggregate, \$ 104,851,805.02.

Banks in Connecticut in May, 1848.

Liabilities.		Resources	
Circulation,	\$ 4,891,265.06	Specie,	\$ 517,700.08
Deposits,	1,994,589.19	Bills of other banks,	227,603.47
Due other banks,	299,397.42	Due from other banks,	1,301,735.33
Dividends unpaid,	29,132.39	Due from brokers and agents,	390,543.91
Other liabilities,	10,830.46	Stocks, bonds, &c.,	505,978.13
Total liabilities,	7,225,214.52	Checks and other cash items,	54,970.05
		Over drafts,	31,604.19
		Real estate,	329,407.05
		Bills discounted,	13,424,653.99
		Total resources,	16,784,096.20

A portion of the stock of the banks is held as follows : —			
By the State of Connecticut,	\$ 406,000	By school, ecclesiastical, and other societies,	\$ 553,665
The school fund,	319,600	By 2141 females,	1,631,515
In trust for minors and others,	447,800	Total,	3,358,580

The whole capital stock in 1848 is \$ 8,726,381.

Abstract from the Bank Commissioners' Reports for the last Twelve Years.

Year	Capital.	Circulation.	Total Liabilities.	Specie.	Loans and Discounts.	Total Resources.
1837	\$ 8,744,697	\$ 3,999,325	\$ 15,715,964	\$ 415,396	\$ 13,346,945	\$ 15,691,295
1838	8,754,467	1,940,559	12,372,631	535,447	9,769,846	12,593,373
1839	8,832,223	3,967,816	14,942,779	502,180	12,246,946	14,942,779
1840	8,873,245	2,395,539	12,950,572	499,032	10,429,630	12,950,512
1841	8,873,927	2,784,721	13,466,373	454,296	10,944,673	13,666,273
1842	8,878,317	2,555,538	13,465,052	471,239	10,633,413	13,465,059
1843	8,580,363	2,379,947	12,914,194	436,752	9,798,392	12,914,124
1844	8,292,239	2,480,953	14,472,681	455,430	10,842,965	14,472,641
1845	6,359,748	4,172,444	16,943,235	423,658	12,447,196	16,943,236
1846	6,475,630	4,555,947	15,892,685	481,357	13,032,600	15,892,695
1847	8,805,742	4,437,631	15,764,772	469,165	12,781,457	15,764,772
1848	8,726,391	4,691,265	16,806,829	517,700	13,424,633	16,804,829

Common Schools. — The number of school societies is 215; of school districts, 1655; of children between four and sixteen, 87,512. The capital of the school fund in May, 1848, was \$2,077,641 19, and the amount of dividends for the year ending March 1, 1849, was \$126,195.60; which gives \$1.45 to every enumerated child. The returns in Connecticut do not give the number of teachers, or their wages, or the length of schools; but only the information indicated above.

Retreat for the Insane, Hartford. — John S. Butler, M. D., Physician and Superintendent. — The whole number of patients, April 1, 1847, was 118, 93 were admitted in the course of the year, making 211 in all; 96 of whom were males, and 115 females. 89 were discharged during the year, leaving in the Retreat, April 1, 1848, 122, 59 of whom were males, and 63 females. Of the 89 patients discharged, 40 were recovered, 24 improved, 13 not improved, and 12 died. 36 recent cases have been discharged, of whom 29 had recovered, 4 were removed by friends, and 3 have died. 27 recent cases remain under treatment, mostly of recent admission, of whom 24 are curable, and 3 are doubtful. 40 recent cases have been admitted during the year. The whole number admitted from the opening of the institution, in 1834, to this time, is 1764. 1643 have been discharged; of whom 942 have recovered, 557 have improved, and 143 have died. The percentage of recoveries, if calculated upon the whole number of patients admitted, is 53 per cent.; but if calculated upon the whole number discharged, as is usual, it amounts to 57 per cent. In like manner, the percentage of deaths is either 8.1 or 8.7. Of the 89 males admitted during the past year 14 were farmers; and of the 54 females, 11 were wives or daughters of farmers, and 17 engaged in domestic occupation. Of the 93, 71 were natives of Connecticut, and 2 were foreigners; 80 were residents in Connecticut, 39 were married, 80 single, 4 widowed, and 1 divorced. The three cases of permanent insanity first admitted have cost \$11,000, or \$3,700 each; while the last three cases of recovery from recent insanity have cost but \$170.74, or \$56.91 each.

The terms of admission are, for patients belonging to the State, with the usual accommodations, \$3.00 per week, for those belonging to other States, \$3.50 per week. For patients belonging to the State, with accommodations in the centre building, and a separate attendant, \$10.00 per week; for those belonging to other States, \$12.00 per week.

No patient is admitted for a shorter term than three months, and payment for that term must be made in advance.

For admission, apply to either of the Managers, or to the Superintendent.

American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford. — Lewis Wald, A. M., Principal. — The number of pupils for the year ending May 13, 1848, was 203; of whom 104 were males, and 99 females. Of these, 18 were supported by friends; 30 by the State of Maine; 22 by New Hampshire; 17 by Vermont, 75 by Massachusetts; 5 by Rhode Island; 28 by Connecticut, and 8 by South Carolina. The cost for each pupil for board, washing, fuel, &c., tuition, and the incidental expenses of the school-room, is \$100 per annum. In sickness the necessary extra charges are made. Payment must be made six months in advance, and a satisfactory bond for punctual payment will be required. Applicants for admission must be between 8 and 25 years of age, of good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly, of good morals, and free from any contagious disease.

Applications for the benefit of the legislative appropriations in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively, stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. In the States of Rhode Island and South Carolina they should be made to the commissioners of the funds for the education of the deaf and dumb, and in Vermont and Connecticut to the Governor. In all cases, a certificate from two or more of the selectmen, magistrates, or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application.

State Prison, Wethersfield. — Elisha Johnson, Warden. Archibald Welch, Physician. David Miller, Chaplain. — The whole number of convicts, March 31, 1848, was 150. During the year, 42 had been received, and the same number had been discharged. 36 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 1 was pardoned, and 5 died. Of those remaining in prison, 136 are males, — 102 white, and 34 colored; and 14 are females, — 8 white, and 6 colored. The males are employed in making cabinet work, cutlery, and shoes; and the females in washing, cooking, making and mending clothing, and binding boots. The lowest number in confinement during the year was 124. The average number was 143. There are 17 prisoners under sentence for life. Since 1827, there have been 1,236 commitments. Of these, 865 were for offences against property, including burglary, larceny, horse-stealing, counterfeiting, &c.; 50 for arson; 89 for adultery; 11 for bigamy; 174 for offences against life and the person, including assaults. A small library was purchased for the use of the prisoners, under the resolve of the General Assembly of 1847, and instruction in the rudiments of learning has been given them. There is also a Sunday School connected with the prison. The receipts of the prison for the year were \$13,351.88; the expenditures \$11,843.24; balance in favor of the prison, \$1,508.46.

VII. NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

* John Young,	of Geneseo,	Governor,	Salary. \$ 4,000
*Hamilton Fish,	of New York,	Lieutenant-Governor,	\$ 6 a day.
†Christopher Morgan,	of Auburn,	Sec. State & Sup't Com. Schools,	2,500
†Millard Fillmore,	of Buffalo,	Comptroller,	2,500
†Alvah Hunt,	of Oxford,	Treasurer,	1,500
†Ambrose L. Jordan,	of New York,	Attorney-General,	2,000
†Charles B. Stuart,		State Engineer and Surveyor,	2,500
*Samuel Stevens,	of Albany,	Adjutant-General,	1,000
§John Stewart,	of New York,	Commissary-General,	700
Lewis Benedict, Jr.,	of Albany,	Judge-Advocate General,	150
*Charles Cook,	of Havana,	Canal Commissioner,	1,700
†Nelson J. Beach,	of Lowville,	" "	1,700
‡Jacob Hinds,	of Hindsville,	" "	1,700
*John B. Gedney,	of Sing Sing,	Inspector of State Prisons,	1,600
†Isaac N. Comstock,	of Albany,	" "	1,600
‡David D. Spencer,	of Ithaca,	" "	1,600
||David K. Abell,	of Albany,	Canal Appraiser,	\$ 4 a day.
¶Gideon Hard,	of Albion,	" "	"
¶Elihu L. Phillips,	of Syracuse,	" "	"

* Term expires Dec. 31, 1848.	§ Term expires March 7, 1850.
† Term expires Dec. 31, 1849.	|| Term expires January 8, 1850.
‡ Term expires Dec. 31, 1850.	¶ Term expires April 4, 1850.

Archibald Campbell,	of Albany,	<i>Dep. Sec. of State & Clerk of</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
		<i>Comm'rs of the Land-Office,</i>	\$ 1,500
Philip Phelps,	of Albany,	<i>Dep. Comptroller,</i>	1,500
Judson W. Sherman,	of Albany,	<i>Dep. Treasurer,</i>	1,300
Francis H. Ruggles,	of Fredonia,	<i>Auditor of Canal Department,</i>	1,500
Alexander G. Johnson,	of Troy,	<i>Dep. Sup't of Common Schools,</i>	1,000
Alfred B. Street,	of Albany,	<i>State Librarian,</i>	600
Elisha W. Skinner,	of Albany,	<i>Ass't " "</i>	600
Henry V. Colt,	of Geneseo,	<i>Private Secretary of Governor,</i>	600

Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of thirty-two members, who are elected for two years, one from each senatorial district. The *Assembly* consists of one hundred and twenty-eight members, elected annually.

JUDICIARY.

1. *Court for the Trial of Impeachments.*

This court is composed of the President of the Senate (who is president of the court, and when absent the chief judge of the Court of Appeals presides), the Senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or the greater part of them. It is a court of record, and when summoned meets at Albany, and has for its clerk and officers the clerk and officers of the Senate. If the Governor is impeached, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot act as a member of the court. Two thirds of the members present must concur for conviction. The judgment of the court extends only to removal from or disqualification for office, or both; the party being still liable to indictment.

2. *The Court of Appeals.*

This court has full power to correct and reverse all proceedings and decisions of the Supreme Court, or of the old Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. It is composed of eight judges, of whom four are elected (one every second year) by the people at large, for eight years, and four selected each year from the justices of the Supreme Court, having the shortest time to serve. These selections are made alternately from the first, third, fifth, and seventh, and from the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth judicial districts. The judge (of the four chosen at large) whose term first expires presides as chief judge. Six judges constitute a quorum. Every cause must be decided within the year in which it is argued, and, unless re-argued, before the close of the term after the argument. Four terms must be held each year, and every two years there must be one term in each judicial district. Each judge has a salary of \$2,500 per annum. The court for 1849 is thus constituted: —

Chosen by the People at Large.

Freeborn G. Jewett,	of Skaneateles,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
Greene C. Bronson,	of Albany,		Dec. 31, 1849.
Charles H. Ruggles,	of Poughkeepsie,		" 1851.
Addison Gardiner,	of Rochester,		" 1853.
			" 1855.

Selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court to serve until Dec. 31, 1849.
Selah B. Strong, of Setauket. W. H. Shankland, of Cortlandville.
Daniel Cady, of Johnstown. James G. Hoyt, of Attica.
Charles S. Benton, of Mohawk, *Clerk.* Salary, \$2,000.

3. *The Supreme and Circuit Courts.*

The Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the County Courts, and of the old Courts of Common Pleas. For the election of the justices, the State is divided into eight judicial districts, each of which elects four to serve eight years, with an annual salary of \$2,500. In each district one justice goes out of office every two years. The justice in each district whose term first expires, and who is not a judge of the Court of Appeals, is a presiding justice of the court, and the clerks of the several counties serve as clerks. In every county of forty thousand inhabitants, at least one general term of the Supreme Court is held each year; and once in two years in every other county except Hamilton. Every county has each year at least two special terms, and two Circuit Courts, except the city and county of New York, which has four Circuit Courts. Any three or more of the justices (including one presiding justice) hold the general terms; and any one or more hold the special terms, at which are heard all equity cases, and Circuit Courts, which are held exclusively for the trial of issues of fact.

Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Justices.	Residence.	Term expires.	Justices.	Residence.	Term expires.
<i>First District.</i>			<i>Fifth District.</i>		
Samuel Jones,	New York,	Dec. 31, 1849.	Charles Gray,	Herkimer,	Dec. 31, 1849.
E. P. Hurlbut,	New York,	" 1851.	Daniel Pratt,	Syracuse,	" 1851.
J. W. Edmonds,	New York,	" 1853.	Philo Gridley,	Utica,	" 1853.
H. P. Edwards,	New York,	" 1855.	Wm. F. Allen,	Oswego,	" 1855.
<i>Second District.</i>			<i>Sixth District.</i>		
Selah B. Strong,	Setauket,	" 1849.	W. H. Shankland,	Cortlandville,	" 1849.
W. T. McCoun,	Oyster Bay,	" 1851.	Hiram Gray,	Elmira,	" 1851.
Nathan B. Morse,	Brooklyn,	" 1853.	Charles Mason,	Hamilton,	" 1853.
Seward Barculo,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1855.	E. B. Morehouse,	Cooperstown,	" 1855.
<i>Third District.</i>			<i>Seventh District.</i>		
W. B. Wright,	Monticello,	" 1849.	T. A. Johnson,	Corning,	" 1849.
Ira Harris,	Albany,	" 1851.	John Maynard,	Seneca Falls,	" 1851.
Malbone Watson,	Catskill,	" 1853.	Henry Welles,	Penn Yann,	" 1853.
Amasa J. Parker,	Albany,	" 1855.	Samuel L. Selden,	Rochester,	" 1855.
<i>Fourth District.</i>			<i>Eighth District.</i>		
Daniel Cady,	Johnstown,	" 1849.	James G. Hoyt,	Attica,	" 1849.
Alonzo C. Paige,	Elizabethtown,	" 1851.	James Mullet,	Buffalo,	" 1851.
John Willard,	Sarat. Springs,	" 1853.	Seth E. Sill,	Buffalo,	" 1853.
Augus. C. Hand,	Schenectady,	" 1855.	R. P. Marvin,	Jamestown,	" 1855.

4. *County or Surrogates' Courts.*

When the real estate, or all the defendants, or all the parties interested, are in the county, the jurisdiction of the County Courts extends to actions of debt, assumpsit, and covenant, when the debt or damage claimed are not

above \$ 2,000 ; to actions for injury to the person or trespass upon property, where the damages are not above \$ 500 ; and in replevin suits, where the property claimed is not above \$1,000. They have equity jurisdiction for the foreclosure of mortgages ; for the sale of the real estate of infants ; for partition of lands ; for admeasurement of dower ; for the satisfaction of judgments where above \$ 75 is due on an unsatisfied execution ; and for the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The Surrogates' Courts have the ordinary jurisdiction of courts of probate.

5. Criminal Courts.

These are the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of Sessions. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, in each county, except in the city and county of New York, are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, the county judge, and the two justices of the peace chosen members of the Court of Sessions. The presiding justice and any two of the others form a quorum. In the city and county of New York, they are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, and any two of the following officers : judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county ; the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of said city. These courts are all held at the same time and place at which the Circuit Courts are held. Courts of Sessions are composed of the county judge and the two justices of the peace designated as members of the Court of Sessions, and are held at the same time and place as the County Courts.

6. Courts of New York City and County.

Superior Court.

Judges.	Salary.	Term expires.
Aaron Vanderpoel,	\$ 3,500,	Dec. 31, 1849.
Thomas J. Oakley,	do.	" 1851.
Lewis H. Sanford,	do.	" 1853.
D. R. Floyd Jones, <i>Clerk.</i>		

Common Pleas.

Michael Ulshoeffer,	\$ 3,000,	Dec. 31, 1849.
Daniel P. Ingraham,	do.	" 1851.
Charles P. Daly,	do.	" 1853.
James Conner, <i>Clerk.</i>		

Vacant, *Surrogate.*

Finances of the City of New York. — See Table of Cities, *ante*, pp. 223, 224.

Croton Aqueduct. — Revenue from May 1, 1847, to May 1, 1848, \$ 226,551.83 ; being an excess over the preceding year of \$ 32,000.49.

Lighting Streets and Public Buildings. — The expense for 1847 was \$ 162,815. 3,089 lamps were supplied with gas, and 7,700 with oil ; cost of lighting and oil, \$ 12.19 each lamp ; cost of gas, in most cases, \$ 15 per lamp. Net expenses of cleaning the streets, \$ 150,371.89.

Pauperism in the City of New York. Number received at the principal establishments in 1847, 28,692 ; do. remaining Dec. 31, 1847, 5,549. Average number, 5,368. Net cost, \$ 224,274.04. Average cost of each pauper

per week, 80½ cents. \$ 95,019.84 has been paid to out-door paupers during the year ending May 1, 1848. 44,572 persons, being one ninth of the tota population, had out-door relief. Increase of expenses in 1847, \$ 77,000. Net expenses of the department for the year 1847, \$ 379,681,371.

Health of the City of New York. — Number of interments for the year, 15,788, of which 10,376 were natives of the United States, and 5,412 foreigners; 3,813 natives of Ireland, and 669 of Germany. There were 2,667 deaths from fevers, 1,926 from consumption, 1,023 from convulsions, 32 from suicide, 45 from burns and scalds, and 134 from drowning; and 1,058 children were stillborn or premature.

Deaths by the Principal Diseases in 1847, as compared with the two preceding Years.

	1845.	1846.	1847.		1845.	1846.	1847.
Typhus and Typhoid Fever,	174	256	1396	Whooping-cough,	89	214	86
Apoplexy,	383	400	445	Hydrocephalus,	482	483	559
Cholera Infantum,	563	527	692	Old Age,	92	131	180
Cholera Morbus,	19	34	44	Phthisis,	1659	1698	1926
Convulsions,	771	879	1023	Pneumonia,	753	573	748
Croup,	220	190	271	Measles,	137	17	275
Debility,	140	199	515	Scarletina,	63	114	142
Delirium Tremens,	81	80	137	Small-pox,	425	141	53
Erysipelas,	55	55	162				

Statistics of Crime in the City of New York. — Arrests from July 1, 1845, to April 15, 1848, 67,971; of which 1,779 were for felonies, 7,743 for petty larcenies, 42,829 for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 5,945 for assault and battery, and 5,175 for vagrancy.

*Education.**— The amount of capital and annual revenue of the several funds appropriated to the purposes of education is as follows : —

	Capital.	Annual Interest.
Common School Fund,	\$ 2,170,514.47	\$ 131,554.21
United States Deposit Fund,	4,014,520.71	262,370.76
Literature Fund,	265,306.78	17,335.65
	<u>6,450,341.96</u>	<u>411,260.62</u>

There has also been paid from the general fund for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, \$ 25,910.03; and to the institution for the blind, \$ 17,438.66; making the whole sum paid during the year for the purposes of education, \$ 454,609.31.

FINANCES.

Debt of the State. — The following shows the direct debt of the State, and the annual interest on the same : —

	Principal.	Ann. Interest.
General fund and railroad debt,	\$ 6,139,840.82	\$ 338,928.09
Canal debt,	16,739,559.57	923,633.40
Aggregate of absolute debt and interest,	<u>22,879,390.39</u>	<u>1,262,561.49</u>

Of the canal debt, \$ 11,515,897.57 bears interest at 5 per cent.; \$ 1,781,782, at 6 per cent.; and \$ 3,441,880, at 7 per cent. The cost of the canals is \$ 30,987,345.94, and the tolls for the fiscal year were \$ 3,531,771.24, which, less \$ 643,766.08, total of all charges for repairs and maintenance of the canals and the collection of tolls, gives a net revenue of

* For the statistics of common schools in New York, see " Corrections and Additions," at the end of the volume.

\$2,888,005.16; being 9.3 per cent. upon the whole cost of all the State canals. Besides the above, there is a contingent debt, upon which the State does not pay interest, of \$1,563,000, making the total indebtedness of the State, \$24,446,590.39.

Property and Taxation in the Year 1847. — In the year 1847, there were 27,880,467 acres of land taxed, the assessed value of which was \$509,496,855. The assessed value of personal estate, for the same year, was \$121,162,201; and the corrected aggregate valuation, \$632,699,993. The amount of State and county taxes was \$3,740,388.62; of town taxes, \$1,108,236.98. Total taxation, \$4,843,575.60; making the rate of State, county, and town taxes, 7.65 mills on \$1.00 valuation.

General Fund, — on which are charged the ordinary expenses of government.

Receipts on account of General Fund, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1847,	\$822,133.01
Expenditures on account of General Fund (actual expenses of government),	
for the same period,	659,217.47
Difference,	162,915.54

Chief Sources of Income.

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Auction duty,	\$87,932.17	Executive,	\$33,136.36
Salt duty,	32,398.64	Judiciary,	86,741.07
Register and clerk fees,	14,977.13	Legislature,	99,434.92
Fees of Secretary's office,	1,604.59	State printing,	38,457.59
Peddler's licenses,	3,080.00	Deaf and dumb,	20,910.03
Foreign insurance companies,	8,588.36	Blind,	12,438.66
Interest on arrears of county taxes,	11,734.84	Agricultural societies,	7,120.75
“ Treasury deposits,	6,821.20	State prisons,	12,037.13
Surplus revenue of canals, annual appropriation,	200,000.00	State library,	11,785.24
State tax,	291,802.11	Hospital, New York,	22,500.00
Miscellaneous and temporary receipts,	47,857.62	Foreign poor,	10,000.00
		Miscellaneous and temporary,	72,105.28
		Special appropriations,	149,607.15

Resources and Liabilities of all the Banks of this State on the 1st Day of November, 1847.

<i>Resources.</i>	167 banks, 2 branches.*	<i>Liabilities.</i>	167 banks, 2 branches.*
Loans and discounts,	\$80,887.862	Capital,	\$43,279,891
Real estate,	3,464,618	Profits,	6,043,532
Bonds and mortgages,	2,712,840	Circulation,	26,237,256
Stocks and promissory notes,	13,474,548	Due Treasurer of the State,	1,009,945
Bank fund,	140,392	Due Canal Fund,	1,603,119
Loss and expense account,	491,519	Due depositors on demand,	35,096,818
Over drafts,	117,090	Due individuals,	966,840
Specie,	9,107,920	Due banks,	17,034,010
Cash items,	8,703,577	Due Treasurer of the U. States,	
Bills of solvent banks,	2,420,375	Am't not included in above items,	977,865
Bills of suspended banks,	2,780		\$132,249,276
Due from banks and bankers,	10,725,755		
	\$132,249,276		

The aggregate amount of the circulation of all the free banking associations and individual bankers in operation Dec. 1, 1847, was \$10,366,554. The securities deposited with the Comptroller to secure the redemption of these bills was, at the same date, \$11,100,253.73. 2 associations and 19 individual bankers commenced business during the year. They deposited securities to the amount of \$1,951,444.46, upon which \$1,948,186.00 of circulating notes were issued. 30 free banks have been closed by the Comptroller since the passage of the general banking law. Their securities deposited were valued at \$1,581,747.86; the

* Including 88 free banks, 4 of which did not make reports.

proceeds of their sale amounted to \$ 971,003.98, showing a loss on securities of \$ 610,743.18. 11 banks, which have become insolvent, with an aggregate capital of \$ 3,150,000, contributed to the safety fund \$ 86,282.42; and to pay their debts there was drawn from the fund the sum of \$ 2,577,926.67.

Bloomington Asylum for the Insane.—At the beginning of the year, there were 131 patients in the asylum; 143 were admitted, making the number of cases at the asylum during the year, 274. Of the 143 admitted, 13 were cases of delirium tremens, and 4 were readmissions of patients, making 126 cases of insanity proper. Of these, 84 resided in New York, and 39 in New Jersey. Their age on admission was, under 20 years, 11; 20 to 30, 43; 30 to 40, 33; 40 to 50, 22; 50 to 60, 7; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 1; unknown, 2. 62 were single; 56 married; 8 were widowed. 116 cases have been discharged. 58 were cured; 17 much improved; 23 improved; 18 unimproved. 13 patients, 7 males and 6 females, died during the year, being 9.44 per cent. of the average number of patients. There is a school connected with the men's department in which the ordinary English branches are taught. The asylum has a library of 1,000 volumes. 5 daily and 8 weekly newspapers, 2 monthlies, and 4 quarterly reviews are taken for the patients. Courses of lectures upon natural philosophy, chemistry, animal physiology, &c., illustrated by diagrams, are given in the winter.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending January, 1849.

DANIEL HAINES,	of Sussex Co.,	Governor (term of office expires Jan. 1851),	Salary. \$ 1,600
Ch. G. M'Chesney,	of Trenton,	Secretary of State,	Fees.
John Mairs,	of Trenton,	Treasurer,	1,000
J. F. King,	of Perth Amboy,	Superintendent of Public Schools.	
John C. Smallwood,	of Gloucester Co.,	Pres. of the Senate,	\$ 4.00 a day.
J. W. C. Evans,	of Burlington Co.,	Speaker of the Assembly,	4.00 a day.
Philip J. Gray,	of Camden Co.,	Clerk of the Senate,	3.50 a day.
Alex. M. Cumming,		Clerk of the Assembly,	3.50 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

This court is composed of the Chancellor, the judges of the Supreme Court, and six other judges appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, who hold office for six years, one judge vacating his seat each year in rotation. The court holds stated terms at Trenton, on the third Tuesdays of January, April, July, and October.

Joseph Porter,	of Gloucester Co.,	Judge,	Term expires. 1852
James Speer,	of Passaic Co.,	"	1851
Robert H. McCarter,	of Sussex Co.,	"	1854
Andrew Sinnickson,	of Cumberland Co.,	"	1849
Jonathan J. Spencer,	of Burlington Co.,	"	1848
Ferdinand S. Schenck,	of Somerset Co.,	"	1853

Court of Chancery.

The Chancellor is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years. This court holds four terms annually at Trenton, on the third Tuesdays in March, June, September, and December.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Oliver S. Halsted,	of Newark,	Chancellor, 1852	\$1,800 & fees.
Samuel R. Gummere,	of Trenton,	Clerk, 1850	Fees.

Supreme Court.

The judges are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years. This court holds four terms each year at Trenton, on the first Tuesdays in January, April, July, and October; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer four times a year in each county, except the counties of Atlantic and Cape May, in which two terms only are held. Superior Courts of Common Pleas are held four times a year in each county, by judges appointed by the Legislature, for five years, who receive fees, but no salary, and the number of whom is limited to five in each county.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Henry W. Greene,	of Trenton,	Chief Justice, 1853	\$1,500 & fees.
Elias B. D. Ogden,	of Patterson,	Associate Justice, 1855	1,400 & fees.
James S. Nevius,	of N. Brunswick,	" 1852	1,400 & fees.
Jos. F. Randolph,	of N. Brunswick,	" 1852	1,400 & fees.
Thos. P. Carpenter,	of Woodbury,	" 1852	1,400 & fees.
Abraham Browning,	of Camden,	Attorney-General, 1850	Fees & \$80.
James Wilson,	of Trenton,	Clerk, 1852	Fees.
A. O. Zabrackie,		Reporter,	\$200
Sam'l R. Gummere,	of Trenton,	Clerk in Chancery, 1850	Fees.

Common Schools. — Abstract of the School Returns for Year ending December, 1847.

Counties.	No. of children in the districts, between the ages of 5 and 16.	No. of children who have attended school for any period less than 4 mos.	No. of children who have attended school 4 mos. and less than 8.	No. of children who have attended school 8 mos. and less than 12.	No. of colored children taught.	Whole No. of children taught during the year.	Average No. of mos. the schools were open.	Average price of tuition per quarter, for each scholar.	Amount of money received, or to be received, from township collector, for school purposes.	Amount of money expended.
Atlantic, . . .	1,842	444	75	118		457	8	\$2.25	\$1,134.62	\$199.00
Bergen, . . .	2,715	15	28	41	15	1,326	11	2.00	1,675.71	1,094.58
Burlington, . .	8,360	956	776	145	37	3,332	74	2.31	7,451.69	3,973.53
Camden, . . .	4,695				14	1,744	64	2.00	5,122.78	719.86
Cape May, . . .	1,813	411	381	90		782	7	2.00	1,423.44	405.00
Cumberland, . .	5,318	343	270	215	30	1,563	7	2.18	5,925.59	3,802.81
Essex, . . .	12,141	208	460	145	150	5,509	84	2.00	7,465.74	5,825.07
Gloucester, . .	3,834	100	266	94	2	685	6	2.25	3,469.51	1,010.38
Hudson, . . .	1,602	471	520	480		1,576	114	2.00	3,513.12	476.13
Hunterdon, . . .	7,338	464	677	844	23	4,269	74	2.08	5,084.57	2,515.72
Mercer, . . .	4,562	60	100	89	3	2,025	10	2.00	4,475.37	1,809.02
Middlesex, . . .	6,904	140	280	769	30	3,887	104	2.13	5,465.33	4,032.93
Monmouth, . . .	8,200	680	782	535	59	5,575	8	2.00	8,801.96	2,015.90
Morris, . . .	7,865	98	310	472	13	4,239	94	2.00	7,571.42	4,226.34
Passaic, . . .	2,697	300	519	41	5	1,422	54	2.00	1,964.80	766.13
Salem, . . .	3,543	224	430		70	2,789	84	2.15	6,247.65	2,768.42
Somerset, . . .	5,261	100	140	142	33	3,293	9	2.00	4,551.82	2,375.40
Sussex, . . .	6,181	935	1,069	497	30	4,573	8	2.00	4,921.13	2,089.09
Warren, . . .	6,543	870	790	499	15	3,723	9	2.00	6,473.97	1,978.57
Total, . . .	102,412	6,717	7,783	5,126	580	52,795	84	\$2.064	\$8,860.5341	\$881.94

There are in the State 171 townships, in which there are about 1,640 school districts. 16 townships and 164 districts are not reported in the preceding table, as no returns were received from them. Teachers' institutes and associations have been formed in some counties, and in 12 counties teachers and friends of education have established county associations and held public meetings, generally quarterly, for the discussion of subjects connected with education. The total amount of the school fund, on the 1st of January, 1848, was \$ 370,742.95. The amount of money expended for free schools from the school fund, during the year ending December, 1847, was \$ 30,000.00. The whole number of children taught was 52,795. The following table gives more particular returns.

State Prison, Trenton. — Number of prisoners, January 1, 1847, 167. Received during the year, 90. Whole number, 257. There were discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 81; by pardon, 20; by death, 2; escaped, 1. Total, 104. Leaving in prison, Jan. 1st, 1848, 153.

Relief for Ireland. — The amount of New Jersey contributions for the poor of Ireland (including a small amount to Scotland) was as follows: —

Shipped from Newark, contributed from surrounding country,	\$ 27,055.95
Sent <i>via</i> Philadelphia, about	10,000.00
Sent <i>via</i> New York, about	7,944.05
Total amount, about	45,000.00

FINANCES.

Whole amount received in 1847,	\$ 184,711.84
Whole amount expended,	172,397.06
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1848,	12,314.78

<i>Prin. Items of Expenditure to Jan. 1, 1848.</i>	State tax due and remaining unpaid, 15,402.00
Paid State account of this amount, \$ 3,411.41	Cash, balance on deposit, 12,314.78
Transportation of criminals and costs	Total, 184,711.84
of conviction, 5,820.32	
Incidental expenses, 5,489.27	<i>Chief Sources of Income to Jan. 1, 1848.</i>
Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 2,955.06	Balance in the Treas'y, Jan. 1, 1847, \$ 8,773.81
Revolutionary Pensioners, 2,287.38	Transit duties received from New
State Prison salaries, 6,460.16	Jersey Railroad, 12,507.68
" " repairs and improvem'ts, 1,639.52	Transit duties received from Dela-
Interest on loans, 1,585.85	ware and Raritan Canal, 18,468.69
Militia, 30.00	Transit duties from Camden and Am-
Postage, 118.12	boy Railroad, 26,745.23
Printing, 7,248.97	Dividends on sundry stocks, 21,000.00
Salaries of State officers, 15,247.76	Peddler's licenses, 1,210.00
Inquisition, 1,040.62	Tax on capital stock of N. J. Railroad, 4,000.00
Commissioners for building Lunatic	Do. of Paterson and Hudson Railroad, 1,250.00
Asylum, 32,654.00	State tax of 1846, the balance remain-
Managers of Lunatic Asylum, 5,000.00	ing unpaid at the close of that year, 22,680.31
Commissioners for repairing State-	Interest received, 809.18
House, &c., 4,359.79	Special loans, amounting in all to 42,000.00
Commissioners for building new	Forfeited recognisances, 475.00
wing in the State Prison, 5,000.00	Tax on insurance premiums, 67.99
Court of Errors and Appeals, 1,813.90	State tax for the year 1847, 20,000.00
Instruction to the Blind, 2,229.86	State Prison, surplus earnings, 1,639.52
State Arsenal, 832.50	Bond and mortgage transferred to
Legislature, 16,259.08	the School Fund, 3,084.44
Library, 511.49	Total, 184,711.84
Special loan, 35,000.00	

The loans, during the year past, amount to the sum of	\$42,000.00
Of which there has been paid	5,000.00
Showing the present indebtedness of the State to be	37,000.00
Toward paying off this indebtedness, without resorting to funds con-	
sidered permanent, there is the balance in the Treasury,	\$12,314.78
State tax due and unpaid,	15,402.00
Bonds and mortgages, authorized to be transferred to the School Fund,	6,168.88
	33,885.66
Leaving a balance against the State of only	3,114.34

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

			Salary.
*WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, of Armstrong Co.,	Governor (<i>ex. officio</i> , as		
Speaker of the Senate), until the 3d Tuesday in Jan., 1849,			\$3,000
†Townsend Haines, of Chester Co.,	Sec. of State & Sup. Com. Schools,		1,700
†Alexander Russel, of Bedford Co.,	Dep. Secretary of State,		1,000
Arnold Plumer, of Westmoreland Co.,	State Treasurer,		1,400
J. N. Purviance, of Butler Co.,	Auditor-General,		1,400
John Laporte, of Bradford Co.,	Surveyor-General,		1,200
Thomas J. Rehner, of Berks Co.,	Deputy Surveyor-General,		1,000
Geo. W. Bowman, of Bedford Co.,	Adjutant-General,		300
Wm. F. Packer, of Lycoming Co.,	Speaker of the House.		
James Burns, of Mifflin Co.,	} Canal Commissioners.		
William Power, of Alleghany Co.,			
Morris Longstreth, of Montgomery Co.,			

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John B. Gibson, of Carlisle,	Chief Justice,	\$3,666.67
Molton C. Rogers, of Lancaster,	Associate Justice,	2,400
Thomas Burnside, of Centre Co.,	"	1,600
Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland Co.,	"	1,600
Thomas S. Bell, of Chester Co.,	"	1,600
†James Cooper, of Adams Co.,	Attorney-General,	\$300 & fees.
Joseph S. Cohen,	Prothonotary for the Eastern District,	Fees.
Wm. McCanless,	" " Western "	"
P. C. Sedgwick,	" " Middle "	"
Charles Pleasants,	" " Northern "	"

The judges of the Supreme Court appointed before 1843 have four dollars a day while engaged in holding court or travelling to and from the same. Those appointed since, and whose salaries are \$1,600, have three dollars a day while thus engaged, as a full allowance for travelling expenses. They hold court in bank, once a year, in four several districts; — 1st, for the Eastern District, at Philadelphia; 2d, for the Middle District,

* Governor Shunk resigned, July 9, 1848, on account of ill health.

† Appointments by the present Executive.

at Harrisburg; 3d, for the Northern District, at unbury; 4th, for the Western District, at Pittsburg.

District Courts.

There are four District Courts, which are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas in their respective districts in all cases exceeding a certain amount.

		Salary.
George Sharswood,	<i>Pres. Judge for City and Co. of Philadelphia,</i>	\$2,000
John K. Findlay,	<i>1st Ass't Judge</i> " " "	2,000
George M. Stroud,	<i>2d Ass't Judge</i> " " "	2,000
Alex. L. Hayes,	<i>Pres. Judge for City and Co. of Lancaster,</i>	2,000
Hopewell Hepburn,	<i>Pres. Judge for County of Alleghany,</i>	2 000
Charles Shaler,	<i>Judge</i> " "	2,000

Courts of Common Pleas.

For the sessions of this court, the State is divided into 21 districts. The following is a list of the judges:—

Districts.	President Judges.	Salary.
1. Philadelphia,	Edward King,	\$2,600
<i>Judges, James Campbell, Anson N. Parsons,</i>	<i>Wm. D. Kelley, each</i>	<i>2,600</i>
2. Lancaster,	Ellis Lewis,	1,600
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh,	J. Pringle Jones,	1,600
4. Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield,	Geo. W. Woodward,	2,000
5. Alleghany,	Benjamin Patton,	2,500
6. Erie, Crawford, Venango, and Warren,	Gaylord Church,	1,600
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	David Krause,	1,600
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, and Columbia,	Joseph B. Anthony,	1,600
9. Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	Samuel Hepburn,	2,000
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, and Cambria.	Vacant.	
11. Susquehanna, Wyoming, Wayne, and Pike,	William Jessup,	2,000
12. Dauphin and Lebanon,	Nathaniel B. Eldred,	1,600
13. Luzerne, Bradford, and Tioga,	J. N. Conyngham,	2,000
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Nathaniel Ewing,	1,600
15. Chester and Delaware,	William Chapman,	1,600
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset,	Jeremiah S. Black,	2,000
17. Beaver, Butler, and Mercer,	John Bredin,	2,000
18. Potter, M'Kean, Warren, Jefferson, and Elk,	Alex. M. Calmont,	2,000
19. York and Adams,	Wm. N. Irvine,	1,600
20. Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Union,	Abraham S. Wilson,	2,000
21. Monroe, Carbon, and Schuylkill,	Luther Kidder,	1,600

FINANCES.

The whole amount of absolute State debt is \$40,578,949.51. The annual interest on this debt is \$2,002,240.47. The value of the productive property owned by the State in December, 1847, was \$30,721,376.24. The value of State property, not now productive, is \$520,000.

Total receipts during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1847,	\$3,977,026
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1846,	334,678
Total revenue,	4,361,704
Total expenditures during same period,	3,680,813
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1847,	680,891

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>		<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	
Public improvements, . . .	\$ 690,575.95	Lands,	\$ 15,293.04
Expenses of government, . . .	200,113.37	Auction commissions,	21,700.00
Militia expenses,	25,537.72	Auction duties,	53,831.08
Pensions and gratuities, . . .	24,850.11	Tax on bank dividends,	128,307.13
Charitable institutions, . . .	29,000.00	Tax on corporation stocks, . . .	124,355.56
Common schools,	196,804.04	Tax on real and personal estate, .	1,380,781.19
Loans,	209,064.46	Tavern licenses,	34,963.13
Interest on loans,	2,002,240.41	Retailers' licenses,	143,684.70
Guaranty of interest,	30,800.00	Peddlers' licenses,	2,291.04
Domestic creditors' interest, . .	5,133.51	Brokers' licenses,	5,598.31
Cancelled relief-notes,	150,000.00	Militia fines,	11,090.37
Damages on public works, . . .	12,467.21	Tax on writs, &c.,	47,184.67
State library,	1,924.80	Tax on certain offices,	13,611.56
Public buildings and grounds, . .	1,802.37	Collateral inheritance tax, . . .	42,743.55
Eastern reservoir and outlet lock, .	33,066.56	Canal and railroad tolls,	1,587,995.61
Penitentiaries,	14,915.00	Canal fines, sales of old materials, &c.,	5,018.07
House of Refuge,	4,000.00	Tax on enrolment of laws,	3,420.00
Nicholson lands,	1,751.54	Tax on loans,	118,977.90
Abatement of State tax,	40,369.57	Loans,	220,089.89
Miscellaneous,	6,097.12	Dividends on turnpike, &c., stocks, .	1,076.79
	3,680,813.74	Nicholson lands,	1,761.35
		Accrued interest,	2,043.50
		Miscellaneous,	11,207.45
			3,977,025.89

During the year, all accruing liabilities, including \$2,002,240.47 interest on the public debt, have been met. During the last three years, the taxes have been cheerfully and promptly paid. No loans have been made; the public liabilities have been met; the revenues have increased from nearly all sources, and the public debt is diminishing. It is the first time since the commencement of the internal improvement system, that the permanent revenues accruing within the year, unaided from any other source, have exceeded or been equal to the demands upon the treasury.

Common Schools. — The whole number of school-districts in the State, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the year ending June 7, 1847, was 1,249. Of these, 1,054 contributed to the support of schools, and 1,048 made reports. The whole number of schools was 7,320. The average number of months taught was 4.22. Number of male teachers, 5,907, at an average monthly pay of \$16.73. Number of female teachers, 2,767, at an average monthly pay of \$10.20. Number of male scholars, 183,844; of female scholars, 148,123. There were 6,607 studying German. The average number of scholars in each school was 45½, and the cost of teaching each scholar per month, 42 cents. The amount of tax levied was \$436,727.80; received from the State appropriation, \$187,269.50. The cost of instruction was \$450,515.77; of fuel and contingencies, \$36,685.80; of school-houses, repairs, &c., \$60,410.82.

Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. — Whole number of prisoners, Jan. 1, 1848, 294; of which number 278 were males and 16 females; 211 were whites, and 83 colored persons. Number of discharges during the year 138, of which 101 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 26 by pardon, 2 by Supreme Court, on writ of error, 1 committed suicide, and 8 died of disease. The whole number of prisoners during the year was 432. Percentage of deaths, 0.98 of whites, 4.76 of colored persons. Of 124 prisoners received during the year, 50 were natives of Pennsylvania, 46 of other States, and 28 were foreigners. 1 was committed for 10 years, and all the others for a shorter term. 10 cases of insanity occurred during the year. Number of prisoners received since the opening of the Penitentiary, Oct. 25, 1829, 2,300; discharged by expiration of sentence, 1,536; do. by pardon, 265; died, 194; escaped, 1; hanged, 1; suicide, 3; writ of error, 3; removed to House of Refuge, 1; and

tence changed, 1; habeas corpus, 1. Number remaining, 294. Ages of prisoners: — less than 20, 283; 20 to 30, 1,139; 30 to 40, 503; 40 to 50, 252; 50 to 60, 84; 60 to 70, 31; 70 to 80, 8. Committed for larceny, burglary, and horse-stealing, 1,637; for murder in the first and second degree and manslaughter, or assaults with intent, &c., 166; for offences against social morals, as rape, &c., 76; for all other crimes, 421. Natives of Pennsylvania, 1,085; of other States, 787; foreigners, 428. Number of first-comers, 1,643; second do., 408; third do., 151; fourth do., 57; fifth do., 21; sixth do., 17; seventh do., 1; ninth do., 2.

X. DELAWARE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

			Salary.
WILLIAM THARP,	of Smyrna,	Governor (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in Jan., 1851),	\$ 1,333½
Daniel M. Bates,	of Dover,	Secretary of State,	Fees and 400
James S. Buckmaster,	of Frederica,	State Treasurer,	500
Abraham Staats,	of Fieldsboro',	Auditor,	500

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

James Booth,	of Newcastle,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,200
Samuel M. Harrington,	of Dover,	Associate Justice,	1,200
John J. Milligan,	of Wilmington,	"	1,000
Edward Wootten,	of Georgetown,	"	1,000
Edward W. Gilpin,	of Wilmington,	Attorney-General,	Fees and 500

Court of Chancery.

Kensey Johns, Jr.,	of Newcastle,	Chancellor,	1,100
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Orphans' Court.

Amos H. Wickersham,	of Newcastle,	Register of Wills,	Fees.
John Raughley,	of Dover,	" "	Fees.
William Dunning,	of Georgetown,	" "	Fees.

FINANCES.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
State treasury,	\$ 35,514.57	State,	\$ 36,171.28
School fund,	45,239.74	Schools,	45,239.74

Chief Sources of Income.		Principal Items of Expenditure.	
Balance due the State on former settlement,	\$ 5,531.32	Executive,	\$ 1,277.76
Bank tax,	3,100.00	Legislature,	6,295.64
Railroad tax,	1,750.00	Allowances by the Legislature,	2,982.67
Interest on loans,	6,059.52	Judiciary,	5,250.00
Bank dividends,	15,545.00	Attorney-General,	350.00
Sheriffs,	91.50	School fund,	17,159.52
Clerks of the peace,	2,193.36	Secretary of State,	300.00
Secretary of State,	626.00	Printing laws, journals, &c.,	1,016.98
Vacant lands,	317.87	Treasurer,	375.00
Interest on loan to Sussex county,	300.00	Auditor,	500.00
School fund,	45,239.74	Tax on State-House,	8.00
		For schools,	45,239.74

Resources of the State.

Invested capital (State and school),	\$ 425,052.45
Taxes on corporations (annual),	5,600.00
Dividends and interest on loans (annual),	21,904.52
Retailers and tavern licenses, "	2,193.36
Sundries,	935.37

Free Schools.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Average length of School. Months.	Amount paid.		Amount received.	
				For Tuition.	Contingen- cies.	From School fund.	Contribution and Tax.
Newcastle,	72	5,557	†10½	\$ 16,122.20	\$ 3,022.11	\$ 10,410.64	\$ 9,354.46
Kent,	49	3,876	†9	10,126.84	802.09	8,106.58	4,156.93
Sussex,	79	4,379	†6	8,114.06	1,746.01	9,077.06	2,390.43
Total,	200	*13,812	†8½	34,363.10	5,570.21	27,594.30	15,901.82

Poor, for the Year ending March 1, 1848.

County of Newcastle.	Whole number, 351.	Cost, \$ 9,459.35.	Product of Farm, \$853.90
" Kent,	" 119.	" 2,500.74.	" 1,010.12
" Sussex,	" 117.	" 4,105.13.	" 1,407.34

Crime, for the Year ending May, 1848.

Counties.	Felonies.		Misdemeanors.		Aggregate.	Population in 1840.		
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.		White.	Black.	Aggregate.
Newcastle,	2	7	11	1	21	26,806	7,314	34,120
Kent,	3	3	6	1	13	13,628	6,294	19,922
Sussex,	1	0	10	2	13	18,937	5,956	24,893
Total,	6	10	27	4	47	59,371	19,564	78,935

There were, in addition to the returns for Newcastle county, 2 blacks convicted of felony, and 6 whites and 2 blacks convicted of misdemeanors, at the Mayor's Court of the city of Wilmington. This would change the above total to 6 whites and 12 blacks convicted of felonies, and 33 whites and 6 blacks of misdemeanors; being *one* conviction of *felony* for 10,000 *white* persons, and one in 4,500 of the whole present population.

XI. MARYLAND.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

			Salary.
PHILIP F. THOMAS,	of Baltimore,	Governor (term expires	
the 1st Monday in Jan., 1851),		Use of a furnished house and	\$2,000
William T. Wootten,	of Pr. Geo. Co.,	Secretary of State,	1,000
Dennis Claude,	of Annapolis,	Treasurer,	2,500
Thomas Karney,	of Annapolis,	Examiner-General,	800
G. R. Richardson,	of Baltimore,	Attorney-General,	Fees.
John S. Gittings,	of Baltimore,	Commissioner of Loans,	Fees.
George G. Brewer,	of Annapolis,	Register of the Land-Office,	Fees.
Richard Swan,	of Annapolis,	State Librarian,	1,000
James Swan,	of Baltimore,	Commissioner of Stamps,	750
John N. Watkins,	of Annapolis,	Adjutant-General,	500

* This is exclusive of Sunday school scholars, for whom the State pays twenty cents each.
† Nearly.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Appointed.		Salary.
John Johnson,	of Annapolis,	1846,	Chancellor,	\$ 3,000
Louis Gassaway,	Register.		Cornelius M'Lean,	Auditor.

Court of Appeals.

Thomas B. Dorsey,	of Ellicott's Mills,	1848,	Chief Judge,	\$ 2,500
Ezek. F. Chambers,	of Chestertown,	1835,	Associate Judge,	2,200
Ara Spence,	of Snowhill,	1835,	"	2,200
Robert N. Martin,	of Cumberland,	1845,	"	2,200
A. C. Magruder,	of Pr. Geo. Co.,	1845,	"	2,200
William Frick,	of Baltimore,	1848,	"	2,200
Richard W. Gill,	of Annapolis,		Clerk and Reporter,	Fees.
Nicholas Brice,	Chief Judge, Baltimore City Court,			\$ 2,400
W. G. D. Worthington,	Associate Judge,			1,500
Alexander Nisbet,	"			1,500

The State is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, who constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common law courts of original jurisdiction in the State; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for \$ 50 and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgment of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties, coextensive with the chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the State, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphans' Courts (of which there is one in each county), and the Court of Chancery.

FINANCES.

Whole amount of receipts for the year 1847,	*\$ 1,374,903.92
Balance in the treasury Dec. 1st, 1846,	148,048.41
	<hr/> \$ 1,522,952.33
Total amount expended in 1847,	1,194,452.87
Balance in the treasury, Dec. 1, 1847,	328,499.46

This sum is subject to charges to the amount of \$ 101,279.15, which leaves the balance of \$ 227,220.31 available to meet future demands on the treasury.

Chief Sources of Income.		Principal Items of Expenditure.	
Dividends on stocks,	\$ 75,541.33	Interest on public debt,	\$ 926,666.74
Direct taxes,	769,821.88	Legislature,	48,882.03
Other taxes,	54,587.69	Judiciary,	38,251.33
Auction duties,	21,859.26	Civil offices,	10,893.41
Auction licenses,	16,850.00	Colleges, academies, and schools,	19,531.96
Railroads,	73,303.46	Pensions,	7,193.51
Susq. and Tide-water Canal Comps.,	66,550.00	Militia,	1,253.24
Licenses by County Courts,	123,675.94	Public buildings,	3,503.51
Live-stock sales,	10,080.67	Common schools,	34,069.26
Stamps,	53,458.32	State colonization,	10,000.00
State lotteries,	17,992.90	Tobacco warehouses in Baltimore,	59,371.59
Stamps on lottery tickets,	17,302.16		
State tobacco inspection,	10,490.34		

* Of this sum \$ 723,610.20 was received in coupons.

Debt of the State. — The amount of bonds and stocks constituting the nominal debt of the State of Maryland, inclusive of all the arrears of interest to be funded, is \$16,175,062. But of this, bonds for \$3,200,000 are in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the interest on them, in case they should ever be used by that company, is secured beyond all danger, because the immense receipts of the road are, in that event, according to a late decision of the Court of Appeals, to be first applied to the payment of that interest, in preference to the extension, construction, or even repairs of the road. The State also holds in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Washington Branch stock amounting to \$1,050,000, from which she has received yearly, including the capitation tax, a much larger sum than the interest to be paid on the bonds issued by her to pay her subscriptions; and even without the dividends on the main stem, the State would still receive more than sufficient to cover her own liability on this account. The interest on \$1,000,000 loaned to the Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal Companies, it may now be safely said, will be fully provided for out of the receipts into the treasury from those companies; and that due on \$148,000, borrowed on account of the tobacco warehouses, is secured by the proceeds of inspections. These items together amount to \$5,348,000, the interest on which need not be provided for by taxation. This sum, deducted from \$16,175,062, the nominal amount of principal as stated above, leaves \$10,827,062 as the amount of public debt, the interest on which must be paid by taxation. But of this latter amount, \$1,642,934 is held by the State herself, under the name of the Sinking Fund, the interest on which is annually appropriated to the purchase of a further portion of the State stock or bonds. Deducting this from the \$10,827,062, it will appear that, if the sum of \$9,184,128 were now in the treasury, it would pay off all the debt of the State, for the interest on which it is necessary to lay taxes upon the people.

The Sinking Fund, Dec. 1, 1846, was \$1,515,227. Dec. 1, 1847, it was \$1,642,934. The increase, \$127,707, shows the decrease of the public debt in the last fiscal year. By the operation of this Sinking Fund, it may be stated, with absolute certainty, that, if the tax laws now on the statute-book remain unrepealed, and even if the revenue derived from them and from the public works does not hereafter increase at all beyond the present receipts, the whole debt will be discharged in less than twenty years. But the proceeds of the present taxes must increase, as they have increased from year to year, and the railroads and canals to which the State has so largely advanced her credit will inevitably become more productive, not only directly, by the payment of dividends, but indirectly, by promoting the accumulation of wealth and adding to the value of property.

On the 1st of January, 1848, the State resumed the payment of interest on her debt, and there is every reason to suppose that the whole interest will hereafter be paid as it falls due.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Finances. — The receipts into the treasury during the year ending Dec. 31, 1847, including a loan of \$70,000, were \$773,708.44. The payments for the same period were \$858,610.58, leaving a balance against the city of \$84,902.14. The total amount of real and personal property assessed for city purposes in 1848 was \$77,612,380, which is an increase over that of 1847 of \$2,691,235, and over that of 1846 of \$11,780,005.

Public Schools. — The whole number of scholars in 1847 was 6,339. The whole number in 1846 was 5,067; increase in 1847, 1,252. The whole number of teachers in 1847 was 91, of whom 39 were males and 52 females. The amount paid for teachers' salaries, music-teachers, rents, and incidental expenses, was \$66,760.21. The amount received from tuition was \$20,295.32; from all other sources, \$21,089.82. Total, \$67,054.08.

Pauperism. — During the year ending Dec. 31, 1847, there were admitted into the Almshouse 1,693 persons; 33 were born, making the total ingress 1,726. 735 were discharged, 269 died, 13 were bound out to service, and 723 eloped, leaving 620 in the Almshouse. Of the 1,726 admissions, 873 were natives of the United States and 853 were foreigners, and of the foreigners 431 were born in Ireland and 308 in Germany. Labor was done by the inmates to the amount of \$4,502.32. Produce was raised on the Almshouse farm to the val-

ue of \$ 5,918.44, and \$ 839.42 of extra work was done. The average increase of foreign pau- pers over the preceding year was 36½ per cent., and of city paupers 13½ per cent.

Health of the City. — During the year ending Dec. 31, 1847, there were 3,795 deaths, be- ing an increase of 542 over the preceding year. Of these, 381 were stillborn; 866 were under 1 year of age; 420 between 1 and 2; 376 between 2 and 5; 173 between 5 and 10; and 4 over 100. 590 died of consumption; 587 of unknown infantile diseases; 249 of cholera in- fantum; 166 of scarlet fever; 127 of croup; 106 of ship fever; 29 of typhus fever; 104 of whooping-cough; 4 by violence; 3 by suicide; and 144 of old age. 1,966 were males and 1,829 females. 771 colored persons died, of whom 551 were free and 220 slaves. By the re- port of the vaccine physicians, it appears that there were 1,397 primary vaccinations and 403 revaccinations. 8,874 refused to be vaccinated.

XII. VIRGINIA.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

		Term ends.	Salary.
WILLIAM SMITH,	of Fauquier Co.,	<i>Governor,</i>	Jan. 1, 1849, \$ 3,333
*John F. Wiley,	of Amelia Co.,	<i>Councillor of State,</i>	Mar.31,'49, 1,000
John M. Patton,	of Richmond,	" "	Mar.31,'50, 1,000
Raleigh T. Daniel,	of Richmond,	" "	Mar.31,'51, 1,000
Fabius M. Lawson,	of Richmond,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
James E. Heath,	of Richmond,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	2,000
James Brown, Jr.,	of Richmond,	<i>2d Aud. & Sup't Literary Fund,</i>	2,000
Stafford H. Parker,	of Richmond,	<i>Register of the Land-Office,</i>	2,000
Sidney S. Baxter,	of Richmond,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Fees and 1,000
W. H. Richardson,	of Henrico Co.,	<i>Secretary of the Commonwealth,</i>	
		<i>Adjutant-Gen., and Librarian,</i>	1,720
Thomas F. Lawson,	of Richmond,	<i>Clerk of the Council,</i>	1,300
Charles S. Morgan,	of Richmond,	<i>Superintendent of Penitentiary,</i>	2,000
Edward P. Scott,		<i>Speaker of Senate.</i>	
James F. Strother,		<i>Speaker of the House.</i>	
George W. Mumford,		<i>Clerk of the House.</i>	

The Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, 2d Auditor, and Register of the Land-Office are, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Public Works, Lit- erary Fund, and Northwestern and Southwestern Turnpike Roads. They do not receive extra compensation for this service.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

		Elected.	Salary.
William H. Cabell, of Richmond,	<i>President,</i>	1830,	\$ 2,750
Francis T. Brooke, of Spotsylvania Co.,	<i>Judge,</i>	1830,	2,500
John J. Allen, of Botetourt Co.,	"	1840,	2,500
Briscoe G. Baldwin, of Staunton,	"	1842,	2,500
William Daniel, of Lynchburg,	"	1846,	2,500
Joseph Allen, of Richmond,	<i>Clerk of the Eastern Circuit,</i>		1,000
John A. North, of Lewisburg,	<i>Clerk of the Western Circuit,</i>		1,000

* Acting Lieutenant-Governor in the absence of the Governor.

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 2d Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at Richmond, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may from time to time appoint.

General Court. — The State is divided into ten judicial districts, and each district into two circuits, except the 4th, which has three. The 3d circuit of the 4th district is the 21st district of the State, containing but a single court, called the "Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Henrico and City of Richmond." In this court there are two judges; one on the law side, with a salary of \$1,800; the other on the chancery side, with a salary of \$2,000. On the disqualification of either of the two judges now attached to this court, his duties are to devolve on the other, without increase of salary. In the other circuits, each judge has chancery and common law jurisdiction, with a salary of \$1,500, and \$4 for every 20 miles of necessary travel.

A Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery is held twice every year in each county, and in some corporations. The judges who hold the Circuit Courts are also required to hold, every year, two terms of the General Court, in the Capitol at Richmond. Fifteen of the judges attend the court, eleven of whom form a quorum. One term begins the last Monday in June, and the other on the last Monday in December. The judges are arranged in four classes of five judges each, one of which is exempt in rotation from attending the court. The General Court has appellate jurisdiction in the last resort in criminal cases; also, original jurisdiction of probates and administrations; and where the judges of the Court of Appeals proper are disqualified by interest, or otherwise, some of them sit as a Special Court of Appeals.

County Courts. — A court sits in each county every month, held by four or more justices of the peace. These courts, held by plain farmers or country gentlemen, have a jurisdiction wider than that of any other court in the State. Any one justice can hold a court in cases under \$20 in value. At the monthly or quarterly sessions, held by four or more justices, deeds and wills may be proved, and chancery matters and suits at common law be heard, — with a right of appeal to a superior court. These courts, exclusively, try slaves for all offences; and they examine free persons charged with felony, previously to their trial in the Circuit Court. Free negroes and Indians are on the same footing with slaves.

Special Court of Appeals.

<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
1. Richard H. Baker,	of Nansemond Co.	4. J. B. Christian,	of Charles City Co.
2. John W. Nash,	of Powhatan Co.	5. John T. Lomax,	of Fredericksburg.
3. Geo. P. Scarburg,	of Accomac.	6. John Scott,*	of Fauquier Co.

* Judge Scott is also judge of the Superior Court of the Alexandria District, and receives for this duty \$500 additional salary.

<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
7. John B. Clopton,	of Richmond.	15. Benjamin Estell,	of Wythe Co.
8. Daniel A. Wilson,	of Cumberland Co.	16. James E. Brown,	of Wythe Co.
9. William Leigh,	of Halifax Co.	17. Edward Johnston,	of Botetourt Co.
10. N. M. Taliaferro,	of Franklin Co.	18. George H. Lee,	of Harrison Co.
11. Richard H. Field,	of Culpeper Co.	19. D. W. McComas,	of Wythe Co.
12. L. P. Thompson,	of Staunton.	20. Joseph L. Fry,	of Wheeling.
13. Isaac R. Douglass,	of Morgan Co.	21. { Philip N. Nicholas,	of Richmond.
14. Daniel Smith,	of Rockingham Co.	{ John Robertson,	do.

FINANCES

For the Year ending November, 1847.

Amount of internal improvement debt,	. . . . .	\$ 5,997,318.69
Amount of subscription to banks,	. . . . .	450,107.00
		<u>\$ 6,447,425.69</u>

\$ 5,367,125.69 of this stock pays 6 per cent. interest; \$ 1,055,000 pays 5 per cent. ; \$ 25,300 pays 5½ per cent. ; \$ 2,140,659.21 of this debt is held by Great Britain. \$ 55,400 in France and Germany, and the balance in this country, mostly in Virginia. In addition to this the State is indebted. —

By the Literary Fund,	\$ 1,010,506.50
Board of Public Works,	337,032.41
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	85,337.50
	<u>1,432,876.41</u>

Making whole of absolute State debt, \$ 7,880,302.10.

The productive property of the State, consisting of stocks and debts due is	\$ 6,644,041.08
Property not now productive,	<u>4,395,381.05</u>
Total funds held by the State,	11,039,422.13

The net receipts from taxes during the year was \$ 573,490.58, being an increase over the previous year of \$ 23,132.03.

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>		<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	
General Assembly,	\$ 93,448.99	Taxes on land, slaves, horses, &c.,	
Officers of government	82,935.61	and on licenses, &c.,	\$ 568,962.57
Criminal charges,	56,292.53	Taxes on law process and courts,	25,337.66
Contingent expenses of courts,	30,799.48	Taxes on notarial seals,	4,672.14
Militia, officers, contingent, military		Taxes on business in Register's office,	5,271.03
school, public guard, &c.,	60,946.66	Taxes on the great seal,	47.50
Commissioners of the Revenue,	33,422.10	Militia fines,	11,881.25
Lunatics,	\$ 52,893.18	Tobacco inspection and storage,	8,068.30
Deaf and dumb, and blind, <u>26,832.30</u>	79,725.48	Sale of waste land,	5,866.79
Southwestern Road,	70,000.00	Redemption of land delinquent for	
Public roads,	8,618.34	non-payment of taxes,	1,370.36
Board of Public Works,	150,000.00	Dividends on bank-shares and inter-	
Volunteers,	16,824.97	est on bond,	183,081.58
James River and Kanawha Co.,	59,159.36	Tax on dividends,	4,953.05
Interest on public debt,	51,912.07	Tax on salaries from 2d Audit. office,	29.20
Repairs of Capitol,	9,332.48	Miscellaneous,	19,021.00
State Court-house,	9,236.24	Washington Monument Fund,	7,054.11
Criminal and civil codes,	4,022.28	Cincinnati Fund,	4,561.92
Revolutionary half-pay claims,	3,397.59		<u>850,178.76</u>
Cincinnati Fund,	4,482.00	Balance, Oct. 1, 1846,	<u>136,925.91</u>
Washington Monument Fund,	7,052.00		<u>987,104.67</u>
Miscellaneous,	28,019.19		
	<u>859,987.97</u>		

Taxes for 1847.

Tax on lots, . . . \$57,001.95	Ferries, \$237.64
Lands, 191,413.17 \$248,415.12	Newspapers, 330.50
252,317 slaves, at 32 cents, . . . 80,741.44	Collateral inheritances, . . . 694.83
315,924 horses, &c., at 10 cts., . . 31,592.40	
9,378 gold watches, at \$1, . . . 9,378.00	
4,332 pat. lev. silv. watches, at 50 cts., 2,166.00	Licenses to merchants, &c., . \$108,164.94
12,961 silver watches, at 25 cts., 3,240.25	“ peddlers, 5,351.28
26,018 metallic clocks, at 25 cts., 6,504.50	“ ordinary keepers, . . 19,913.69
36,658 other clocks, at 12½ cts., 4,582.25	“ houses of private enter-
12,865 carriages, at 1½ per cent., 21,413.05	tainment, 3,574.34
85 stages, “ “ 231.83	“ venders of lottery tick., 20,000.00
2,089 carryalls, “ “ 1,438.56	“ exhibitors of shows, . 854.00
3,845 gigs, “ “ 1,963.71	“ insurance offices, . . 2,991.67
3,318 pianos, “ “ 7,594.54	“ owners of stallions, . . 4,970.00
Gold or silver plate, 2,488.82	“ dentists, additional, . 10.00
Interest on money lent, . . . 12,381.58	“ billiard-tables, . . . 2,099.89
Income tax over \$400, . . . 4,209.70	“ ten-pin alleys, . . . 710.55
Attorneys, 5,160.00	
Physicians, 7,585.00	Expenses of collection, \$42,000
Dentists, 340.00	Insolvents, 6,000
Bridges, 160.50	
	48,000.00
	573,490.58

Schools. — Number of schools in 121 counties and towns, 3,718; number of poor children in 124 counties and towns, 55,935; total number of children educated in 127 counties and towns, 29,122. Amount expended for tuition of poor children, including books, compensation to officers, and all other expenses, \$70,306.08. Average actual attendance of each poor child at common schools, $58\frac{1}{8}$ days, equal to nearly 12 weeks. Average amount paid for tuition of each poor child, \$2.53. Average cost per diem of tuition and expenses of each poor child, $4\frac{1}{8}$ cents.

Western Asylum for the Insane. — Dr. Francis T. Stribling, Physician and Superintendent. — There have been in the asylum during nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1847, 256 patients; of whom 142 were males, and 114 females. Of these 217 were patients at the commencement of the year, and 39 (19 males and 20 females) have been since admitted. At the date of the report, Sept. 30, 1847, there were 207 patients, — 121 males, and 86 females. 49 were discharged during the nine months, of whom 23 had recovered and 5 improved; 2 were unimproved; 18 died, and 1 eloped. Of *all* cases since July 1, 1836, 37 per cent. recovered; and of all *recent* cases, 72.05 per cent. Of 20 cases of insanity of long standing when admitted to the asylum, the aggregate period of insanity was 330 years; average period $16\frac{1}{2}$ years; the whole expense, \$52,374; average expense, \$2,619. Of 20 cases of recent insanity, the aggregate period of insanity was 14 years $9\frac{1}{2}$ months; average period, 8 months 26 days; whole expense, \$2,171.36½; average expense, \$108.56. Receipts, 9 months, \$26,456.97; disbursements, \$22,545.70.

Eastern Asylum for the Insane. — John M. Galt, Superintendent and Physician. — Receipts for nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1847, \$23,239.97. Disbursements for the same period, \$14,692.57, to which should be added a considerable amount of unpaid accounts. Whole number of patients, 183; viz. 104 males and 79 females. Number of patients, Sept. 30, 1847, 164; viz. 91 males, and 73 females. Discharges, 12; viz. 8 males and 4 females. Deaths, 7; viz. 5 males, and 2 females. 2 patients have been above thirty years in the asylum, and 44 have been inmates more than ten years.

Congressional Districts in Virginia, created after each Census, from 1790 to 1840, with the Representative Population of each District.

[The large figures denote the representative population.]

Year.	1st District.	2d District.	3d District.	4th District.	5th District.	6th District.	7th District.	8th District.
1792.	Frederick & Berkeley.	Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Rockbridge, Bath.	Hampshire, Hardy, Pendleton, Harrison, Monongalia, Randolph, Ohio.	Wythe, Greenbrier, Montgomery, Lee, Kanawha, Russell, Grayson, Wash'on.	Franklin, Bedford, Botetourt, Henry, Patrick.	Halifax, Pittsylvania, Campbell.	Pr. Edward, Charlotte, Cumberland, Powhatan, Buckingham.	Brunswick, Lunenburg, Greensville, Mecklenburg.
Ratio of 33,000.	36,522.	33,983.	24,877.	27,491.	33,404.	29,574.	34,243.	34,287.
1802.	Monongalia, Ohio, Brooke, Harrison, Wood, Randolph.	Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire.	Frederick, Shenandoah.	Rockingham, Hardy, Pendleton, Augusta, Bath.	Greenbrier, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Monroe, Kanawha.	Wythe, Montgomery, Washington, Tazewell, Russell, Grayson, Lee.	Loudoun, Pr. William, Fairfax.	Westmoreland, King George, Richmond, Lancaster, Stafford, Northumberland.
Ratio of 33,000.	25,441.	28,014.	36,187.	36,019.	29,789.	37,876.	39,981.	33,572.
1813.	Monongalia, Ohio, Brooke, Harrison.	Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire, Hardy.	Frederick, Shenandoah.	Rockingham, Bath, Augusta, Pendleton.	Montgomery, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Giles.	Washington, Grayson, Wythe, Russell, Tazewell, Lee.	Kana'a, Mason, Campbell, Rand'h, Monroe, Greenb., Wood.	Same as the 7th in 1802.
Ratio of 35,000.	36,139.	35,945.	33,238.	33,936.	33,637.	37,880.	24,922.	39,234.
1823.	Norfolk, Pr. Anne, Norfolk Borough, Nansemond, Elizabeth City.	Sussex, Southampton, Surry, Isle of Wight, Pr. George, Greensville.	Powhatan, Amelia, Chesterfield, Nottingham, Petersburg.	Brunswick, Lunenburg, Dinwiddie, Mecklenburg.	Same as the 16th in 1813.	Same as the 15th in 1813.	Same as the 14th in 1813.	York, James City, Accomac, Gloucester, Williamsburg, Matthews, Northumb'nd, Warwick.
Ratio of 40,000.	As 21st in 1813, and Elizabeth City.	As 20th in 1813, and Pr. George and Greensville.	As 18th in 1813, and Dinwiddie.	As 18th in 1813, and Dinwiddie.	Pr. Edward, &c.	Halifax, &c.	Franklin, &c.	As 13th in 1813, except Middlesex & Elizabeth City.
1833.	Same as in 1823, with Isle of Wight, Norfolk, &c.	Sussex, Southampton, Prince George, Surry, Greensville, Petersburg.	Powhatan, Amelia, Goochland, Nottingham, Chesterfield.	Same as in 1823. Brunswick, &c.	Same as in 1823. Pr. Edward, &c.	Same as in 1823. Halifax, &c.	Same as in 1823. Franklin, &c.	Same as in 1823. York, &c.
Ratio of 47,700.	51,379.	47,310.	44,278.	47,093.	44,895.	60,382.	42,287.	45,121.
1843.	Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Pr. Anne, Norfolk Co. and Norfolk Borough, Surry, Southampton.	Nottoaway, Greensville, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Amelia, Dinwiddie, Pr. George, Petersburg.	Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Franklin.	Campbell, Buckingham, Charlotte, Pr. Edward, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Fluvanna.	Albemarle, Nelson, Bedford, Amherst, Madison, Greene, Orange.	Henrico, Richmond, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Goochland, Hanover, Louisa.	As in 1833 and Elizabeth City, Charles City, New Kent, Lancaster, Northumberland.	Essex, King William, Middlesex, King & Queen, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Caroline, King George, Westmoreland.
Ratio of 70,000.	72,905.	69,980.	69,287.	76,138.	71,924.	78,321.	66,037.	69,540.

Year.	9th District.	10th District.	11th District.	12th District.	13th District.	14th District.	15th District.	16th District.
1792. Ratio of 33,000.	Middle, Amelia, Nottoway, Ches- terfield. 35,796.	Sussex, Southamp- ton, Prince George, Surry. 30,223.	Norfolk, Pr. Anne, Isle of Wight, Nan- semond. 33,865.	Elizabeth City, Ac- comac, Northamp- ton, York, War- wick, Gloucester, Matthews. 36,642.	Henrico, Hanover, New Kent, Charles City, James City. 33,338.	Goochland, Fluvan- na, Amherst, Albe- marle. 32,465.	Orange, Spotsylva- nia, Madison, Lou- isa. 23,672.	King & Queen, King William, Middle- sex, Essex, Caro- line. 36,826.
1802. Ratio of 33,000.	Fauquier and Cul- peper. As the 18th in 1792, except Stafford. 32,989.	Orange, Madison. Louisa, Spotsylva- nia. As the 15th in 1792. 36,072.	King William, King and Queen, Essex, Caroline. As the 16th in 1792 except Middlesex. 34,593.	York, James City, Middlesex, Eliza- beth City, Glouces- ter, Warwick, Ac- comac, Matthews, Northampton. 40,973.	Franklin, Bedford Patrick, Henry. As the 5th in 1792, except Botetourt. 26,007.	Halifax, Pittsylv- nia, Campbell. Same as the 6th in 1792. 35,856.	Pr. Edward, Char- lotte, Cumberland, Buckingham. As the 7th in 1792, except Powhatan. 32,442.	Powhatan, Gooch- land, Chesterfield, Amelia. 31,279.
1813. Ratio of 35,000.	Same as 8th in 1802. Richmond, West- moreland, &c. 35,586.	Same as 9th in 1802. Fauquier and Cul- peper. 34,188.	Same as the 10th in 1802. Orange, &c. 36,280.	Same as the 11th in 1802. King & Queen, &c. 35,908.	Same as the 12th in 1802. York, &c. 46,474.	Same as the 13th in 1802. Franklin, &c. 32,660.	Same as the 14th in 1802. Halifax, &c. 41,890.	Same as the 15th in 1802. Pr. Edward, &c. 42,673.
1823. Ratio of 40,000.	Same as the 23d in 1813. Henrico, &c. 40,705.	Albemarle, Fluvan- na, Amherst, Nel- son, Goochland. As the 22d in 1813, and Goochland. 44,775.	Same as in 1813. Orange, &c. 38,437.	Same as the 16th in 1792, and as in 1813, and Middle- sex. King & Queen, &c. 40,965.	Same as the 9th in 1813. Richmond, West moreland, &c. 33,717.	Same as the 8th in 1813. Loudoun, &c. 37,613.	Same as the 10th in 1813. Fauquier and Cul- peper. 35,793.	Same as 2d in 1813, with Morgan. Berkeley, &c. 40,297.
1833. Ratio of 47,700.	Same as the 12th in 1823. King & Queen, &c. 41,027.	Same as the 13th in 1823, and Pr. Wil- liam.—Richmond, Westmoreland, &c. 42,667.	Same as the 9th in 1823. Henrico, &c. 45,794.	Albemarle, Nelson. Fluvanna, Louisa. Amherst. As 22d in 1813 and Louisa. 55,621.	Culpeper, Madison, Orange, Rappahan- nock, Spotsylva- nia. 50,196.	Loudoun, Fauquier, Fairfax. 48,746.	Morgan, Jefferson, Berkeley, Hamp- shire, Frederick. 57,539.	Rockingham, She- nandoah, Hardy, Page, Pendleton, Bath. 54,497.
1843. Ratio of 70,000.	Fauquier, Stafford, Rappahannock, Pr. William, Loudoun, Fairfax, Culpeper. 74,740.	Same as the 15th in 1833, and Clarke, Warren, and Page. 67,838.	Rockingham, Pen- dleton, Shenando- ah, Hardy, Rock- bridge, Augusta. 72,572.	Monroe, Botetourt, Roanoke, Pulaski, Montgomery, Mer- cer, Floyd, Giles, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Logan, Al- legany, Bath. 66,932.	Washington, Scott Lee, Russell, Car- roll, Smythe, Gray- son, Wythe, Taze- well. 64,935.	Kanawha, Jackson. Mason, Lewis, Ca- bell, Wayne, Harri- son, Braxton, Fay- ette, Wood, Nicho- las. 73,967.	Monongalia, Ohio. Brooke, Marshall Marion, Randolph, Tyler, Preston. 65,240.	

Year.	17th District.	18th District.	19th District.	20th District.	21st District.	22d District.	23d District.
1792. Ratio of 33,000.	London, Fairfax, Pr. William. 37,574.	Culpeper, Fauquier, Stafford. 42,025.	Richmond, Lancaster, Westmoreland, K. George, North- umberland. 28,771.	Norfolk, Fr. Anne, Nansemond, Nor- folk Borough. As the 11th in 1792, except L. of Wight.	Albemarle, Fluvan- na, Amherst. As the 14th in 1792, except Goochland.	Henrico, New Kent, Charles City, Han- over, City of Rich- mond. As the 13th in 1792, except James City 32,331.	
1812. Ratio of 33,000.	Brunswick, Lunen- burg, Mecklen- burg. As 8th in 1792, ex- cept Greenanville. 34,310.	Dinwiddie, Greene- ville, Fr. George, Petersburg, Nottoway. 29,799.	Sumner, Southampton, Surry, late of Wight. 32,305.	Norfolk, Fr. Anne, Nansemond, Nor- folk Borough. As the 11th in 1792, except L. of Wight. 32,732.	Albemarle, Fluvan- na, Amherst. As the 14th in 1792, except Goochland. 31,741.	Henrico, New Kent, Charles City, Han- over, City of Rich- mond. As the 13th in 1792, except James City 32,331.	
1813. Ratio of 35,000.	Same as the 16th in 1802. Powhatan, &c. 29,347.	Same as the 17th in 1802. Brunswick, &c. 35,415.	Same as the 18th in 1802. Dinwiddie, &c. 32,347.	Same as the 19th in 1802. Sumner, &c. 32,808.	Same as the 20th in 1802. Norfolk, &c. 35,550.	Same as the 22d in 1802. Henrico, &c. 34,773.	Same as the 23d in 1802. Henrico, &c. 35,909.
1823. Ratio of 40,000.	Same as the 3d in 1813. Frederick and She- nandoah. 40,000.	Same as the 1st in 1813, with Tyler and Preston. Monongalia, &c. 42,771.	Same as the 4th in 1813, with Pocahon- tas. Rockingham, &c. 38,823.	Same as the 5th in 1813, with Allegha- ny. Botetourt, &c. 35,974.	Same as the 7th in 1813, with Law- rence and Nicholas. Kanawha, &c. 43,240.	Same as the 6th in 1813, with Scott and Washington, &c. 43,550.	
1833. Ratio of 47,700.	Rockbridge, Augus- ta, Allegany, Bo- tetourt, Monongom- ery, Floyd. 59,867.	Washington, Gray- son, Wythe, Scott, Lee, Smythe, Tazewell, Russell. 57,054.	Fayette, Nicholas, Greenbrier, Giles, Monroe, Logan, Kanawha, Cabell. 42,337.	Harrison, Jackson, Lawis, Wood, Mes- son, Randolph, Po- catomas. 40,200.	Monongalia, Pres- ton, Tyler, Ohio, Brooke. 45,415.		

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT
For the Year 1849.

			Salary.
CHARLES MANLY, of Hillsborough,	Governor (term of office, from		
Jan. 1, 1849, to Jan. 1, 1851),	A furnished house and	\$ 2,000	
William Hill,	of Raleigh,	Secretary of State,	\$ 800 and Fees.
Charles L. Hinton,	of Wake Co.,	Treasurer,	1,500
Stephen Birdsall,	of Raleigh,	Clerk of the Treas. Dep.,	500
William F. Collins,	of Chatham Co.,	Comptroller,	1,000
Andrew Joyner,	of Halifax Co.,	Speaker of the Senate.	
Robert B. Gilliam,	of Granville Co.,	Speaker of the House of Commons.	

Council of State. — John A. Anderson, of Hartford Co. ; David W. Saunders, of Onslow Co. ; John McLeod, of Johnston Co. ; Nathaniel M. Roan, of Caswell Co. ; James Lowry, of Buncombe Co. ; Absalom Myers, of Anson Co. ; and Josiah Cowles, of Surry Co.

Pay, \$3 per diem while in service, and \$ 3 for every 30 miles' travelling.

JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Thomas Ruffin,	of Orange Co.,	Chief Justice,	\$ 2,500
Frederick Nash,	of Hillsborough,	Associate Justice,	2,500
Wm. H. Battle,	of Chapel Hill,	"	2,500
James Iredell,	of Raleigh,	Reporter,	300
Edm. B. Freeman,	of Raleigh,	Clerk.	
James R. Dodge,	of Morgantown,	Clerk.	

The Supreme Court holds three sessions in each year ; two in the city of Raleigh, — to wit, on the 2d Monday in June and the last Monday in December, — and one at Morgantown, on the first Monday of August, for the western part of the State ; and continues to sit at each term until all the business on the docket is determined, or continued upon good cause shown. It has power to hear and determine all cases in law and equity, brought before it by appeal, or by the parties. It has original and exclusive jurisdiction in repealing letters-patent, and also has power to issue all writs necessary and proper for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

Superior or Circuit Courts.

Judges. — Salary, \$ 1,950 each.		Solicitors.	
Thomas Settle,	of Rockingham.	Robert R. Heath,	of Edenton.
John M. Dick,	of Greensboro'.	John S. Hawks,	of Washington.
D. F. Caldwell,	of Salisbury.	Thomas S. Ashe,	of Orange Co.
R. M. Pearson,	of Surry Co.	John F. Poindexter,	of Fayetteville.
John L. Bailey,	of Hillsborough.	Hamilton C. Jones,	of Rowan Co.
M. E. Manly,	of Newbern.	Burgess S. Gaither,	of Ashville.
Augustus Moore,	of Edenton.		

Barth. F. Moore, of Halifax Co., Attorney-General.

The judges of the Supreme and the Superior Courts are elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, to hold office during good behaviour. Their salaries cannot be diminished during continuance in office.

Salary of a solicitor, \$ 20 for each court which he attends, and fees for conviction. The Attorney-General receives, in addition, \$ 100 for each term of the Supreme Court which he attends.

The Superior Courts of Law, and the Courts of Equity, are held twice each year in every county of the State. There are seven circuits, of about ten counties each, which the judges ride alternately, never visiting, however, the same circuit twice in succession. The judges of these courts have complete equity jurisdiction.

FINANCES.

Receipts from Nov. 1st, 1846, to Oct. 31st, 1847,	\$ 251,717.65
Expenditures during same period,	175,402.61
Excess of receipts,	76,315.04

Chief Sources of Income.		Principal Items of Expenditure.	
Internal improvement fund,	\$ 95,622.23	Executive,	\$ 6,635.00
Public tax,	81,731.18	Judiciary,	27,663.00
Literary fund,	20,824.78	Public printing,	3,767.98
State loan of Cape Fear Bank,	40,000.00	Int. on Ral. and Gast. railroad bonds,	37,704.00
Interest on railroad bonds,	3,000.00	Principal on do.	30,000.00
Bank tax,	7,138.00	Interest on State loan,	4,126.68
Dividends,	3,189.14	Mexican war,	11,523.03
Attorney's licenses,	320.00	General Assembly,	40,630.00

Debt of the State. — This is contingent, and arises from indorsements by the State of bonds of railroad companies, to the amount of \$ 1,100,000. From this deduct \$ 13,000 for bonds not used, and \$ 110,000 for bonds paid; which reduces the amount for which the State may be liable to \$ 977,000.

Deaf and Dumb. — The corner-stone of the building for the North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was laid April 14, 1848. The institution is in Raleigh, near the State-House. The grounds have an extent of four acres. The main building, when completed, will be 60 feet by 36, and four stories high. The two wings, each 38 by 22, will run at right angles from the main edifice, and will be three stories high.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

			Salary.
*DAVID JOHNSON,	of Columbia,	Governor,	\$ 3,500
*William Cain,	of Pineville,	Lieutenant-Governor.	
B. K. Hennegan,	of Abbeville,	Secretary of State,	Fees.
William C. Black,	of Columbia,	Comptroller-General,	2,000
Jeremiah D. Yates,	of Charleston,	Treasurer, Lower Division,	2,000
*Francis P. Burt,	of Pendleton,	“ Upper Division,	1,600
William F. Arthur,	of Columbia,	Surveyor-General,	Fees.
F. H. Elmore,	of Charleston,	Pres. Bank of the State of S. C.,	3,000
John Gibbs,	of Union Dist.,	Superintendent of Public Works,	1,500
W. E. Martin,	of Grahamville,	Clerk of the Senate,	1,000
Thomas W. Glover,	of Orangeburg,	Clerk of the House,	1,000

* The term for which these officers were elected expired in December, 1848.

The Governor is elected by the Senate and House of Representatives jointly, to serve for two years, and is not reëligible until after the expiration of four years. In case of his death, or removal from office, the Lieutenant-Governor acts as Governor.

Legislature. — Assembles at Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November, annually. Representatives (124 in number) are chosen for two years, on a mixed basis of population and taxation. Pay \$3 a day, and 10 cents for every mile of travel. The Senate consists of 45 members, who are elected for four years; one half chosen every second year. Pay of Senators the same as that of Representatives.

JUDICIARY.

The judges and chancellors are elected by joint ballot of both Houses. They hold their commissions during good behaviour, and receive a compensation which can neither be increased nor diminished during their continuance in office. Repeated attempts have been made to limit their tenure to 65 or 70 years, but without success. A judge, or chancellor, may order a special court, and a chancellor may hear cases, by consent, at chambers.

Chancellors in Equity.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Job Johnston,	of Newberry,	1830	\$ 3,000
Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin,	of Charleston,	1837	3,000
J. J. Caldwell,	of Columbia,	1846	3,000
G. W. Dargan,	of Darlington,	1847	3,000

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

John S. Richardson,	of Sumter,	1818	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	of Society Hill,	1829	3,000
J. B. O'Neill,	of Newberry,	1835	3,000
D. L. Wardlaw,	of Abbeville,	1841	3,000
Edward Frost,	of Charleston,	1844	3,000
T. J. Withers,	of Camden,	1847	3,000
H. Bailey, of Charleston,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$ 1,100 and fees.	
A. M. McIver,	<i>Solicitor for Eastern Circuit,</i>	900 and fees.	
J. N. Whitner,	" <i>Western</i> "	900 and fees.	
Simeon Fair,	" <i>Middle</i> "	900 and fees.	
T. N. Dawkins,	" <i>Northern</i> "	900 and fees.	
J. D. Edwards,	" <i>Southern</i> "	900 and fees.	
James A. Strobhart, of Grahamville,	<i>State Reporter,</i>	1847	1,500

Law Court of Appeals and Equity Court of Appeals. — The former consisting of all the law judges, for hearing appeals from the Courts of Law, and the latter, of all the chancellors, for hearing appeals from the Courts of Equity, are held in Columbia on the first Monday in May and fourth Monday in November. These courts are also held in Charleston on the second Monday in January, for hearing and determining appeals for the Districts of Georgetown, Horry, Beaufort, Colleton, and Charleston.

Clerks. — At Charleston, T. J. Gantt. At Columbia, A. Herbemont.

Courts for the Correction of Errors, consisting of all the judges in Law and Equity, to try constitutional questions, or questions where the Law and Equity Courts are divided, and which are referred thereto by either of the courts, are held at such times, during the sitting of the Courts of Appeal, as the chancellors and judges may appoint.

Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions.—These courts have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where *legal* rights are involved (except in matters of contract, where the amount is \$20 or under), and in all criminal cases affecting free white men; and appellate jurisdiction in all appeals from Magistrates' Courts, and in appeals from the Court of Ordinary in all cases except in matters of account. They are held in each and every district of the State twice in each year. The times of holding the court for Charleston District are the first Monday in May, to sit six weeks, and the fourth Monday in October, to sit four weeks. Daniel Horlbeck, *Clerk of C. P. and G. S.* for Charleston District.

Courts of Equity take cognizance of all matters belonging to a court of equity, as contradistinguished from a court of law. A term is held by one chancellor, annually, in each district, except Charleston District, where two terms are held; viz. on the first Monday in February, to sit six weeks, and on the second Monday in June, to sit four weeks.

City Court of Charleston.—An inferior court, of limited jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal causes. William Rice, *Recorder*.

Ordinary's Court.—Each district has its own Ordinary. The principal duties of the Ordinary are, to grant letters of administration; probate of wills; examine executors' and administrators' accounts, &c. His office is the proper depository of wills and other papers relative to the administration of estates. An appeal lies from his determination, in matters of account, to the Court of Equity, and, in all other cases, to the Court of Common Pleas. M. T. Mendenhall, *Ordinary for Charleston District*.

Magistrates' Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of contract of and under twenty dollars.

Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, for the trial of slaves and free persons of color for criminal offences.

FINANCES.

Whole amount received in year ending 30th September, 1847,	.	.	.	\$ 329,633.32
Whole amount expended,*	"	"	"	333,393.76
Whole amount of State debt,	"	"	"	3,622,036.95

Property of the State.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, for capital,	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 2,933,611.10
" " " " for sinking fund,	.	.	.	.	.	653,022.77
" " " " balance due Treasurers,	.	.	.	.	.	101,071.15
Debt of railroad and canal companies,	.	.	.	.	.	523,396.69
Shares in S. C. Railroad Co. and Southwestern Railroad Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	800,000.00
Balances due by tax-collectors, sheriffs, &c.,	.	.	.	.	.	9,415.61
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	5,020,517.32

* In this amount is an item of \$20,000, expended for the benefit of the Palmetto regiment.

Taxes for 1847.

347,468 slaves,	\$ 191,107.40	Lots,	\$ 43,985.43
2,554 free negroes,	5,088.00	Lands,	31,189.39
Goods, wares, and merchandise,	24,496.09	Double taxes, arrears, &c.,	749.70
Professions,	6,864.68	Total,	303,480.93

Free Schools. — Number of schools, 739; number of teachers, 737; number of scholars, 7,188. Amount expended by the Legislature, in 1847, \$ 33,527.52. These schools are under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature.

State Military Schools.

Charleston Citadel Academy. — Number of instructors, 5; number of students, 62.
Columbia Arsenal Academy. — A preparatory school to the above. Number of instructors, 2; number of students, 32.

These schools were established by the Legislature in 1842, and are under the supervision of a Board of Visitors, who are vested with the authority of making rules and regulations for their management. The students are kept under a regular and stern discipline, and are well instructed in all the branches of a useful education.

Lunatic Asylum of South Carolina. — Received from Nov. 5, 1846, to Nov. 5, 1847, 33; in the asylum at that time, 70; total, 103. Discharged, cured, 17; removed under improvement, 5; died, 6; eloped, 1; total, 29. Leaving in the asylum at Columbia, Nov. 5th, 1847, 74; of whom 40 are males, 34 females; 46 paupers, and 28 pay-patients.

South Carolina Railroad. — This railroad, including branches, &c., of 204 miles, cost \$ 5,546,735.48, to which add estimated cost of the Camden branch (\$ 556,436.59) of 38 miles (now nearly completed), making, for 242 miles of road, \$ 6,203,171.98, or \$ 25,633 per mile. The ratio of *current* expenditures to the receipts, for the year 1847, is 47 per cent. The receipts for four years ending the 31st of December, 1847, are as follows: —

Year.	No. of Pas-sengers.	Bales of Cotton.	Barrels of Flour.	Bushels of Grain.	Barrels of Turpentine.	Receipts.
1844	54,146	186,638	. . .	. . .	. . .	\$ 532,869
1845	56,785	197,659	. . .	. . .	. . .	558,697
1846	64,136	186,271	12,148	2,369	48	589,081
1847	77,579	134,302	19,043	338,848	3,189	656,257

XV. GEORGIA.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

			Salary.
GEORGE W. TOWNS,	of Muscogee Co.,	Governor (term of office expires November, 1849),	\$ 3,000
Nathan C. Barnet,	of Clark Co.,	Secretary of State,	1,600
William B. Tinsley,	of Baldwin Co.,	Treasurer,	1,600
David E. Bothwell,	of Jefferson Co.,	Comptroller-General,	1,600
P. M. Compton,	of Butts Co.,	Surveyor-General,	1,600
John S. Thomas,	of Baldwin Co.,	Director of the Central Bank.	
Anderson W. Redding,	of Harris Co.,	Keeper of the Penitentiary.	
Jesse H. Campbell,	of Baldwin Co.,	Commissioner of Deaf and Dumb.	
Andrew J. Miller,	of Richmond Co.,	President of the Senate,	\$ 5 a day.
Wm. H. Crawford,	of Sumter Co.,	Secretary of the Senate,	500
Charles J. Jenkins,	of Richmond Co.,	Speaker of H. of Rep.,	\$ 5 a day.
Allen F. Owen,	of Talbot Co.,	Clerk of House of Rep.,	500

The pay of members of the Legislature is \$ 4 a day. The Legislature meets *biennially*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Joseph H. Lumpkin,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	Term ends. 1852
Hiram Warner,	<i>Judge,</i>	1850
Eugenius A. Nisbet,	"	1854

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the General Assembly, and are removable upon address of two thirds of each House. All causes shall be determined at the first term; and in case the plaintiff is not ready for trial, unless he be prevented "by some providential cause," the judgment of the court below shall be affirmed. Judges of the superior court are elected for six years, with jurisdiction exclusive in criminal cases, and in land cases; and concurrent in all other civil cases. Justices of the inferior courts are elected by the people, and act as probate judges. Justices of the peace are elected by the people in districts.

The State is divided into eleven circuits, with a judge for each.

W. B. Fleming,	of Chatham Co.,	<i>Judge of</i>	Eastern Circuit,	\$ 1,800
W. W. Holt,		"	Middle "	1,800
N. C. Sayre,		"	Northern "	1,800
Charles Dougherty,	of Clark Co.,	"	Western "	1,800
James A. Meriwether,		"	Ocmulgee "	1,800
J. J. Scarborough,		"	Southern "	1,800
John Floyd,		"	Flint, "	1,800
Robert B. Alexander,		"	Chatahoochee "	1,800
Aug. R. Wright,	of Cass Co.,	"	Cherokee "	1,800
Edward Y. Hill,		"	Coweta "	2,100
Lott Warren,		"	Southwestern "	2,100
Alpheus Colvard,		<i>Attorney-General, \$ 250 and perquisites.</i>		
Mordecai Shaftall, Sen.,	of Chatham Co.,	<i>Judge of Court of Oyer</i>		
		<i>and Terminer, Savannah, 1,000</i>		
John W. Wilde,	of Richmond Co.,	<i>Judge of Court of Oyer</i>		
		<i>and Terminer, Augusta, 1,000</i>		
R. M. Orne,	<i>State Printer.</i>			

FINANCES.

The public debt of the State consists of bonds issued for the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railway. Its aggregate amount may be stated at \$1,579,875.60, of which \$1,435,250 are in federal bonds payable at the treasury; £15,000 in sterling bonds sold by Messrs. Reid, Irving, & Co., of London, England, previous to 1843, and £15,130.06, also in sterling bonds, as a balance due to this firm for their advances made to the State in 1839. The semiannual dividends of interest, as well as the principal of the sterling bonds, are payable in London. Since November, 1845, \$201,591 of the debt have been paid. During the fiscal year ending September, 1847, £33,000 have been redeemed and cancelled.

City of Savannah. — Population in April, 1848, 13,573. Increase since 1840, 2,359, being 21 per cent. Increase since 1810, 8,378, being 161 per cent. Of the increase since 1840, 23 per cent. is of whites, and 18 per cent. of colored. Fifty-four hundredths of the population are white; forty-seven hundredths are under 21 years of age. The number of male adults is

552 are natives of Georgia, 682 of other parts of the United States, 807 are foreign- and 160 are unknown. 1,071 whites and 977 colored persons are under 5 years of age ; 7 and 34 colored persons are from 50 to 90 ; no whites and 11 colored are from 90 to here is no person above 100. — There are 1,925 dwelling-houses and 282 stores ; 223 and 265 stores being of brick. Of the total 2,207, 406 have been built within 10 — There are 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,685,400. Of these, one has the last ten years divided on an average 4.8 per cent. annually ; one, 7.7 per cent. ; e, 7.5 per cent. There is also the "Central Railroad and Banking Company," with al of \$2,549,165, of which \$205,000 is employed in banking, making the total bank- ital of the city \$1,890,000. — The total tonnage is 8,550. The export in 1847 of cotton ign ports was 119,321 bags ; coastwise, 114,830 bags ; — of rice to foreign ports, tierces ; coastwise, 21,521 ; — of lumber to foreign ports, 4,886,425 feet ; coastwise, 60. Exports of corn for the year ending April 1, 1848, to foreign ports, 60,087 s. — From 1810 to 1819 the deaths annually averaged 1 in 14 of the average popula- from 1820 to 1829, 1 in 17 ; from 1830 to 1839, 1 in 24 ; from 1840 to 1847, 1 in 33.

XVI. FLORIDA.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

			Salary.
D. MOSELEY,	of Mickossukie,	Governor (term expires tober, 1849),	\$1,500
. Maxwell,	of Tallahassee,	Secretary of State,	Fees & 600
n Towle,	"	Comptroller,	800
R. Hayward,	"	Treasurer,	800
r A. Myres,	"	Governor's Private Secretary,	500
el G. McLean,	of Wash'ton Co.,	President of the Senate,	\$3 a day.
B. Lancaster,	of Duval Co.,	Speaker of the House,	3 a day.
oun W. Downing,	of St. John's Co.,	Secretary of the Senate,	6 a day.
B. Lancaster,	of Duval Co.,	Clerk of the House,	6 a day.

ie members of the General Assembly are chosen the first Monday of ber, *biennially*. The Assembly meets *biennially* on the first Monday vember.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Courts.

nas Douglass,	of Jacksonville,	Chief Judge, Eastern Circuit,	\$2,000
ge S. Hawkins,	of Apalachicola,	Judge, Western "	2,000
nas Baltzell,	of Tallahassee,	" Middle "	2,000
sh B. Lancaster,	of Jacksonville,	" Southern "	2,000
s T. Archer,	of Tallahassee,	Attorney-General and Rep.,	500
amno D. Papy,	"	Clerk of Supreme Court,	Fees.
C. Smith,	of Apalachicola,	Solicitor, Western Circuit,	F. & 200
nas J. Heir,	of Monticello,	" Middle "	"
: G. Livingston,	of Columbus,	" Eastern "	"
nas F. King,	of Key West,	" Southern "	"

ie judges first appointed under the amended constitution are elected ncurent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, and hold , after classification, respectively for the terms of two, four, six, and : years.

FINANCES.

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>			
Legislative department,	\$ 14,724.33	Contingent expenses, courts,	\$ 1,756.05
Executive,	5,838.56	Contingent fund,	1,705.85
Judicial,	9,263.76		
Printing, &c., laws and reports,	1,690.69	<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	
Criminal prosecutions,	6,606.26	Taxes,	39,500

XVII. ALABAMA.
GOVERNMENT
For the Year 1849.

			Salary.
REUBEN CHAPMAN,	of Marshall,	Governor (term of office	
expires on the 1st Monday in Dec. 1849),			\$ 2,500
William Garrett,		Secretary of State,	Fees and 1,200
Joel Riggs,		Comptroller of Public Accounts,	1,250
William Graham,		State Treasurer,	1,200
Marion A. Baldwin,		Attorney-General,	Fees and 425
James G. Carroll,		Adj. and Inspector-General,	200
Carter R. Harrison,	of Tuscaloosa,	Quartermaster-General,	200
Michael Toumey,	of Tuscaloosa,	State Geologist,	
John Anth. Winston,	of Sumter,	President of the Senate,	
Leroy P. Walker,	of Lauderdale,	Speaker of the House of Rep.	

The Senate consists of 33 members, elected for four years, one half going out every two years. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members, elected for two years. The Legislature meets *biennially* in the city of Montgomery, on the second Monday of November. The second biennial session will be held in 1849. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$ 4 a day each. The public records, archives, and offices were removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, in November, 1847.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Henry W. Collier,	of Tuscaloosa,	Chief Justice,	\$ 2,250
Edward S. Dargan,	of Mobile,	Associate Justice,	2,250
William P. Chilton,	of Tuskegee,	"	2,250
John J. Ormond,	of Tuscaloosa,	Reporter,	Fees.
Marion A. Baldwin,	of Montgomery,	Attorney-General,	Fees and 425
George C. Ball,	of Montgomery,	Clerk,	Fees.

The judges of all the courts and the chancellors are elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, for six years. The sessions of this court are held at the seat of government on the 1st Mondays of January and June of each year, for hearing and determining points of law taken by appeal or writ of error from the Chancery, Circuit, and County Courts. The volumes of reported decisions are upwards of thirty in number.

Court of Chancery.

Joseph W. Levesque,	of Mobile,	Chancellor Southern Div'n,	^{Salary} \$1,500
Wiley W. Mason,	of Wetumpka,	" Middle "	1,500
David G. Ligon,	of Moulton,	" Northern "	1,500

The State is divided into forty chancery districts, in each of which a session of the court is held annually, except in Mobile, Sumter, Montgomery, Dallas, Madison, and Harbour counties, where two sessions are held.

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Circuit.	Salary.	Solicitors.
John D. Phelan,	Marion,	1st,	\$ 1,500	William E. Clarke.
Nathan Cook,	Hayneville,	2d,	1,500	(Vacant July 15, 1848.)
George D. Shortridge,	Montevallo,	3d,	1,500	William S. Mudel.
S. C. Posey,	Florence,	4th,	1,500	John S. Kennedy.
Thomas A. Walker,		5th,	1,500	Wm. O. Winston.
John Bragg,	Mobile,	6th,	1,500	Wm. H. Platt.
Samuel Chapman,	Livingston,	7th,	1,500	E. W. Pettus.
George Goldthwaite,	Montgomery,	8th,	1,500	Marion A. Baldwin.
George W. Stone,	Talladega,	9th,	1,500	Thomas G. Garrett.

This court has original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes in the State. Two sessions (spring and fall) are held each year in every county. The Solicitors, besides fees, receive a salary of \$250, except in the first circuit, where the salary is \$350. The Attorney-General acts as Solicitor for the eighth circuit.

In Mobile county the criminal jurisdiction has been transferred to a special

Criminal Court for Mobile County.

John E. Jones, of Mobile, Judge, \$1,500

This court holds three terms each year, on the first Mondays of February, June, and December.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 27, 1845,	\$ 146,861.13
Received from all sources to Nov. 27, 1847, (two years,)	568,131.72
	714,992.85
Total expenditures for the same period,	172,189.92
Balance 27th Nov., 1847,	542,802.93

Chief Sources of Income.

Bonus from the Bank of Mobile, (two years,) \$ 10,000.00	Printing, &c., Alabama (Law) Reports, \$6,898.38
Receipts from the sale of Alabama (Law) Reports, 2,023.50	Outstanding claims against the Penitentiary, 16,694.65
Taxes of 1844, 3,901.52	One half value of slaves executed, 2,974.65
Taxes of 1845, 260,139.43	Compensation to State printer, 5,928.82
Taxes of 1846, 291,024.67	Salary of the Governor, 5,316.09
Other Sources, 1,042.60	Salary of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, Chancellors, Attorney-General, and Solicitors, 55,532.50

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Compensation and other expenses of the Legislature, \$ 47,214.75	Salary of Sec'y of State, Compt'r of Public Accounts, Quartermaster, and Adjutant-General, 5,300.00
Apprehending, prosecuting, &c., public offenders, and conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, 17,416.76	Contingent expenses of the State government, 4,353.29
	All other expenses, 4,799.13
	172,189.92

The interest on the State bonds (amounting to about \$ 471,000 annually), having been paid out of the realized assets of the State Bank and branches, is not included in the above list of expenditures. The amount of these realized assets from February, 1846, to December, 1847, is \$ 3,457,973.54. Deducting from this sum two years' interest paid on the State debt, \$ 942,000, two years' interest on the University Fund, and two years' interest on the Sixteenth Section Fund, \$ 196,000, and the circulation taken up in collections, \$ 1,142,000, a balance of the assets remains of \$ 1,177,150.54.

In addition to this, the amount likely to be realized hereafter from the remaining debts and property of the banks is estimated at \$ 2,200,000.

The amount of outstanding State bonds is about	\$ 9,000,000.00
The University Fund is	250,000.00
The Sixteenth Section (School) Fund is	1,015,856.00
Unredeemed circulation of the banks,	457,177.00
Revenue fund, surplus revenue, and 3 per cent. fund, about	1,500,000.00
Estimated amount of public debt,	12,223,033.00
Annual amount of interest on the same, about	566,000.00

Internal Improvements. — The Montgomery and West Point Railroad is now open 67 miles from Montgomery, and will probably be completed before the end of 1850.

The Tuscumbia and Decatur Railroad has ceased operation, and is broken up. A railroad from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio River has been chartered by the Legislatures of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and a portion of the stock subscribed.

Alabama Penitentiary at Wetumpka. — Prisoners committed in 1842, 22; in 1843, 49; in 1844, 56; in 1845, 26; in 1846, 45; in 1847, 50; total, 248. Discharged, 65; pardoned, 25; died, 23; escaped, 3; total in prison, Nov. 1, 1847, 132. Committed for larceny, horse and negro stealing, robbery, &c., 61; murder and assault to murder, and manslaughter, 36; forgery, counterfeit money, perjury, &c., 16; rape, polygamy, incest, &c., 11; burglary, 2; harbouring and aiding slaves to escape, 3; other offences, 3. Ages of convicts: — under 20 years of age, 10; from 20 to 30 years, 59; from 30 to 40 years, 34; from 40 to 50 years, 18; from 50 to 60 years, 8; from 60 to 70 years, 3. Terms of imprisonment: — for life, 9; for 20 years, 5; for 15 years, 3; for 10 years, 22; for 8 years, 3; for 7 years, 5; for 6 years, 6; for 5 years, 27; for 4 years, 11; for 3 years, 20; for 2 years, 19. Number of convicts whose conduct has been good, 107; bad, 25.

The Penitentiary is leased to John G. Graham, who pays all expenses and \$ 500 per annum to the State for his lease.

XVIII. MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

		Term ends.	Salary.
JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS, Governor,		Jan. 1850,	\$ 3,000
Samuel Stamps,	Secretary of State,	Nov. 1850,	1,200
Richard Griffith,	State Treasurer,	" 1850,	1,500
George T. Swann,	Auditor of Public Accounts,	" 1850,	1,500
James M. Lewis,	Keeper of the Capitol and Librarian,		500
James Wach,	Keeper of the Penitentiary,		1,500

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

		Term ends.	Salary.
William L. Sharkey, of Vicksburg,	Presiding Judge,	Nov. 1853,	\$ 3,000
Alexander M. Clayton,	Judge,	" 1851,	3,000

J. S. B. Thatcher,	of Natchez,	Judge,	Nov. 1849,	Salary. 3,000
John D. Freeman,	of Jackson,	Attorney-Gen.,	" 1849,	1,000
Wilson Hemmingway,	"	Clerk,		Fees.

The jurisdiction of the High Court is appellate exclusively. There are two terms each year in Jackson, commencing 1st Monday of November and January. The Court may continue in session as long as business requires, and may order a special term, or adjourn to meet at any time.

The Superior Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol at Jackson, is in law considered always open. The chancellor is authorized to hold the same at such times and for such periods as business may require, upon giving three weeks' notice in the newspapers. The District Chancery Courts have concurrent power and jurisdiction, within their respective districts, with the Superior Court of Chancery, where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$500,000, and have the same power as the Chancellor of the State, both in term time and in vacation. Special terms of the District Chancery Courts may be holden by the Vice-Chancellors, respectively, by giving thirty days' public notice.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50. For each of the seven circuits, a judge and attorney are elected, every four years, in the month of November. It has also exclusive criminal jurisdiction.

Superior Court of Chancery.

Stephen Cocke,	of Lowndes Co.,	Chancellor,	Term ends.	Salary.
Robert Hughes,	of Jackson,	Clerk.	Nov. 1851,	\$ 2,500

District Chancery Courts.

Henry Dickinson,	Vice-Chancellor,	Northern Dist.	Nov. 1851,	\$2,000
James M. Smiley,	"	Southern Dist.	" 1849,	2,000

Clerks of Northern District.

William P. Bole,	Carrollton.
J. T. Sims,	Columbus.
Hannibal Harris,	Holly Springs.
J. Robbins,	Fulton.

Clerks of Southern District.

Erasmus S. Russell,	Natchez,
Abram W. Richards,	Mississippi City.
Edw. L. Bowen,	Monticello.

District or Circuit Courts.

Dist.	Judges.	District Attorneys.	Dist.	Judges.	District Attorneys.
1	Stanhope Posey.	William T. Martin.	5	Robert C. Perry.	E. A. M. Gray.
2	Wiley P. Harris.	O. F. M'Carty.	6	Francis P. Rodgers.	Septimus Caldwell.
3	George Coalter.	Fulton Anderson.	7	Hugh R. Miller.	John W. Thompson.
4	Armstead B. Dawson.	George Wood.			

Common Schools. — An act establishing a system of Common Schools was passed in 1846. The Boards of County Police are to appoint School Commissioners, one to each district, amounting to five to each county. These Commissioners superintend the schools and hire the teachers. Semiannual reports are to be made to the Secretary of State, who is *ex officio* General School Commissioner. A special tax may be levied by the Board of Police, not to exceed the State tax; but no township shall be taxed for this purpose without the consent of a majority of its inhabitants. The funds arising from leases of the 16th sections of land, from fines and forfeitures, and from licenses to hawkers and peddlers, keepers of *billard-tables*, retailers of liquors, and brokers, shall form part of the school fund.

State Penitentiary. — J. W. Wade, Superintendent. Whole number received since the first admission, April 15, 1840, 220. Whole number, Dec. 1, 1846, 89; received to the date of the Report, Nov. 30, 1847, 24. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 8; by pardon of the Governor, 14; by writ of error, 3; by death, 3. Remaining, Nov. 30, 1847, 85. 4 are sentenced for 15 years; 2 for 12 years; 20 for 10 years; 2 for 8 years; 4 for 7 years; 5 for 6 years; 12 for 5 years; 6 for 4 years; 6 for 3 years; 23 for 2 years. 4 are confined for attempt to kill; 13 for manslaughter; 13 for negro stealing; 2 for horse stealing; 5 for forgery; 27 for petit larceny; 8 for grand larceny. 8 were foreigners, the rest were natives of this country. When committed, 3 were professional men; 24 worked at trades; 57 were without trades or profession. When committed, 1 was 106 years of age; 2 between 60 and 70; 3 between 50 and 60; 11 between 40 and 50; 18 between 30 and 40; 40 between 20 and 30; 10 between 17 and 20.

XIX. LOUISIANA.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Isaac Johnson,	of West Feliciana, Governor,	Jan. 1850,	\$ 6,000
Trasimon Landry,	of Ascension, Lieut.-Governor,	"	\$ 8 a day
[during the session of the Legislature.]			
Charles Gayarré,	of New Orleans, Secretary of State,	Jan. 1850,	2,000
Zenon Ledoux, Jr.,	of Pointe Coupée, Priv. Sec. to Gov.,	Perquisites &	600
Joseph Walker,	of Rapides, Treasurer,	Jan. 1850,	4,000
Louis Bringier,	of New Orleans, Surveyor-General,		600
Charles N. Rowley,	of Concordia, Adj. and Ins.-General,	1850,	2,000
Louis Bordelon,	of St. Landry, Auditor of Accounts,	"	4,000
Robert J. Kerr,	Register of Land-Office,	"	687.75
Alexander Dimitry,	Sup't of Education,	"	3,000

The Legislature meets biennially on the third Monday in January. Senators, 32 in number, are chosen for four years; one half every two years. Representatives, not less than 70, nor more than 100 (the present number is 98), are chosen for two years. The election is on the 2d Monday in November. The pay of members of the Legislature is \$ 4 a day during the session and while going and returning. No session shall last more than sixty days. Acts passed after fifty days shall be void. The State Treasurer is chosen biennially, by joint ballot. By the act of 16th March, 1848, the seat of government is to be removed to Baton Rouge as soon as the Governor of the State shall consider the public buildings in a

proper condition for the reception of the public records, &c., of the State ; *provided* the removal be not later than the first day of December, 1849.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

This court consists of a chief justice and three associate justices, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of eight years. The court sits in New Orleans from the first Monday in November to the end of June, inclusive. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, when more than \$ 300 are in dispute ; when the legality of any tax is in question ; on all fines and penalties imposed by municipal corporations ; and in criminal cases, on points of law alone, when death, hard labor, or a fine of more than \$ 300, is imposed. They may issue writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases where they have appellate jurisdiction. If the judges are equally divided, the judgment appealed from shall stand affirmed.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

George Eustis,	of New Orleans,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1854,	\$ 6,000
Pierre A. Rost,	of St. Charles,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1852,	5,500
George R. King,	of Opelousas,	"	1850,	5,500
Thomas Slidell,	of New Orleans,	"	1848,	5,500
Wm. A. Elmore,	"	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1848,	3,000
Eugene Lasere,		<i>Clerk in New Orleans,</i>		Fees.
Pierre Labyche,		" <i>Opelousas,</i>		Fees.
M. A. Airail,		" <i>Alexandria,</i>		Fees.
Henry M. Bry,		" <i>Monroe,</i>		Fees.
Merritt M. Robinson,	of New Orleans,	<i>Reporter,</i>		Perquisites.

District Courts.

The State shall be divided into not less than twelve, nor more than twenty, judicial districts, which may be reorganized every sixth year. One district judge is appointed for six years, for each district, except for the districts of New Orleans and Lafayette, where as many are appointed as are necessary. District judges must be citizens of the United States, above thirty years old, residents of the State for five years, and have practised law therein five years. The District Courts have jurisdiction when more than fifty dollars is at stake, and in all criminal cases.

District Courts of New Orleans ; 1st District.

Districts.	Judges.	Term ends.	Salary.	Clerks.
1.	John McHenry,	1850,	\$ 3,500	Alfred Rousseau.
2.	E. A. Canon,	1852,	3,500	Thomas C. Poole.
3.	Thomas H. Kennedy,	1850,	3,500	William P. Bedlock.
4.	George Strawbridge,	1852,	3,500	Thomas Gilmore.
5.	A. M. Buchanan,	1850,	3,500	Prosper Le Blanc.

Other District Courts.

Districts.	Judges.	Term ends.	Salary.	Attorneys.
2.	Octave S. Rousseau,	1848,	\$ 2,500	J. Foulhouse.
3.	J. Calvin Clarke,	1848,	2,500	E. W. Jordan.
4.	R. Wellman Nicholls,	1848,	2,500	E. Legendre.
5.	David A. Randall,	1848,	2,500	James L. Cole.
6.	John J. Burke,	1852,	2,500	Augustus Talbot.
7.	<i>Vacancy.</i>		2,500	Z. S. Lyons.
8.	Martin G. Penn,	1850,	2,500	Nicholas Baylies.
9.	Fred. H. Farrar,	1850,	2,500	P. A. Roy.
10.	Louis Selby,	1850,	2,500	William Perkins.
11.	E. Barry,		2,500	M. Boatner.
12.	George W. Copley,	1850,	2,500	J. C. C. Sharp.
13.	Ralph Cushman,	1852,	2,500	Patrick Barry.
14.	Cornelius Voorhies,	1848,	2,500	A. T. Splane.
15.	John H. Overton,	1848,	2,500	C. L. Mouton.
16.	James Taylor,	1852,	2,500	J. B. Elam.
17.	Edward R. Olcott,	1852,	2,500	John S. Gilbert.

Education. — The constitution provides that “there shall be a superintendent of public education, to hold office for two years. Free public schools shall be established throughout the State; the proceeds of lands granted for the purpose, and of lands escheated to the State, shall be held as a permanent fund, on which six per cent. interest shall be paid by the State for the support of these schools.”

FINANCES.

The constitution provides that the credit of the State shall not be lent to any person or corporation whatsoever; but new bonds may be issued to replace outstanding ones. No State debt shall be contracted for more than \$100,000, except in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, unless authorized by law for some distinctly specified object or work; which law shall impose taxes to pay the current interest during the whole term of the debt, and also to pay the debt itself at maturity; and this law shall be irrepealable till the debt and interest are fully discharged, and shall not go into force till again enacted by the next Legislature after its first passage. The State shall not subscribe to the stock of any company or corporation. No corporate company shall be hereafter created, renewed, or extended, with banking or discounting privileges. After 1890 the charters of all corporations may be revoked; and no charter shall now be granted, except for municipal or political purposes, for more than twenty-five years.

XX. TEXAS.

STATE GOVERNMENT,

From the Date of its Organization, February 19, 1846.

		Salary.
*J. Pinckney Henderson, <i>Governor</i> ,	from Feb. 19, 1846, to Dec. 21, 1847,	\$ 2,000
*George T. Wood,	“ Dec. 21, 1847, for two years,	2,000

* Elected by the people.

	Salary.
*Albert C. Horton, <i>Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Sen.</i> , from Feb. 19, 1846, to Dec. 21, 1847, \$3 a day.	
*John A. Greer, " " " Dec. 21, 1847, for two years, \$3 a day.	
†Charles Mariner, <i>Sec. of State, (ad interim)</i> , Feb. 20, 1846, to May 4, 1846, \$1,200	
‡David G. Burnet, " May 4, 1846, to Dec. 21, 1847, 1,200	
‡Washington D. Miller, " Dec. 23, 1847, for two years, 1,200	
‡John W. Harris, <i>Attorney-General</i> , May 8, 1846, to March 14, 1848, 1,000	
" " March 14, 1848, for two years, 1,500	
§James B. Shaw, <i>Compt. of Public Accounts</i> , Feb. 24, 1846, to Feb. 7, 1848, 1,200	
" " Feb. 7, 1848, for two years, 1,500	
§James H. Raymond, <i>Treasurer</i> , Feb. 24, 1846, to Feb. 7, 1848, 1,200	
" " Feb. 7, 1848, for two years, 1,200	
†John M. Swisher, <i>Auditor</i> , May 8, 1848, for two years, 1,000	
‡William G. Cooke, <i>Adjutant-General</i> , April 27, 1846, to Dec. 24, 1847, 1,000	
†Charles L. Mann, " (ad interim), Dec. 24, 1847, to March 4, 1848, 1,000	
‡John D. Pitts, " March 4, 1848, for two years, 1,000	
†Thos. Wm. Ward, <i>Com'r-Gen. Land-Office</i> , Dec. 22, 1846, to March 20, 1848, 1,500	
§George W. Smyth, " " March 20, 1848, for two years, 1,500	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

‡John Hemphill, of Austin, <i>Ch. Justice</i> , from March 2, 1846, for six years, \$2,000	
‡Abner S. Lipscomb, of Indepen'ce, <i>Ass. Justice</i> , March 2, 1846, for six years, 2,000	
‡Royall T. Wheeler, of San Augustine, " March 2, 1846, for six years, 2,000	
||Thomas Green, of Austin, <i>Clerk</i> , Mar. 2, 1846, for four years, Fees & 300	

District Court.

‡James Love, <i>Judge of First District</i> , from April 17, 1846, to Feb. 14, 1848, \$1,750	
‡Joseph C. Megginson, " " " Feb. 25, 1848, for six years, 1,750	
‡William E. Jones, " <i>Second</i> " April 17, 1846, for six years, 1,750	
‡Robert E. B. Baylor, " <i>Third</i> " April 17, 1846, for six years, 1,750	
‡Milford P. Norton, " <i>Fourth</i> " April 14, 1846, for six years, 1,750	
‡Oran M. Roberts, " <i>Fifth</i> " April 14, 1846, for six years, 1,750	
‡William B. Ochiltree, " <i>Sixth</i> " May 8, 1846, to Jan. 1, 1847, 1,750	
†Amos Clark, " " " Jan. 1, 1847, to Feb. 23, 1848, 1,750	
‡Lemuel D. Evans, " " " March 8, 1848, for six years, 1,750	
‡John B. Jones, " <i>Seventh</i> " April 14, 1846, to Jan. 15, 1847, 1,750	
‡Constantine W. Buckley, " " " Feb. 2, 1847, for six years, 1,750	
‡John T. Mills, " <i>Eighth</i> " April 14, 1846, for six years, 1,750	
‡Bennett H. Martin, " <i>Ninth</i> " March 20, 1848, for six years, 1,750	
‡Fielding Jones, " <i>Tenth</i> " Aug. 1, 1848, for six years, 1,750	
‡Spruce M. Baird, " <i>Eleventh</i> " March 18, 1848, for six years, 1,750	

District Attorneys.

§Hiram B. Waller, <i>First District</i> , from April 13, 1846, to April 13, 1848, \$300 and fees.	
" " " April 13, 1848, for two years, 500 and fees.	
§John A. Green, <i>Second</i> " April 13, 1846, to April 13, 1848, 300 and fees.	
" " " April 13, 1848, for two years, 500 and fees.	
§Thomas Johnson, <i>Third</i> " April 13, 1846, to April 13, 1848, 300 and fees.	
" " " April 13, 1848, to May 16, 1848, 500 and fees.	

* Elected by the people.

† Appointed by the Governor.

‡ Appointed by the Governor and Senate.

§ Elected by the Legislature.

|| Appointed by the Supreme Court.

				Salary.
†Josiah F. Crosby,	<i>Third District</i> ,	from May 29, 1848, till elect. by Legis.,	\$ 500 and fees.	
§Cornelius W. Peterson,	<i>Fourth</i>	“	April 13, 1846, to April 13, 1848,	300 and fees.
“	“	“	April 13, 1848, for two years,	500 and fees.
§J. M. Ardry,	<i>Fifth</i>	“	April 13, 1846, to April 13, 1847,	300 and fees.
†Richard S. Walker,	“	“	April 13, 1847, to April 13, 1848,	300 and fees.
§	“	“	April 13, 1848, for two years,	500 and fees.
§John McClarty,	<i>Sixth</i>	“	April 13, 1846, to Mar. 25, 1847,	300 and fees.
†Thomas W. Shedd,	“	“	Mar. 27, 1847, to Feb. 26, 1848,	300 and fees.
§D. W. Field,	“	“	Feb. 26, 1848, for two years,	500 and fees.
§Samuel D. Hay,	<i>Seventh</i>	“	April 13, 1846, to April 13, 1848,	300 and fees.
“	“	“	April 13, 1848, for two years,	500 and fees.
§William C. Young,	<i>Eighth</i>	“	April 13, 1846, to April 13, 1848,	300 and fees.
“	“	“	April 13, 1848, for two years,	500 and fees.
§Andrew J. Fowler,	<i>Ninth</i>	“	Feb. 26, 1848, for two years,	500 and fees.
§W. S. Glass,	<i>Tenth</i>	“	Aug. 1, 1848, for two years,	500 and fees.
§James W. Webb,	<i>Eleventh</i>	“	March 16, 1848, for two years,	500 and fees.

The State constitution was ratified by the people, October 13, 1845, by a vote of 4,174 to 312.

The first State Legislature and Governor were elected December 15, 1845, under the provisions of the constitution, and the Legislature convened at Austin, February 16, 1846.

Annexation was consummated, and the first Governor of the State installed, February 19, 1846.

Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk were elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature, February 21, 1846.

Timothy Pilsbury and David S. Kaufman were elected representatives to the Congress of the United States, March 31, 1846; reelected November 2, 1846.

The second biennial Legislature and Governor were elected November 1, 1847, and the Legislature convened at Austin, December 13, 1847.

Sam Houston was reelected to the Senate of the United States, December 15, 1847.

The second Governor of the State was installed December 21, 1847.

As now regulated by law, the next biennial election for Governor, Representatives in Congress, and members of the Legislature, will take place on the first Monday in August, 1849, and biennially thereafter. The vote in all elections by the people is by ballot.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

		Term ends.	Salary.
GEORGE T. WOOD,	<i>Governor,</i>	Dec. 21, 1849,	\$2,000
John A. Greer,	<i>Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. of Senate,</i>	1849,	\$3 a day.
Washington D. Miller,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	1849,	1,200
John W. Harris,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1850,	1,500
James H. Raymond,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1850,	1,200

† Appointed by the Governor.

§ Elected by the Legislature.

		Term ends.	Salary.
James B. Shaw,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	1850,	\$ 1,200
John M. Swisher,	<i>Auditor,</i>	1850,	1,000
John D. Pitts,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	1850,	1,000
George W. Smyth,	<i>Commissioner of the Land-Office,</i>		1,500
J. W. Henderson,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>		

The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, and are held at Austin. Members receive \$3 a day, and \$3 for every twenty-five miles of travel.

JUDICIARY.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associates, who are chosen for six years. Sessions are held once a year, between June and October, in not more than three places in the State. The court has appellate jurisdiction coextensive with the limits of the State; but in criminal cases, and appeals from interlocutory judgments, it is under legislative regulations. Judges nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by two thirds of the Senate; they may be removed by address of two thirds of both Houses. The judges of the District Court are chosen for six years, and hold a court twice a year in each county. The District Courts have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and in all suits in which more than \$100 are at stake. In criminal cases, if the punishment be not specifically determined by law, the jury shall determine it. In equity causes, either party may demand a jury.

Supreme Court.

			Term ends.	Salary.
John Hemphill,	of Austin,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1852,	\$ 2,000
Abner S. Lipscomb,	of Independence,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1852,	2,000
Royall T. Wheeler,	of San Augustin,	"	1852,	2,000
Thomas Green,	of Austin,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1850.	

District Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Residence.	Salary.
1. J.C. Megginson,	Galveston,	\$1,750	H. B. Waller,	Austin Co.,	\$500 & f.
2. Wm. E. Jones,	Gonzales,	1,750	John A. Green,	Lagrange,	500 & f.
2. R. E. B. Baylor,		1,750	J. F. Crosby,		500 & f.
4. M. P. Norton,		1,750	C.W. Peterson,	Jackson Co.,	500 & f.
5. O. M. Roberts,	San Aug'ne,	1,750	R. S. Walker,		500 & f.
6. L. D. Evans,		1,750	D. W. Field,		500 & f.
7. C. W. Buckley,		1,750	Sam. D. Hay,	Huntsville,	500 & f.
8. John T. Mills,	Clarksville,	1,750	Wm. C. Young,	Clarksville,	500 & f.
9. B. H. Martin,		1,750	A. J. Fowler,		500 & f.
10. Fielding Jones,		1,750	Wm. S. Glass,		500 & f.
11. Spruce M. Baird,		1,750	Jas. W. Webb,		500 & f.

FINANCES.

Receipts, from the Date of the Organization of the State Government as a Member of the Union, February 19, 1846, to December 31, 1847.

Revenue accrued under, and derived from the late Republic of Texas, viz. :—	Revenue accrued under the State government, viz. :—
From duties on imports, . . . \$51,206.13	From direct and license taxes, \$76,837.88
" direct taxes, . . . 21,154.87	" miscellaneous sources, . . . 268.00
" licenses, . . . 7,692.29	" special deposits on account of estates, . . . 162.30
" indemnity from the U. States, 26,922.57	
" miscellaneous sources, . . . 2,673.43	77,268.18
" cash in treasury, . . . 19,297.51	128,946.80
128,946.80	Aggregate receipts, . . . \$206,214.98

Expenditures for the same Period.

On account of appropriations by State government,	\$121,103.49
On account of appropriations by the late Republic, unpaid at the date of annexation,	15,643.29
County-tax fund and special deposits, subject to be withdrawn,	211.01
Fund reserved for school purposes, being one tenth of the annual revenue,	7,710.58
Aggregate expenditures,	144,668.37
Balance in the treasury Dec. 31, 1847,	\$61,546.61

TEXAS PUBLIC DEBT.

Summary Exhibit of the Debt of the late Republic of Texas, including Interest due on the same to the 1st of January, 1848.

<i>Debts which may be considered Foreign.</i>	<i>Debts which may be considered Domestic.</i>
Due the Bank of the United States, including interest, \$740,000.00	Audited drafts, \$267,384.40
*Claimed by James Holford and associates for the purchase of the steamer Zavala, including interest, 333,054.90	Treasury notes, 2,553,941.00
*Claimed by F. Dawson and others for the payment of naval vessels, including interest, 1,071,000.00	Eight per cent. bonds, 809,800.00
Total of foreign debt, 2,144,054.90	Funded debt, 1,675,800.00
	†Interest on liabilities, 2,539,221.21
	Unaudited claims, 1,060,000.00
	Total of domestic debt, 8,906,146.61
	Total of foreign debt, 2,144,054.90
	Total debt, 11,050,201.51

* The amount claimed by F. Dawson and others, and James Holford and associates, as the value of naval vessels furnished by them, was originally, by the former \$280,000, and by the latter \$90,014.84; but owing to the failure of the government to meet the demand at maturity, double the sum in ten per cent. bonds was issued, according to the previous agreement, to cover the debt, and is so included in this exhibit.

† The Comptroller has allowed five per cent. interest on the amount of treasury-notes in circulation which were issued not to bear an interest, which amounts to \$740,749.21, and is included in the item of interest. It is for the Legislature to say whether this amount shall be allowed or not.

Classification of the Public Debt.

Probable Average Rate at which each Class of the foregoing Liabilities have been available to the Government on a Par Basis.

	Ostensible or face value.	Equivalent value.
FIRST CLASS: —Is composed of the amount due the Bank of the United States, that claimed by James Holford and F. Dawson, and certain audited drafts and amount due Samuel Swartwout and others, and the amount of unaudited claims, including interest on the same, all of which are valued at par, as having been so available to the government,	\$ 3,439,394.97	3,439,394.97
SECOND CLASS: —Is composed of the ten per cent. consolidated stock of June 7th, 1837, including interest, which is valued at 33½ cents on the dollar, as having been so available to the government,	1,352,291.93	450,763.97
THIRD CLASS: —Is composed of the ten per cent. stock created by act of Feb. 5th, 1840, and the eight per cent. stock created by the same act, including interest, which are valued at 30 cents on the dollar, as having been so available to the government,	1,468,182.00	440,445.60
FOURTH CLASS: —Is composed of certain audited drafts in circulation, treasury-notes, and eight per cent. bonds, including interest, which are valued at 25 cents on the dollar, as having been so available to the government,	4,790,362.61	1,197,590.65
Total,	\$ 11,050,201.51	5,528,195.19

By the act of the Legislature of the 20th March, 1848, all holders of the liabilities of the late Republic of Texas are required to present them to the Auditor and Comptroller of Public Accounts "on or before the second Monday in November, 1849; and all claims that shall not be presented on or before that time shall be postponed." The claims presented to and acted upon by the Auditor and Comptroller, under the provisions of this law, are to be reported to the Legislature at its next session, "for final adjustment." Those not presented and acted upon by the accounting officers before the said second Monday in November, 1849, cannot be brought in afterwards without further legislative action.

PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES.

Summary Exhibit of the different Species of Taxable Property in the State of Texas, and the Amount of Tax accruing thereon, taken from the Assessment Rolls for the Years 1846 and 1847.

	For 1846.		
44,729,174 acres of land, valued at	\$ 27,520,223	Tax thereon,	\$ 55,040.44
23,980 town lots, "	2,539,176	"	5,078.35
32,164 negroes, "	10,488,548	"	20,977.10
35,648 horses, "	1,504,288	"	3,008.58
382,733 cattle, "	1,510,950	"	3,021.90
Miscellaneous property, "	1,089,855	"	2,179.71
Total value of property assessed,	44,653,040		89,306.08
Poll tax, (one dollar on each person,)			15,310.00
Total,			104,616.08
	For 1847.		
48,807,323 acres of land, valued at	\$ 30,765,395	Tax thereon,	\$ 61,530.79
22,237 town lots, "	2,984,398	"	5,968.80

37,106 negroes,	valued at	\$ 12,131,268	Tax thereon	\$ 24,262.53
41,209 horses,	"	1,721,691	"	3,443.38
405,746 cattle,	"	1,662,071	"	3,324.14
Miscellaneous property,	"	1,675,174	"	3,350.35
Total value of property assessed,		50,939,997	"	101,879.99
Poll tax, (one dollar on each person,)				18,504.00
Total,				120,383.99

About one sixth of the quantity of land, as shown above, had been assessed from the county records as non-resident property, but was on examination found to have been rendered in other counties than where it lies, and consequently a corresponding reduction should be made from the quantities and valuation of the land as shown in the above exhibit, and a similar reduction made from the amount of taxes.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Estimated superficial extent of Texas, in square miles,		367,087
Estimated area, in acres,		234,936,012
Amount appropriated under the authorities of Mexico,	22,080,000	
" " under the authorities of Texas,	28,469,092	
		50,549,092
Estimated amount of vacant and unappropriated lands,		184,386,920

STATE CENSUS FOR 1847.

Electors,	22,183	Total white females,	45,503
White males under 18 years,	28,083	Total white population,	103,841
White males over 18 and under 45 years,	25,304	Total slaves,	39,060
White males over 45 years,	4,951	Total free persons of color,	304
Total white males,	58,338	Total population of State,*	143,205

XXI. ARKANSAS.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

THOMAS S. DREW,	of Little Rock,	Governor, (term of office expires Nov. 1852,)	Salary.
			Use of a house and \$ 1,800
David B. Greer,	of Little Rock,	Sec. of State,	Perquisites and 600
Elias N. Conway,	"	Aud. of Pub. Acc'ts,	Fees and 1,200
Samuel Adams,	of Pulaski Co.,	Treasurer,	Fees and 800

The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer are elected by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly. The Legislature meets biennially at Little Rock. Number of Senators, 25; of Representatives, 75. Their compensation is \$3 a day during the session, and \$3 for every 20 miles travel in coming, to and returning from the seat of government.

* No returns received from the counties of San Patricio and Santa Fe. The census is to be taken again during the present year.

Supreme Court.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Thomas Johnson,	of Saline Co.,	Chief Justice,	1852,	\$ 1,500
Wm. B. Conway,	of Hempstead Co.,	Associate Justice,	1848,	1,400
Christopher C. Scalt,	of Fayetteville,	"	1850,	1,500
George C. Watkins,	of Little Rock,	Attorney-General,		600
Luke E. Barber,	"	Clerk,		Fees.
Elbert H. English,	"	Reporter,		200

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, except in particular cases pointed out by the constitution. It holds annually two terms at Little Rock, in April and October. The judges are elected by the General Assembly, by a joint vote of both Houses, for eight years.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases not expressly provided for otherwise by law ; and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony at common law ; and original jurisdiction of all civil cases which are not cognizable before justices of the peace ; and in all matters of contract, where the sum in controversy is over \$100. It holds annually two terms in each circuit. The judges are elected by the General Assembly for a term of four years.

	Judges.	Salary.	Prosecuting Attorneys.	Salary.
1st Circuit,	John T. Jones,	\$ 1,000	N. M. Foster,	Fees & \$ 300
2d "	Wm. H. Sutton,	1,000	Joseph W. Bocage,	" 300
3d "	Wm. C. Scalt,	1,000	Silas-C. Walker,	" 300
4th "	Sebron G. Sneed,	1,000	A. B. Greenwood,	" 300
5th "	William Feild,	1,000	George C. Watkins,	600
6th "	George Conway,	1,000	Allen W. Blevins,	Fees and 300
7th "	Wm. W. Floyd,	1,000	Jonas M. Tibbatts,	" 300

FINANCES.

The receipts into the treasury from all sources for the two fiscal years preceding Oct. 1, 1846,* were as follows, to wit : —

Amount paid in for redemption of forfeited lands,	\$ 2,115.02
Amount paid by sheriffs and collectors,	47,393.88
By non-residents, under act of Jan. 8, 1845,	2,409.52
Total,	51,918.42

Of this amount, \$7,381.99 was paid in specie, \$20,392.19 in treasury-warrants, and \$24,144.24 in Arkansas bank paper.

The expenditures during the same two years, were	\$ 107,221.77
Excess of expenditures over receipts,	55,303.35

The debt of Arkansas on the 1st October, 1846, was \$2,769,336.59, upon which interest had accumulated to the amount of \$847,891. The annual accruing interest is \$164,660.19. This debt was incurred by issuing State bonds on account of two banks, the Real Estate Bank and the State Bank. To meet these liabilities, there are in the Real Estate Bank 187,180.89 acres of land mortgaged by subscribers for stock, the depreciated valuation of which is \$2,012,560.38; and in the State Bank, productive assets to the amount of \$1,083,026.58; in all amounting to \$3,095,586.96. The estimated amount of taxable property in the State in 1846 was \$20,000,000.

*The sessions of the Legislature are *biennial*. The Legislature met on the 1st Monday in November, 1848.

XXII. TENNESSEE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

		Salary.
NEIL S. BROWN,	<i>Governor</i> (term expires October, 1849),	\$ 2,000
W. B. A. Ramsey,	of Nashville, <i>Sec. of St. & Int. Imp. Comm'r</i> ,	800 & f.
Anthony Dibrell,	" <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
Felix K. Zollicoffer,	" <i>Comptroller of the Treasury</i> ,	2,000
West H. Humphreys,	" <i>Attorney-Gen. & Reporter</i> ,	1,000
Gerard Troost,	" <i>State Geologist</i> ,	500

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

William B. Turley,	of Jackson,	<i>Judge, Western Division</i> ,	\$1,800
Robert J. McKinney,	of Greenville,	" <i>Eastern</i> "	1,800
Nathan Green,	of Winchester,	" <i>Middle</i> "	1,800
William H. Stevens,	of Jackson,	<i>Clerk, Western Division</i> .	
James W. Campbell,	of Knoxville,	" <i>Eastern</i> "	
James P. Clark,	of Nashville,	" <i>Middle</i> "	

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, for the term of 12 years. The judges of the inferior courts are elected in the same manner, for 8 years. There are 14 Circuit Courts. Salary of each judge, \$1,500. Each circuit has an attorney, with a salary of \$200 and fees.

Court of Chancery.

		Salary.
Calvin Jones,	of Sommerville, <i>Chancellor, Western Division</i> ,	\$1,500
Thomas L. Williams,	of Knoxville, " <i>Eastern</i> "	1,500
Terry H. Cahal,	of Columbia, " <i>Middle</i> "	1,500
Bromfield L. Ridley,	of M'Minnville, " <i>Fourth</i> "	1,500

Circuit Courts.

<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Attorneys.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
1. Seth J. W. Lucky,	Jonesboro.	A. A. Kyle,	Rogersville.
2. Eben'r Alexander,	Knoxville.	D. H. Cummings,	Knoxville.
3. Charles F. Keith,	Athens.	James B. Cooke,	Athens.
4. Wm. B. Campbell,	Carthage.	M. M. Brien,	Smithville.
5. Samuel Anderson,	Murfreesboro.	Wm. L. Martin,	Lebanon.
6. Thomas Maney,	Nashville.	R. C. Foster, 3d,	Nashville.
7. Mortimer A. Martin,	Clarksville.	W. B. Johnson,	Clarksville.
8. Edm. Dillahunt,	Columbia.	Archelaus M. Hughes,	Columbia.
9. William Fitzgerald,	Paris.	J. B. Williams,	Paris.
10. John Read,	Jackson.	D. P. Skurlock,	Jackson.
11. Wm. C. Dunlap,	Bolivar.	D. M. Leatherman,	Memphis.
12. R. M. Anderson,	New Market.	W. R. Caswell,	Dandridge.
13. A. J. Marchbanks,	M'Minnville.	J. W. Carter,	M'Minnville.
14. James Scott,	Savannah.	R. A. Hill,	Waynesboro.

Criminal Court of Davidson County.

		Salary.
William K. Turner,	of Nashville, <i>Judge</i> ,	\$ 1,000

Commercial and Criminal Courts of Shelby County.

Ephraim W. King,	of Memphis, <i>Judge</i> ,	\$1,500
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FINANCES

For the Year ending October, 1847.

Total amount received,	\$ 374,660.54
Whole amount expended,	369,521.72
Excess of receipts,	5,138.82

The amount of productive property held by the State is \$4,837,430.64; of unproductive property, \$1,101,390. The State debt amounts to \$3,337,856.66, and the annual interest on it is \$177,426.37. The excess of the whole property of the State over its entire debt is \$2,600,963.98; the excess of the productive property over the debt is \$1,499,573.98.

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Salaries of the Judiciary,	\$ 38,631.07
Salaries of executive officers,	7,725.62
Costs of State prosecutions,	31,471.55
Common schools,	191,241.84
Academies,	21,562.08
Charitable institutions,	17,400.00
Building State-House,	16,000.00
Payment of interest on State bonds,	51,860.99
Purchase of State bonds,	22,499.99
Conveying convicts to prison,	3,510.66

Chief Sources of Income.

Direct taxes on property,	\$ 93,597.41
“ on privileges,	77,063.42
“ on banks and insurance companies,	15,375.00
Taxes on lawsuits,	17,931.59
Entries of public lands,	31,453.65
Div. of State Bank for academies,	18,000.00
“ “ for com. schools,	100,000.00
Internal improvement dividends,	21,228.72

Internal Improvements. — The *Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad*, projected to connect Nashville with Chattanooga, the terminus of the Western and Atlantic (Ga.) Railroad, will be, when completed, 152 miles long. A company has been formed, the stock subscribed, and the road partly located. The work is expected to be completed in about three years; estimated cost, \$2,800,000. The track is to be laid down in the most durable manner with rails weighing 100 tons to the mile, upon continuous bearings, &c., of red cedar. This road is considered a very important one, as it completes the chain of roads by which a direct railroad communication will be opened between the heart of the great Southwest and the Atlantic Ocean, at Charleston and Savannah.

The *Hicwassee Railroad*, designed to extend from Knoxville to the Western and Atlantic Railroad at a point near the Tennessee line, a distance of about 100 miles, was commenced in 1836. About 70 miles of the road were graded at a cost of \$1,000,000, when the company were compelled by financial difficulties to suspend the work. Strong efforts have been made to resume it, but without success as yet.

State Prison. — According to the Agent's report, there were 189 prisoners in the Tennessee Penitentiary on the 30th Sept., 1845. Since received, 149; of whom 141 were white males, 6 black males, 1 white female, and 1 black female. There have been discharged during the two years ending Sept. 30, 1847, by expiration of sentence, 75; by pardons under law of 1836, 42; by general pardons, 14; by writs of error, 2; slave proved by master, 1; deaths, 9. Number now in confinement, 195. Of these, 56 were convicted for crimes against life and the person; 121 for crimes against property, including larceny, forgery, counterfeiting, burglary, &c.; 14 for negro stealing, harbouring, &c.; 2 for incest; 8 for bigamy; 4 for arson; and 1 for perjury. There are 18 under 20 years of age; 54 from 20 to 25; 33 from 25 to 30; 46 from 30 to 40; 29 from 40 to 50; 10 over 50.

Tennessee Lunatic Asylum, Nashville. — Dr. John S. McNairy, Superintendent and Physician. The number of patients admitted during the two years ending Oct. 1, 1847, was 100. Of these, 20 were discharged restored; 8 were taken away by friends, much improved; 6 died; 9 remain much improved, and 55 unimproved; 2 escaped, when greatly improved. Receipts during the two years, \$20,820.10; expenditures, \$15,103.21.

Institution for the Blind, Nashville. — Established in 1844. Number of pupils, 15.

The *Deaf and Dumb School*, at Knoxville, established in 1845, has 25 pupils. The Legislature, at the last session, appropriated \$5,000 a year, for two years to come, to each of these schools.

only returns required of the District School Commissioners are of the scholastic population of their several districts. The amount of school fund apportioned among the several districts in July, 1847, was \$ 117,284.12; increased, by sums remaining undrawn in treasury otherwise, to \$ 191,241.84. Scholastic population same time, 266,078. Amount apportioned in July, 1848, \$ 114,227.18. Scholastic population, 272,000 and a fraction. The fund amounted in October, 1847, to \$ 1,346,068.15.

Contributions for the relief of Ireland received by the Nashville committee were, in 1847, \$ 5,413.22; in provisions, \$ 783. Total, \$ 6,196.22.

XXIII. KENTUCKY.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

			Salary.
I. CRITTENDEN,	of Franklin Co.,	<i>Governor</i> (term of office expires in September, 1852),	\$ 2,500
A. Helm,	of Henderson Co.,	<i>Lt.-Gov. & Sp. of the Senate.</i>	
		Pay, while presiding, \$ 6 a day.	
John Brown,	of Frankfort,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	750
J. Bodley,	"	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	1,250
James S. Page,	"	<i>2d Auditor,</i>	1,500
Y. Owsley,	"	<i>Register of the Land-Office,</i>	1,250
Dudley,	"	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,250
Dudley,	"	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	150
James W. Dudley,	"	<i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	100
Richard D. Harlan,	"	<i>State Librarian,</i>	250
John Breckenridge,	of Lexington,	<i>Sup't of Public Instruction,</i>	750
John Lore Kohlhaas,	of Winchester,	<i>Clerk of the Senate,</i>	\$ 10 a day.
James J. Helm,	of Glasgow,	<i>Clerk of the House,</i>	10 a day.

A large majority of the voters having voted, at the elections of August, 1847, and August, 1848, in favor of a convention to change the present constitution, a convention for that purpose will be held in 1849.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

James A. Marshall,	of Lexington,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,500
John Breck,	of Richmond,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,500
John Simpson,	of Winchester,	"	1,500
John C. Johnson,	of Lexington,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$ 300 and fees.
Swigert,	of Frankfort,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
John Gray,	"	<i>Sergeant,</i>	\$ 2 a day and fees.
William Monroe,	"	<i>Reporter.</i>	

General Court.

L. Bridges,	of Danville,	<i>Judge.</i>	A. H. Rennick, of Frankfort, <i>Clerk.</i>
			Joseph Gray, of Frankfort, <i>Sergeant.</i>

Louisville Chancery Court.

John S. Nicholas,	of Louisville,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$ 2,000
James J. Clarke,	"	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
John Mayo,	"	<i>Master,</i>	Fees.
John A. Crittenden,	"	<i>Marshal,</i>	Fees.

Circuit Courts.

<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Attorneys.</i>	<i>Residence</i>
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	Harrison Taylor,	Washington.
2. Henry O. Brown,	Nelson County.	Livingston Lindsay,	Princeton.
3. Richard A. Buckner,	Lexington.	Alexander H. Robertson,	Lexington.
4. James Pryor,	Carrollton.	Richard Logan,	Newcastle.
5. William F. Bullock,	Louisville.	Nathaniel Wolfe,	Louisville.
5. Asher W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	William V. Loving,	Bowling Green.
7. Benjamin Shackelford,	Hopkinsville.	Ninian E. Gray,	Hopkinsville.
8. Christopher Tompkins,	Glasgow.	Zachariah Wheat,	Columbia.
9. Samuel Lusk,	Lancaster.	George Shanklin,	Nicholasville.
10. William C. Goodloe,	Richmond.	Thomas Turner, Jr.,	Richmond.
11. Kenaz Farrow,	Mount Sterling.	Thomas B. Porter,	Flemingsburg.
12. John L. Bridges,	Danville.	Jeremiah T. Boyle,	Danville.
13. Samuel Carpenter,	Bardstown.	William Alexander,	Brandenburg.
14. John Calhoun,	Daviess County.	Alfred Allen,	Hardinsburg.
15. Tunstall Quarles,	London.	Silas Woodson,	Barboursville.
16. Wiley P. Fowler,	Smithland.	Edw. J. Bullock,	Hickman.
17. Mason Brown,	Frankfort.	Thomas N. Lindsey,	Frankfort.
18. B. Mills Crenshaw,	Glasgow.	Wm. R. McFerrin,	Glasgow.
19. William B. Kinkad,	Lexington.	Green V. Goble,	Louis.

Board of Internal Improvement. — Owen G. Cates, of Frankfort, *President* (salary, \$1000), Dillis Dyer, of Rumsey, and Austin P. Cox, of Frankfort, *Secretary*.

State Institutions for the Relief of the Unfortunate. — Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, founded in 1822, number of inmates during the year 1846, 301; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville, founded in 1822, 53 pupils; School for the Blind, at Louisville, founded in 1842, 31 pupils; Marine Hospital, at Smithland, established in 1827; Penitentiary, established in 1798, average number of convicts during the year 1846, 187; Louisville Marine Hospital, established in 1835.

FINANCES.

Sinking Fund. — Certain resources are provided for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt of the State. It is under the control and management of the following persons as Commissioners: — John J. Crittenden, Governor, and Chairman *ex officio*; John Tilford, President of Northern Bank of Kentucky; Virgil M'Knight, President of the Bank of Kentucky; J. B. Bowles, President of the Bank of Louisville; Thomas S. Page, Second Auditor; H. J. Bodley, Auditor; and E. H. Taylor, Cashier of Frankfort Branch Bank; H. J. Bodley, Secretary *ex officio*. The receipts of the Fund during the year 1847 were \$417,706.95; the expenditures for the same time, \$350,137.44; leaving a balance of \$67,569.51. The interest on the debt has been promptly paid.

Ordinary Revenue. — Receipts into the treasury for the year ending October 10, 1847, \$419,143.46. Ordinary expenses of the government for the same time, \$399,874.23, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$19,269.23. Valuation of property liable to taxation in 1847, \$254,716,183; increase since 1846, \$12,327,216. A tax of 15 cents is collected on each \$100 worth of property, besides a specific tax on carriages, &c. One third of the tax collected is paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to aid them in the payment of the State debt. Total number of white males over 21 years old in 1847, 141,879. Average value of the land in the State, \$6.50 per acre. Total number of slaves, 189,549; value, \$58,115,984.

State Debt. — The entire funded debt of the State is \$4,608,735.86, to pay which the State owns \$1,270,500 of bank stock, about 400 miles of turnpike-road stocks, 29 miles of railroad, and 290 miles of slack-water navigation, all of which yields about \$135,000 per annum; this, added to the tax assessed on property, makes a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt.

XXIV. OHIO.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
IAN BEBB, of Hamilton, <i>Governor</i> (term of office expires the 1st Monday in December, 1848),	\$ 1,200
al Galloway, of Ross Co., <i>Sec. of State and Sup't of Schools</i> ,	900
Woods, of Butler Co., <i>Auditor of State</i> ,	1,200
t A. Bliss, of Elyria, <i>Treasurer of State</i> ,	1,000
wey, of Ravenna, <i>Warden of the State Penitentiary</i> ,	800
Mitchell, of Cincinnati, <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,	200
Slocum, of Cincinnati, <i>Quartermaster-General</i> ,	300
al F. Carey, of Cincinnati, <i>Paymaster-General</i> .	
Greiner, of Zanesville, <i>Librarian of the State Library</i> ,	500

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Follett, of Sandusky, Erie Co., <i>President</i> ,	\$ 2.50 a day.
al Forrer, of Dayton, Montgomery Co., <i>Act. Commis.</i> ,	1,000
ekensderfer, of Tuscarawas, Tuscar. Co., "	1,000
Sill, <i>Acting Commissioner of the Canal Fund</i> ,	666
rd Howe, of Akron, <i>Res. Engineer Ohio Canal</i> ,	800
al Carpenter, of Lancaster, " " <i>Ohio and Hocking C.</i> ,	800
Cook, of Zanesville, " " <i>Mus. Impr. & Walk. C.</i> ,	800
Waddle, of Chillicothe, " " <i>Ohio Canal</i> ,	800
Hinsch, of Lebanon, " " <i>Miami Canal</i> ,	800
Conover, of St. Mary's, " " <i>Miami Ex. Canal</i> ,	800
Howard, of Florida, " " <i>Wabash and Erie Canal</i> ,	800
Field, of Columbus, " " <i>National Road</i> ,	700
Hoersh, of Cambridge, " " " "	700

Auditor and Treasurer of State are advisory Commissioners of the Fund.

B. Goddard, of Muskingum Co., <i>Speaker of the Senate</i> .
. Hawkins, of Preble Co., <i>Speaker of the House</i> .
t Galloway, of Greene, <i>Clerk of the Senate</i> .
r A. Swift, <i>Clerk of the House</i> .

JUDICIARY.

judges of the Supreme Court, of the Courts of Common Pleas, and courts of the cities, are elected by the Legislature for seven years. judges of the Supreme Court, the oldest in commission is Chief, if the Chief Judge is not reelected. Two of the four judges hold a in each county once every year. The several Courts of Common are held three times a year, by a resident judge and three associate in most of the counties; but in the counties very recently organized, twice a year. The judges who receive but \$ 1,000 salary were elect- er the law of January, 1844, reducing the salaries of public officers, assed. The associate judges receive \$ 2.50 a day.

Supreme Court.

		Elected.	Salary.
Matthew Burchard, of Warren,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	1842,	\$ 1,500
Nathaniel C. Reed, of Cincinnati,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1842,	1,500
Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga Co.,	"	1845,	1,300
Edward Avery, of Wooster,	"	1847,	1,300
Lewis Heyl, of Columbus,	<i>Clerk of Court in Bank, and Sup. Ct. Franklin Co.</i>		
Daniel Gano, of Cincinnati,	<i>Clerk of Supreme Court, Hamilton Co.</i>		
Edwin Smith, of Dayton,	" "	"	<i>Montgomery Co.</i>
Hugh Boyle, of Lancaster,	" "	"	<i>Fairfield Co.</i>
Ezekiel T. Cox, of Zanesville,	" "	"	<i>Muskingum Co.</i>
Thomas W. Ewart, of Marietta,	" "	"	<i>Washington Co.</i>
Aaron A. Clark, of Cleveland,	" "	"	<i>Cuyahoga Co.</i>
James McBride, of Hamilton,	" "	"	<i>Butler Co.</i>
James S. Halsey, of Springfield,	" "	"	<i>Clarke Co.</i>
Samuel More, of Circleville,	" "	"	<i>Pickaway Co.</i>
John S. Patterson, of Steubenville,	" "	"	<i>Jefferson Co.</i>
Wm. C. Lanville, of Wooster,	" "	"	<i>Wayne Co.</i>
Horace Y. Beebe, of Ravenna,	" "	"	<i>Portage Co.</i>
John J. Turner, of Portsmouth,	" "	"	<i>Scioto Co.</i>
Henry Stanberry, of Columbus,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		\$ 1,300
Hiram Griswold, of Canton, Stark Co.,	<i>Reporter,</i>		300

Courts of Common Pleas.

George B. Holt,	of Dayton,	<i>Judge, 1st Circuit,</i>	\$ 1,200
Ozias Bowen,	of Marion,	" 2d "	1,000
Benj. F. Wade,	of Jefferson,	" 3d "	1,000
Richard Stilwell,	of Zanesville,	" 4th "	1,000
John Pearce,	of Carrolltown,	" 5th "	1,000
John H. Keith,	of Chillicothe,	" 6th "	1,200
Elijah Vance,	of Hamilton,	" 7th "	1,200
Arius Nye,	of Marietta,	" 8th "	1,000
W. B. Caldwell,	of Cincinnati,	" 9th "	1,200
Elijah Vance,	of West Union,	" 10th "	1,000
Levi Cox,	of Wooster,	" 11th "	1,000
James L. Torbert,	of Springfield,	" 12th "	1,000
Eben. B. Sadler,	of Sandusky,	" 13th "	1,000
Benjamin Bissell,	of Painesville,	" 14th "	1,200
Benj. S. Cowen,	of St. Clairsville,	" 15th "	1,000
Patrick G. Goode,	of Sydney,	" 16th "	1,000
William V. Peck,	of Portsmouth,	" *17th "	1,000
George B. Way,	of Defiance,	" *18th "	1,000
Sherlock J. Andrews,	<i>*Superior Court of Cleveland,</i>		1,000
William Johnson,	" "	<i>Cincinnati,</i>	1,500
Thomas M. Key,	<i>*Commercial Court of Cincinnati,</i>		1,000

The Superior Court of Cincinnati has original civil jurisdiction with the *Court of Common Pleas* of Hamilton Co., at common law and in chancery.

The Commercial Court of Cincinnati has original concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton Co., in all cases founded on matter of contract, both at law and in chancery. It is held by a single judge, appointed by the Legislature for the term of seven years. It has also a jury, in all respects like the Common Pleas. Suits are reviewed by the Supreme Court upon appeal and writs of error.

FINANCES.

The total debt of the State on the 30th of November, 1847, including foreign debt, domestic debt, and school funds lent to the State, was \$ 19,233,487.26, upon which the annual interest is \$ 1,163,509.22.

The total amount of receipts for the year ending Nov. 15th, 1847, was	\$ 2,644,785.21
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15th, 1846,	247,518.45
Total,	2,892,303.66
Total disbursements for all purposes during the year,	2,397,805.62
Balance in Treasury Nov. 15th, 1847,	494,698.64
The ordinary annual revenues for the year were	2,212,240.31
The annual expenditures, during the year, were	1,905,940.39
Excess of ordinary revenue over annual expenditures,	306,299.92

Chief Sources of Income.			
1½ mills tax for general revenue,	\$ 222,756.87	Judicial officers,	\$ 24,692.50
6 mills tax for canal fund,	890,422.95	State printing,	11,964.50
¼ mill tax for common schools,	74,201.82	Stationery for State,	8,013.03
Tax on lawyers and physicians, auc-		Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	13,102.35
tion duties, foreign insurance		Lunatic Asylum,	35,220.00
companies, &c.,	15,146.81	Asylum for the Blind,	8,000.00
Canal tolls,	790,793.75	Postage Ohio Legislature,	3,613.67
Dividends,	36,848.10	Ohio State Library,	406.94
Interest on surplus revenue,	86,379.06	Ohio Penitentiary,	10,006.31
Bank and insurance tax, &c.,	41,748.52	Common School Fund,	201,319.51
Canal lands sold,	53,942.40	Interest on foreign debt, paid in	
Tolls on National Road,	42,614.59	New York,	1,027,356.95
		Interest on domestic bonds,	47,835.27
		Interest on school and trust funds,	86,218.16
		Repairs of canals and public works,	315,178.44
		Domestic bonds redeemed,	119,883.73
Principal Items of Expenditure.			
Legislature,	\$ 26,632.64		
State officers,	17,326.91		

The farm stock in Ohio, according to the assessors' returns for 1847, was as follows : — Number of horses over two years old, 472,392 ; of mules, over 1½ years old, 1,206 ; of cattle over two years old, 900,162 ; of sheep over six months old, 3,365,025 ; of hogs, 1,757,318.

Internal Improvements.

Names of Canals.	No. of miles in Length.	Net Receipts after paying Repairs and Expenses.		
		1845.	1846.	1847.
Ohio Canal and Branches,	334	\$ 134,800.17	\$ 258,646.43	\$ 341,971.39
Miami Canal and Branches,	84½	20,798.08	35,225.48	81,095.89
Miami Ex. Canal and Branches,	139		14,081.76	23,784.22
Wabash and Erie Canal and Branches,	91	60,708.81	102,581.20	86,416.40
Walhonding Canal,	25			2,726.81*
Hocking Canal,	56		444.72	231.24*
Muskingum Improvement,	91			2,135.62
Total,	820½	216,307.06	410,979.59	535,403.52
Expenditures over receipts on a part of the works,		12,024.46	2,061.63	2,958.05
Total net receipts,		204,282.60	408,917.96	532,445.47

The cost of these works up to 1846 was \$ 15,122,503.23. From the National Road the net receipts were \$ 5,598.52. The Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad was completed August

* Excess of expenditures over receipts.

21, 1848, as far as Springfield, 134 miles, where it connects with the Little Miami, and completes the communication by steam between Lake Erie and the Ohio River.

Common Schools. — Amount of School Fund owned by the State, \$1,519,371.78. Amount apportioned for school purposes to the several counties for the year 1848, \$289,985.25. The number of whole school districts in the State is 6,156; of fractional districts, 876; of common schools, 4,862; of teachers, male 2,829, female 2,577; of scholars enrolled, males 33,232, females 30,626; average daily attendance, males 44,257½, females 34,605½. The amount of wages paid to teachers from public funds was, to males \$132,914.33, to females \$50,232.81; from other sources, males \$27,187.98, females \$12,503.79. 175 new school-houses were built the past year, at a cost of \$35,866.17.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum. — Receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1847, \$11,423.80. Balance at beginning of year, \$4,676.96. Total, \$16,100.76. Expenses, \$11,427.47. Average number of pupils, 100; total for the year, 122. Expense of each pupil per week for board, including steward's salary, 70 to 75 cents. Total annual cost of each pupil, \$99.63.

Ohio Lunatic Asylum. — Statistics for nine years, from Nov. 30, 1839, to Nov. 15, 1847, inclusive. The number admitted during the nine years was 1047; of whom were males, 551; females, 496; old cases, 528; recent cases, 519; pay patients, 311; State patients admitted, 736. Number of males discharged, 390; of females, 328. Number of males recovered, 250; of females, 198. During the nine years, of the whole number, 1,047, 115 died, making the average per cent. of deaths on all admitted in nine years, 10.09. For the year ending Nov. 15, 1847, the per cent. of recoveries on all recent cases discharged was 90.20; on all old cases discharged, 28.03; total on the whole number discharged, 62.40; grand per cent. of recoveries on all admitted in nine years, 42.79; per cent. of deaths on the average numbers in nine years, 8.09.

Ohio Penitentiary. — Darwin Dewey, Warden. The number of prisoners, Nov. 30, 1847, was 445; of whom 390 were white males; 7 white females; 2 colored females; 46 colored males. 189 males were married, and 247 were single; of the females, 8 were married, and 1 was single. Of the 445, 297 can read and write; 69 can read print only; 37 were taught to read while inmates of the prison; 19 cannot read intelligibly, and 23 can neither read nor write. 91 prisoners were admitted during the year, of whom 12 were foreigners, 2 natives of Canada, and 2 unknown. Of the 91, 52 were committed for offences against property, including burglary, larceny, counterfeiting, horse-stealing, &c., 3 for arson, 5 for forgery, 4 for robbing the mails, and 27 for offences against life or the person. 3 prisoners are under sentence for life; 4 for ten years; 15 for four years; 90 for three years; and 14 for one year.

Statistics of Crime. — Number of prosecutions, 1,214; of convictions, 799; of acquittals, 173. 2 were sentenced to the penitentiary for life; 1 for ten years or more; and 66 for terms of less than ten years. 126 were sentenced to the county jail. Of the offences, 59 were against the person feloniously; 217 against the person not feloniously; 48 against property with violence; 213 against property without violence; and 577 miscellaneous, or not reported. Of the miscellaneous, 254 were for retailing, and 91 for keeping tavern without license. The amount of fines paid was \$6,602.78; of costs, \$11,514.43; of costs collectable, \$4,321.70; of bonds forfeited, \$2,050.

XXV. MICHIGAN.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM, of Kalamazoo, <i>Governor</i> (term of office expires 1st Monday of January, 1850),	Salary. \$1,500
William M. Fenton, of Fentonville, <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> ,	\$6 per diem
[during the session of the Legislature.]	

			Salary.
George W. Peck,	of Lansing,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees and 800
John J. Adam,	of Lenawee,	<i>Auditor-General,</i>	1,000
George B. Cooper,	of Jackson,	<i>State Treasurer,</i>	1,000
George V. N. Lothrop,	of Detroit,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Exp. and 700
Ira Mayhew,	of Monroe,	<i>Sup't Public Instruction,</i>	500
Abiel Silver,	of Edwardsburg,	<i>Comm'r of Land-Office,</i>	1,000
Henry C. Bunce,	of Marshall,	<i>Recorder of Land-Office,</i>	400
John E. Schwarz,	of Detroit,	<i>Adj.-Gen. and Q. M. Gen.,</i>	450
Jonas H. Titus,	of Jackson,	<i>Agent of State Prison,</i>	750

The seat of government is located permanently at Lansing, Ingham county, to which place the public offices were removed in December, 1847.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Charles W. Whipple,	of Niles,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,500
Warner Wing,	of Monroe,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,500
George Miles,	of Ann Arbor,	"	1,500
Sanford M. Green,	of Pontiac,	"	1,500
Edward Mundy,	of Grand Rapids,	"	1,500
Samuel T. Douglass,	of Detroit,	<i>Reporter,</i>	500

The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold office for seven years.

Circuit Courts. — There are five judicial circuits in the State, to each of which is assigned a justice of the Supreme Court, who holds one or two terms of the Circuit Court annually in each county. These courts have original equity jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction of probate cases and cases from the County Courts. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the County Courts of all civil actions where the amount in controversy exceeds five hundred dollars.

County Courts. — These are courts of general common law jurisdiction, both civil and criminal. They have *exclusive* jurisdiction of all actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed five hundred dollars, except cases cognizable by a justice of the peace, and *concurrent* jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in all other civil actions, and in proceedings in equity for the foreclosure of mortgages. They have also appellate jurisdiction of causes cognizable by justices of the peace. Persons indicted for offences punishable by imprisonment in the State prison may demand a trial before the circuit judge, who in such cases presides in the County Court upon the trial. These courts are held by the county judge, or in his absence, or where he is interested, by the second judge, both of whom are elected by the people for four years, and are paid by fees.

Courts of Probate. — There is a Court of Probate in each county. The judge is elected by the people, and paid by fees.

FINANCES.

Total receipts into the treasury, credit of general fund, in 1847,	\$185,134.46
Total expenditures from general fund, in 1847,	165,306.05
Balance in the treasury, Nov. 30, 1847, including balance of 1846,	64,470.33

Debt of the State.

Of the general fund,	325,169.00
Of the internal improvement fund.—Foreign,	\$1,917,132.34
Domestic,	473,467.17
	<u>2,390,599.51</u>
	2,715,768.51
Less unpaid balance due from Southern Railroad,	425,000.00
Total debt of the State, for which she is liable without contingency,	2,290,768.51

The value of the taxable property of the State, as assessed for 1847, was \$27,617,240.13, and the State tax for the support of the government, at 2½ mills on the dollar, amounted to \$69,043.10.

The Legislature of 1847 provided by law for the funding of the entire State debt ascertained to be due, and for the assessment of a direct tax for the payment of the interest thereon, semiannually.

The total receipts for the year ending November 30, 1847, were	\$185,134.46
Total expenditures during the same period,	165,306.05
Excess of receipts,	19,828.41

The receipts of this year exceed those of 1846 by \$25,782.71, and those of 1845, by \$53,438.83.

*Chief Sources of Income.**Principal Items of Expenditure.*

Delinquent taxes,	\$55,182.85	Legislature,	\$39,373.04
Sundry counties,	31,071.16	Executive,	11,597.39
Redemption of lands sold for taxes,	24,753.11	Judiciary,	8,453.49
Lands sold for taxes,	56,756.31	Revised Statutes,	7,599.00
Bank tax,	1,990.71	State Prison,	7,574.99
Railroad tax,	2,772.22	To Counties for taxes,	36,641.60
		Expenses of sales of tax lands,	13,603.12
		Miscellaneous,	40,463.42

Internal Improvements.—The Central Railroad, which was sold by the State in September, 1846, to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, for \$2,000,000 and the accruing interest, has been fully paid for, and is now completed and in operation to Paw-Paw, in Van Buren county, distant from Detroit 160 miles.

The total earnings of this road for 13 months, ending May 31, 1848, were	\$401,047.52
Total expenses for operating, same time,	201,858.46
The receipts from passengers were,	\$152,052.72
“ “ freight,	234,648.94
“ “ miscellaneous,	14,345.86
Total receipts,	401,047.52

The earnings of the Central Railroad since its purchase by the company to the 1st day of July, 1847, a period of about 9 months, have been as follows:—From freight, \$197,148.20; from passengers, \$89,532.17. Total earnings, \$299,756.70. Running expenses, \$112,845.13. Making the net proceeds from Sept. 23, 1846, to July 1, 1847, \$175,911.57.

EDUCATION.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has general supervision of the University and primary schools, and is obliged by law to report annually to the Legislature the condition thereof.

State University.—The University is located at Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw county, and is supported by a fund arising from lands appropriated to its use by the United States. Its

government is vested in a Board of Regents, consisting of twelve members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the judges of the Supreme Court, who are members *ex officio*. No charge is made for tuition. It consists of three departments:—1. Literature, science, and the arts; 2. Law; 3. Medicine. There are at present two buildings erected, and one in process of erection, besides four houses appropriated to the use of the professors. There are seven professors now appointed and acting. Provision is made by law for twenty-six professorships, to be filled as the wants of the institution shall require. The present number of undergraduates in the collegiate department is eighty-nine. Provision is made for branches, in which shall be established departments for female education, for the education of teachers, and for agricultural science. At present, no appropriations are made for branches.

Primary Schools.—These are established in school-districts throughout the State, governed by local boards, and supported by taxes and the income of the State school fund, derived from lands appropriated by the United States. A library is required by law to be maintained in each township, and the books are distributed every three months among the several districts, in proportion to the number of scholars. Provision is also made for district libraries. During the year 1847, the amount expended for the support of common schools was \$ 130,531.80.

The proceeds of this fund are annually distributed among the several districts. The amount thus distributed in May, 1845, was \$22,113; in May, 1846, \$27,925; and in May, 1847, \$31,274; which last sum being divided among 97,658 scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 years, the number reported for the year 1846, gives 32 cents for each scholar. In addition to this, there is raised on the several townships, for the support of schools, a half-mill tax, yielding about \$14,000 more. In 1847, the

Number of townships in the 39 counties of the State was	435
Number of school districts in the State,	2,869
Number of scholars between 4 and 18 years old reported,	97,658
Number of qualified male teachers employed during the year,	1,209
Number of qualified female teachers employed during the year,	1,981
Average number of months the schools of each town have been taught,	5
Number of towns that have <i>township</i> libraries,	270
Number of volumes in those libraries,	36,988

XXVI. INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

		Salary.
JAMES WHITCOMB,	of Terre Haute, Governor (term of office expires in December, 1849),	\$ 1,300
P. C. Dunning,	of Bloomington, Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.,	\$ 3 a day.
John H. Thompson,	of Wash. Co., Secretary of State,	800
Samuel Hanna,	of Wayne Co., Treasurer of State,	1,000
Douglass Maguire,	of Indianapolis, Auditor of Public Accounts,	1,000
James Morrison,	“ President of State Bank,	1,300
James M. Ray,	“ Cashier of State Bank,	1,100
James Collins, Jr.,	State Agent,*	\$ 1,000 and travelling expenses.
Samuel Beck,	of Indianapolis, Quartermaster-General,	100
David Reynolds,	Adjutant-General,	100

* The State Agent of Indiana has an office in the city of New York.

			Salary.
Samuel H. Patterson,	of Jeffersonville,	<i>Keeper of the Penitentiary,</i>	Profits.
John B. Dillon,	of Indianapolis,	<i>State Librarian,</i>	\$ 500
William A. Porter,	of Harrison,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>	
Matthew Ward,		<i>Clerk of the House.</i>	
John Ferguson,	of Clark Co.,	<i>Clerk of the Senate.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Isaac Blackford,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 1,300
Charles Dewey,	of Charleston,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,300
Samuel E. Perkins,	of Richmond,	"	1,300
Thomas L. Smith,	of New Albany,	"	1,300
Abram A. Hammond,	of Columbus,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Henry P. Coburn,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

The Judges are appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years, and the senior in commission is the Chief Judge. This court holds its sessions at Indianapolis, in May and November. It has appellate jurisdiction only, except in cases of chancery in which the President of the Circuit Court may be interested.

Circuit Courts.

Circ.	President Judges.		Prosecuting Attorneys.	
1st,	Isaac Naylor,	of Crawfordsville.	Jos. E. McDonald,	of Lafayette.
2d,	William T. Otto,	of Brownstown.	Lyman Lealie,	of Charleston.
3d,	Courtland Cushing,	of Madison.	John Dumont,	of Vevay.
4th,	James Lockhart,	of Evansville.	Lemuel Q. De Bruler.	
5th,	Wm. J. Peaslee,	of Indianapolis.	Edward Lander,	of Indianapolis.
6th,	J. T. Elliott,	of Newcastle.	John B. Stitt,	of Centreville.
7th,	John Law,	of Vincennes.	James C. Allen,	of Rockville.
8th,	Horace P. Biddle,	of Logansport.	William Z. Stuart,	of Logansport.
9th,	E. M. Chamberlain,	of Goshen.	Joseph H. Mather,	of Goshen.
10th,	David McDonald,	of Bloomington.	Craven P. Hester,	of Bloomington.
11th,	Jeremiah Smith,	of Winchester.	Joseph S. Buckles,	of Muncie.
12th,	James W. Borden,	of Ft. Wayne.	Robert L. Douglass,	of Angola.
13th,	George H. Dunn,	of Lawrenceburg.		

The president judges are elected by the Legislature for 7 years. The attorneys are chosen by the people for 2 years ; and the associate judges and clerks of the courts are elected by the people for 7 years. The salary of the judges is \$ 800 each ; the attorneys have \$ 150 each and fees. The judges hold two terms in each county annually. There are two associate judges in each county, who receive \$ 2 a day during the session.

FINANCES.

According to the report of the Auditor for the fiscal year ending with Oct., 1847, the per-		
manent revenue of the State was, free of charges for collection,		\$ 335,302.67
The amount of ordinary expenses, same year,		90,762.37
To be applied to payment of her public debt,		244,540.30

The same document shows that the lands assessed for taxes of 1847 amounted to 15,865,490 acres, being 214,859 acres more than were assessed for the taxes of 1846. These lands, for he purposes of taxation, were valued at \$ 55,541,473 ; improvements at \$ 22,473,404 ; town

lots and buildings at \$11,946,706; corporation stock at \$104,425; personal property, \$27,673,253. Total of taxable property, \$117,739,261. Polls assessed for 1847, 123,447, being 2,696 more than were assessed for 1846. There is a poll tax of 75 cents, and an *ad valorem* tax upon property of 25 cents on the \$100 for State purposes.

State Debt. — Prior to 1847 the State owed, principal, \$11,068,000; interest, \$3,326,640; total, \$14,394,640. By the acts of the Legislature of 19th January, 1846, and 27th January, 1847, proposals were made to the holders of bonds that they should complete the Wabash and Erie Canal, and take the State's interest in it for one half of this debt, and the State would issue new certificates for the other half, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January, 1853, and after that time at five per cent., and issue certificates for one half of the arrears of interest, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum after January, 1853. In this 2½ per cent. stock is also included one per cent. per annum upon the principal, which gives the holder of the old bond, when surrendered, five per cent. per annum upon the new five per cent. stock from the dividend day next preceding his surrender of the old bonds.

On the first day of July, 1847, there had been surrendered of the old bonds, and new certificates taken under this proposition by the State, of principal, \$9,158,000; leaving yet outstanding of her old bonds, of principal, \$1,907,000.

The State has issued of the new certificates of stock, paying four per cent. until 1853 and after that time five per cent., \$4,579,000; of 2½ per cent. stock, she has issued \$1,642,778. The State keeps an agency in the city of New York for the surrender of the old stock, issuing the new, and receiving transfers of the new.

The State in 1839–40 authorized the issue of one and a half millions of treasury-notes to pay off her internal improvement liabilities. These notes were made receivable for all State dues, and have been annually returning into the treasury, and will in the years 1848 and 1849 be nearly all withdrawn from circulation.

The State also issued bonds for the bank capital, and treasury-notes to pay the bank a debt which the State owed it. But these treasury-notes were based upon a sinking fund belonging to the State and held by the bank. The bank attends to the bonds issued for its capital, and attends to the redemption of the notes based upon the sinking fund. The means held by the bank are considered ample for those purposes.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. — Pupils in attendance, Dec. 1847, 80. Average number, 65. Yearly cost of board (each person), \$49.08. Total expense of the institution to Sept. 1, 1847, \$9,222.12.

The walls of the new *Hospital for the Insane* were erected, and the building advancing, on Oct. 31, 1847.

An *Institute for the Blind* was opened Oct. 1, 1847, and on Nov. 25 there were 25 pupils. \$1,363.82 was last year paid for educating the blind out of the State.

State Prison. — Number remaining Nov. 30, 1847, 132. Of these, 13 are less than 20 years old; from 20 to 30, 66; from 30 to 40, 27; from 40 to 50, 19; from 50 to 60, 6; above 60, 1. 2 prisoners are committed for life, 1 for 36 years, and 48 for terms of 2 years or less. 56 of the prisoners cannot write; 26 can neither read nor write. 66 are married, 10 are widowers, and 57 are single. 18 are natives of Indiana, 11 of foreign countries or unknown, and the remainder of other States. 118 are whites, and 14 are Africans. 10 are second-comers, 2 third-comers, and 1 is convicted for the fourth, and 1 for the fifth time. 14 persons are committed for murder, manslaughter, and attempts to commit murder; and 70 for larceny.

Schools. — The amount of sales of 16th or school sections, added to the value of those unsold, is estimated at \$1,500,000. This is held by county treasurers for the use of the townships where the lands lie. The surplus revenue fund distributed to the counties amounted, Nov. 1, 1847, to \$580,433.89. The bank-tax fund, in process of distribution to the counties, \$41,200.42. Fund from grants of saline lands, being cash received for lands sold, and value of lands unsold, \$73,515.23. Total school funds, \$2,195,149.59.

XXVII. ILLINOIS.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Adopted in Convention, Aug. 31, 1847, accepted by the People, Mar. 7, 1848.

EVERY white male citizen, 21 years old, resident in the State for one year, may vote. Representatives, 75 in number and elected for two years, shall be 25 years of age, citizens of the United States, and three years inhabitants of the State. Senators, 25 in number and elected for four years, one half every two years, must be thirty years of age, citizens, and five years inhabitants of the State. These numbers shall be increased after the population of the State shall be 1,000,000; but the number of Representatives shall never exceed 100. The pay of members is \$2 per day for the first 42 days, and \$1 per day afterwards. In forming senatorial and representative districts, the number of *white* inhabitants alone is regarded. The Legislature at every session may make appropriations for the next two years. The State may borrow \$50,000 to meet deficiencies; but not a larger sum (except in case of invasion, &c.), unless the law has been submitted to the people, and unless it contain an irrevocable provision for a tax to pay the interest of the debt. The credit of the State cannot be lent.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, chosen, by a plurality of votes, once in four years, shall be 35 years of age, citizens of the United States for 14 years, and residents of the State for 10 years. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government, and is not eligible for two consecutive terms. A majority of members elected to both Houses may defeat the Governor's veto. No bill shall become a law without the vote of a majority of the members elected to each House.

The State is divided into three grand judicial districts, each of which elects a judge for nine years, who must be 35 years old, a citizen of the United States, and resident in the State for five years; and the three judges compose the Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of which is original in cases relating to the revenue, cases of mandamus and habeas corpus, and in some impeachments, and appellate in all others. After the first election, one of the three judges shall be chosen every three years, either by the State or by divisions, as the Legislature may direct. There are nine judicial circuits, each of which elects a judge for six years, who must be 30 years old, and otherwise qualified as are judges of the Supreme Court. Judges are not eligible to any other office during their term, or for one year after. A County Court, for the transaction of county and probate business, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, shall be held by a judge elected for four years.

No State bank can be created, nor revived. Acts creating banks must be submitted to the people, and receive a majority of votes in their favor. Stockholders are individually liable to the amount of their shares. Corporations, not for banking purposes, may be established under general laws. Slavery and lotteries are prohibited; duelling is a disqualification for office. The Legislature is required to pass laws at its first session to pre-

nt the introduction of colored persons, free or slave, into the State. In dition to other taxes, two mills on a dollar shall be levied and applied to tinguishing the principal of the State debt, except the canal and school bt. The terms of all officers under the old constitution are ended by e new. The office of public printer is abolished ; printing to be done contract. Amendments, if passed by a two-thirds vote of all the mem- rs elected to each House of the Legislature, shall be published and re- rred to the next ; if passed again by a majority of members, to the people, d if approved by a majority of the number of voters for representatives, all be adopted. The calling of a convention, if recommended by a two- irds vote of the Assembly, shall be submitted to the people, and if a ma- rity of votes are in its favor, shall be called by the next Legislature. mendments can be proposed to but one article of the constitution at one ssion.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

UGUSTUS C. FRENCH, <i>Governor, and ex officio Land Commissioner</i>			Salary.
(term ends 2d Monday in January, 1853),			\$ 1,500
William M'Murtry,	<i>Lieutenant-Governor,</i>	\$ 3 a day during session,	
		[and 10 cents a mile travel.	
Orace S. Cooley,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees and	800
Thomas A. Campbell,	<i>Auditor,</i>	(exclusive of clerk hire,) 1,000	
John Moore,	<i>Treasurer,</i>		800

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

1st Division,	Lyman Trumbull,	of Belleville,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,200
"	E. F. Ridgway,	of Mt. Vernon,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
2d Division,	Samuel H. Treat,	of Springfield,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,200
"	Wm. B. Marren,	of Jacksonville,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
3d Division,	John Dean Caton,	of Ottawa,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,200
"	Lorenzo Leland,	of Ottawa,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
	Charles Gilman,	of Quincy,	<i>Reporter.</i>	

This court holds its sessions once in each division of the State each year. The terms are, 1st division, at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., on the 1st Monday in December ; 2d division, at Springfield, on the 3d Monday in December ; 3d division, at Ottawa, La Salle Co., on the 1st Monday of February.

Circuit Courts.

1st Circuit,	David M. Woodson,	of Carrollton,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,000
2d "	Wm. H. Underwood,	of Belleville,	"	1,000
3d "	Wm. A. Denning,	of Benton,	"	1,000
4th "	J. Harlan,	of Marshall,	"	1,000
5th "	Wm. R. Marshall,	of Rushville,	"	1,000
6th "	R. B. Sheldon,	of Galena,	"	1,000
7th "	Hugh T. Dickey,	of Chicago,	"	1,000
8th "	David Davis,	of Bloomington,	"	1,000
9th "	Theophilus W. Dickey,	of Ottawa,	"	1,000

It will be seen that, under the new constitution, new terms of office com-

mence ; for judicial offices, on the 1st Monday in December, 1848 ; and for executive, on the 2d Monday of January, 1849.

The two following propositions were submitted to the people of the State, at the time of their vote upon the acceptance of the constitution, and adopted by decisive majorities.

1. The General Assembly shall, at its first session under the amended constitution, pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this State ; and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from bringing them into this State, for the purpose of setting them free.

2. There shall be annually assessed and collected, in the same manner as other State revenue may be assessed and collected, a tax of two mills upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, to be applied as follows, to wit : — The fund so created shall be kept separate, and shall annually, on the first day of January, be apportioned and paid over *pro rata* upon all such State indebtedness, other than the canal and school indebtedness, as may, for that purpose, be presented by the holders of the same, to be entered as credits upon, and, to that extent, in extinguishment of, the principal of said indebtedness.

The estimated effect of this two-mill tax is thus stated in the Address to the People of Illinois, adopted by the convention for forming the new constitution : —

“ The principal part of the debt is \$6,245,380 ; a two-mill tax in 1848 will produce about \$200,000. This tax will increase annually at the rate of about 7 per centum throughout the 25 years, reasoning from experience connected with Western advancement. Taking these two propositions as the basis of our calculation, in 19 years this tax will yield \$6,194,000, which leaves unpaid of the principal only \$51,380. There is, however, already accrued \$2,248,372 of interest, which will be increased to about \$3,000,000 before this provision can be carried into operation. There will accrue during the 19 years, \$3,559,916, making the aggregate of interest due at that time \$6,559,916, which, however, is subject to constant reduction from three fifths of the mill-and-a-half fund now raised, which in the 19 years amounts to \$2,784,300, leaving interest then really due amounting to \$3,775,316. To this add the unpaid portion of the principal, \$51,380, and we have \$3,826,996, which, without any great increase of interest, is yet to be discharged. To do this we now have the aggregate fund produced from the three fifths of the mill-and-a-half tax, and from the two-mill tax, which in the 6 following years will produce \$4,358,700, which will liquidate the whole amount, being an excess of nearly \$500,000. All this, too, without materially increasing our burdens, when viewed in connection with the proposed reduction of State expenses.”

XXVIII. MISSOURI.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

			Term ends.	Salary.
AUSTIN A. KING,	of Richmond,	Governor,	Dec. 1852,	\$2,000
Thomas L. Price,	of Jefferson City,	Lieut.-Governor,	“	
Falkland H. Martin,	of Jefferson,	Secretary of State and		
		Sup't of Common Schools,	Nov. 1849,	1,300
George W. Miller,	of Jefferson City,	Aud. of Accounts,	1849,	1,600
Peter G. Glover,	“	Treasurer,	1849,	1,350
Benjamin F. Stringfellow,	“	Attorney-General,	1849,	750
George W. Huston,	“	Register of Lands,	1849,	1,250
Gustavus A. Parsons,	“	Adjutant-General,		100
George W. Miller,	“	Quartermaster-General,		100
Frederic Conway,	of St. Louis,	Surveyor-General,		1,500
Robert Campbell,	“	President of State Bank.		
Henry Shurlds, -	“	Cashier	“ “	2,000

The Lieutenant-Governor is, *ex officio*, President of the Senate, and receives \$4.50 a day while presiding over the Senate. The pay of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is the same. Senators are chosen every fourth, and Representatives every second year. Their pay is \$3 a day. The Legislature meets at the City of Jefferson biennially, on the 4th Monday in November.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
William B. Napton,	of Jefferson City, <i>Presiding Judge</i> ,	\$ 1,100
Priestly H. M'Bride,	" <i>Associate Judge</i> ,	1,100
William Scott,	" "	1,100

The Supreme Court is held at the City of Jefferson. This court exercises appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Court, and has original jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus, &c.

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Salary.
James W. Morrow, 1st Circuit,	\$ 1,000	B. F. Stringfellow,	\$ 750 & fees.
W. A. Hall, 2d "	1,000	James Gordon,	250 "
Ezra Hunt, 3d "	1,000	Alfred W. Lamb,	250 "
Addison Reese, 4th "	1,000	James C. Abernathy,	250 "
John F. Ryland, 5th "	1,000	Robert Smart,	250 "
George W. Dunn, 6th "	1,000		250 "
F. P. Wright, 7th "	1,000	Thomas Ruffin,	250 "
Alex. Hamilton, 8th "	1,000	D. N. Hall,	250 "
John H. Stone, 9th "	1,000	John S. Brickey,	250 "
John D. Cook, 10th "	1,000	Albert Jackson,	250 "
James A. Clark, 11th "	1,000	W. Halliburton,	250 "
Sol. H. Leonard, 12th "	1,000	Isaac N. Jones,	250 "
Chas. S. Yancey, 13th "	1,000	John T. Coffee,	250 "
Daniel M. Leet, 14th "	1,000	William Cunningham,	250 "

A Circuit Court is held twice a year in each county. Its jurisdiction extends to all matters of tort and contract over \$90 where the demand is liquidated, and over \$50 where the agreement is parol. It has exclusive criminal jurisdiction, and a supervision over the County Courts and justices of the peace, subject to the correction of the Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. They hold office during good behaviour, though not beyond 65 years of age.

Courts of St. Louis.

	Salary.
Montgomery Blair, <i>Judge of Common Pleas</i> ,	\$200 and fees.
James B. Townsend, <i>Judge of Criminal Court</i> ,	1,000

Court of Common Pleas for the City of Hannibal.

Thomas Van Swearingen,	<i>Judge</i> ,	\$ 200 and fees.
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These are local tribunals, exercising jurisdiction only in the county. An

appeal lies to the Supreme Court. The judge is appointed by concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and holds office during good behaviour.

County Courts. — The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to matters of probate and local county affairs, as roads, &c. A County Court sits in each county, and is composed of three justices, who are elected by the people, and hold their offices for four years. An appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Amount of State debt, \$ 684,997.40. Interest on debt, \$ 73,100.

XXIX. IOWA.

Government for the Year 1849.

			Salary.
ANSEL BRIGGS,	of Jackson Co.,	Governor (term expires	
December, 1850),			\$ 1,000
Elisha Cutler,	of Van Buren Co.,	Secretary of State,	500
Joseph T. Fales,	of Linn Co.,	Auditor of Public Accounts,	600
Morgan Reno,	of Johnson Co.,	Treasurer,	400
Thomas H. Benton,	of Dubuque Co.,	Sup't of Public Instruction,	1,200
Lemuel B. Patterson,	of Johnson Co.,	Librarian,	150
Thomas Hughes,	"	President of the Senate,	\$ 4 a day.
Jesse B. Browne,	of Lee Co.,	Speaker of the H. of Rep.,	"
John B. Russell,	"	Secretary of the Senate,	\$ 2 a day.
J. S. Richman,	of Muscatine Co.,	Ch. Clerk of H. of Rep.	"

Board of Public Works.

H. W. Semple, *Pres.* Charles Corkery, *Treas.* Paul Brattan, *Sec.*

The Legislature meets biennially, on the first Monday in December. The pay of the members is \$2 a day for the first fifty days, and \$1 a day for the rest of the session, with \$2 for every twenty miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

S. C. Hastings,	of Muscatine Co.,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,000
George Greene,	of Dubuque Co.,	Associate Justice,	1,000
J. F. Kinney,	of Lee Co.,	"	1,000
G. S. Hampton,	of Johnson Co.,	Clerk,	Fees.
Eastin Morris,	"	Reporter.	

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by joint vote of the General Assembly for six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The Supreme Court now holds four sessions, the State being divided into four districts.

J. W. Woods,	of Des Moines Co.,	Clerk of 1st District.	
——— Anderson,	of Dubuque Co.,	" 2d	"
——— Ross,	of Wasselle Co.,	" 3d	"
G. S. Hampton,	of Johnson Co.,	" 4th	"

District Courts.

				Salary.
George H. Williams,	of Lee Co.,	<i>Judge of 1st Circuit,</i>		\$ 1,000
James Grant,	of Scott Co.,	"	<i>2d</i>	" 1,000
J. P. Carleton,	of Johnson Co.,	"	<i>3d</i>	" 1,000
Cyrus Olney,	of Jefferson Co.,	"	<i>4th</i>	" 1,000

The judges of the District Court are elected, by the voters in their district, for five years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

FINANCES.

The value of the productive property held by the State is \$ 11,277,139. The absolute State debt is \$ 55,000, on which the interest is \$ 550 per annum. The ordinary annual expenditure, exclusive of debts and schools, is \$ 14,700. The revenue is derived from taxes upon real and personal property. The expenditures are the salaries of State officers and court expenses.

Common Schools. — It is provided by the constitution, that a Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be chosen by the people for three years, and that all lands granted by Congress to this State, all escheated estates, and such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of the public lands in Iowa, shall constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which, and the rents of the unsold lands, shall be applied to the support of common schools. The Assembly shall provide for a school in each school-district, for at least three months in each year; and all moneys received for exemption from military duty, and for fines imposed by the courts, shall be appropriated to support such schools, or the establishment of school libraries. The money arising from the lease or sale of public lands granted for the support of a university shall remain a perpetual fund to maintain such an institution.

XXX. WISCONSIN.*Constitution of Wisconsin, adopted in Convention, Feb. 1, 1848.*

ALL males 21 years old, residents of the State for one year next before the election, who are white citizens of the United States, or white foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens according to the United States naturalization laws, or persons of Indian blood once declared by the laws of the United States to be citizens, subsequent laws to the contrary notwithstanding, or "civilized persons of Indian descent," not members of a tribe,—may vote; and the right of suffrage may be extended by a law approved by a majority of votes at a general election. No person may vote who is *non compos mentis*, or convicted of treason or felony, unless restored; and all persons convicted of bribery, larceny, or other infamous crime, may by law be deprived of the right to vote, and persons convicted of betting on an election may be deprived of their right for that election. Members of the Assembly (in number not fewer than 54, nor more than 100) shall be qualified electors in their districts, resident one year in the State, and shall be chosen annually on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November. Senators (in number not more than one third nor fewer than one fourth of the Assembly) shall have the same qualifications, and shall be chosen for two years, one half each year. A

census shall be taken in the year 1855, and every ten years thereafter, and a new apportionment and new districts shall be made the next year after this census, and after those of the United States. A vote of two thirds of either House may expel a member, but not twice for the same cause. No member shall be appointed to a civil office created or increased in pay during his term. No lottery or divorce can be granted by the Legislature. Printing and stationery contracts shall be taken by the lowest bidder. The compensation of no public officer shall be changed during his term. Laws shall be passed providing a way of suing the State. The Governor shall be a qualified elector and citizen of the United States, and shall be chosen for two years by a plurality of votes, and if there be no choice, the Legislature shall, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons having the highest equal number of votes. He may grant commutations, reprieves, and pardons for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, and in convictions for treason may reprieve until the next session; but he must report every case of pardon, &c., with his reasons, annually to the Legislature, which may also regulate the manner of applying for pardons. In default of the Governor, his duties are discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor, who is chosen by a plurality of votes, for the same term and with the same qualifications, and is President of the Senate, with a casting vote. If the Lieutenant-Governor do not fill the vacancy of the Governor, the Secretary of State fills the place. The Governor's *veto* may be defeated by a vote of two thirds of the members present in each House. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, and district-attorneys, are chosen by the people for two years, but may be removed, after a hearing, by the Governor. Judges of the Circuit Court (after election to be resident in their circuit) shall be chosen at a separate election, by the people, by circuits, for six years, and shall be 25 years old, citizens of the United States, and qualified to vote within their circuits; and this court shall have appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace and inferior courts, and original in all cases civil and criminal not excepted by the constitution or by law. All votes for a judge, for an office not judicial, are void. The same judges shall sit as a Supreme Court, to try cases upon appeal, without a jury. The Legislature may erect a separate Supreme Court, to consist of three judges chosen by the people for the same term as the circuit judges; and when such court is erected, the number of circuit judges may be reduced. Judges of the two higher courts may be removed, after notice and a hearing, upon address of two thirds of all the members of each House. Judges of probate and justices of the peace are elected by the people for two years. "Tribunals of conciliation" may be established, with the powers of arbitrators. A tax shall be imposed on civil suits in the municipal, inferior, and circuit courts, which shall be applied to pay the judges. Testimony in equity cases shall be taken as in cases at law; and the office of master in chancery is prohibited. In every organized county, the Legislature may appoint "one or more persons," with powers not exceeding those of a circuit judge at chambers. The credit of the State shall never be lent; nor shall

any debt be contracted nor money paid for internal improvements, unless the State hold trust property dedicated to such uses. Except in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no debt exceeding \$ 100,000 shall be contracted, and such debt (of \$ 100,000 or less) shall be authorized, for purposes stated, by a majority of the members of each House, and the same law shall make an appropriation for payment of interest and of principal within five years, which appropriation cannot be revoked or diminished till the debt is paid. A State Superintendent of Education shall be chosen by the people ; and liberal provision is made for a school fund, to be devoted to schools, academies, and normal schools ; but the amount paid from the fund shall not exceed twice the amount raised by tax. A university, without "sectarian instruction," shall be established. Corporations (except banks) may be created under general laws, but not by special acts, except in specified cases. No municipal corporation shall take private property without the owner's consent, unless a jury pronounce it necessary. The Legislature shall prevent towns and cities from contracting debts. No general or special law to create a bank or banks shall be passed, till a majority of the votes at a general election shall have been in favor of a bank, and until such a majority have afterwards approved the act as passed. Any person implicated in a duel loses the right of suffrage and of holding office. No defaulter to the United States, to the State, or to any other State, or to any county or town, may hold office. Slavery is prohibited. In criminal prosecutions for libel, the jury are judges of the law and fact, and, if they find the publication to be from good motives and for justifiable ends, shall acquit the party. All lands are allodial, and leases of agricultural land, with rent or service reserved for more than 15 years, are void. Resident aliens have all the property rights of citizens. Imprisonment for debt on contract is prohibited. No religious opinions shall disqualify a witness. Amendments, agreed to by a majority of members of both Houses, shall be published three months before the next election, and referred to the Legislature then chosen ; and if again approved by such majority, shall be submitted to the people ; and if approved by a majority of votes, shall be adopted. A majority of each House may recommend a convention to change the constitution, and a majority of votes at a general election, after this recommendation, may authorize the calling of one.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

		Term expires.	Salary.
NELSON DEWEY,	of Lancaster, <i>Governor,</i>	Dec. 31, 1849,	\$ 1,250
Thomas McHugh,	of Madison, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	"	1,000
Jairus C. Fairchild,	" <i>Treasurer,</i>	"	800
James S. Brown,	of Milwaukee, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	"	800

For the number, pay, and term of service of the members of the Legislature, see abstract of the constitution.

Senatorial Districts.

No. of District.	Counties or Towns.	No. of District.	Counties or Towns.
1	Brown, Calumet, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan.	.	is, Bristol, Brighton, Salem, and Wheatland, in the county of Racine.
2	Columbia, Marquette, Portage, and Sauk.	17	The towns of Racine, Caledonia, Mount Pleasant, Raymond, Norway, Rochester, Yorkville, and Burlington.
3	Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe.	18	The third, fourth, and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin, and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee.
4	Fond du Lac and Winnebago.	19	The first and second wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwantosa, and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee.
5	Iowa and Richland.		
6	Grant.		
7	Lafayette.		
8	Green.		
9	Dane.		
10	Dodge.		
11	Washington.		
12	Jefferson.		
13	Waukesha.		
14	Walworth.		
15	Rock.		
16	The towns of Southport, Pike, Pleasant Prairie, Par-		

Congressional Districts.

- 1st. Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green.

Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe.
- 2d. Counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet,

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Courts.

For the term of five years, and thereafter until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the Circuit will act as judges of the Supreme Court. Four constitute a quorum, and a majority of the judges present is necessary to a decision. The following are the judicial circuits of the State.

- First Circuit.

The counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green.
- Second “

Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane.
- Third “

Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, and Portage.
- Fourth “

Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, and Calumet.
- Fifth “

Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, Crawford, and St. Croix. Richland Co. is attached to Iowa, Chippewa Co. to Crawford, and La Pointe Co. to St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise ordered.

Internal Improvements.—No internal improvements of any magnitude have yet been completed. But the Legislature is now taking measures for their completion. It is contemplated to improve the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and to connect the same by canal. To accomplish this, a grant of about half a million acres of land has been donated by Congress. When this is done, it will open steamboat navigation between Lake Michigan, by the way of Green Bay, and the Mississippi River, nearly through the centre of the State.

Common Schools.—The number of school sections in the State is 2,200, and the estimated number of children in the State between 4 and 20 years of age is 46,000. The school fund is stated. The sixteen (or school) sections of land contain 1,408,000 acres. To these must be added the lands ceded by Congress for internal improvements, but by the assent of Congress diverted to the school fund, 500,000 acres,—making in all 1,908,000 acres. Of this but one seventh, 272,571 acres, is in the surveyed portions of the State, and near settlements, and is safely estimated to average \$3 per acre, which gives a fund of \$817,713. To this fund there will be added the proceeds of all lands that may hereafter be granted to the State by Congress for educational purposes, all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, all moneys that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the judicial counties for any breach of the penal laws, five per cent. of the net proceeds of all sales of United States lands in our State, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State for the purposes of such grant are not specified.

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN,
Taken December 1st, 1847.

aukeee county,	22,791	Washington county,	15,447
ne "	19,339	Dodge "	14,906
worth "	15,036	Jefferson "	11,464
kesha "	15,836	Sheboygan "	5,580
:" "	14,729	Manitowoc "	1,285
n "	6,487	Calumet "	1,060
yette "	9,335	Marquette "	2,261
t "	11,720	Fond du Lac "	7,459
" "	17,963	Brown "	2,914
" "	10,935	Winnebago "	2,747
" "	2,178	Columbia "	3,791
ford "	1,409	Richland " (about)	250
ge "	1,504	Chippewa " (about)	400
roix "	1,674		
ointe "	367	Total,	220,867

XXXI. OREGON TERRITORY.

Act to Establish the Territorial Government of Oregon ; approved August 14, 1848.

THE territory lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and north of latitude 42°, is hereby organized, the rights of the United States against the Indians and their lands being reserved, the titles to missionary lands (not exceeding six hundred and forty acres to any mission) confirmed, the power of Congress to divide or annex the Territory, or any part of it, is stated.

Every white male inhabitant of the Territory at the time of the passage of this act, twenty-one years old, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has on oath declared his intention to become such and who shall take the requisite oaths, may vote, or be chosen to office, at the first election ; but the Legislature may prescribe further limitations. The Governor, justices, Secretary, Attorney, and Marshal are appointed by the President and Senate. The Governor holds office for four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, is removable by the President, is Superintendent of Indian Affairs, may grant pardons and respites for offences against Territorial laws, and reprieves, until the President's will be known, for those against the laws of the United States. The Secretary holds office for five years, is removable by the President, and in default of the Governor fills his place. The Assembly consists of a council and house of representatives. The councillors, nine in number, have the qualifications of voters, are residents of their district, and are chosen, by a plurality of votes, for three years, one third every year. The apportionment, and the entire control of the first election, are with the Governor, but shall afterward be fixed by law. No session shall continue more than sixty days, except the first, which may last one hundred days. Representatives, in number not fewer than eighteen, nor more than thirty, with the same qualifications as councillors, shall be chosen annually, by a plurality of votes. All laws are submitted to Congress. No bank, or any thing like a bank, shall be chartered, or permitted to exist in the Territory as a branch of an institution chartered elsewhere, or otherwise, and the Territory shall issue no scrip ; neither shall it pledge its faith, or in any way borrow money. No member of any Legislature, except the first, shall be appointed to an office created or increased in pay during his term, or for one year afterward. Salmon must not be prevented from passing up and down the streams. Three districts shall be created, in each of which a judge, appointed for four years and until successors be appointed and qualified, shall hold a District Court, with law and equity powers as may be regulated by statute ; — and the same three judges shall form the Supreme Court, to which cases not to be tried by a jury may be removed by appeal from the District Courts. Writs of error and appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, as from the United States Circuit Courts, where the matter in dispute exceeds \$2,000, or where the Constitution or a treaty of the United States, or acts of Congress, are in question. In cases arising out of the Constitution of the United States, or of Territorial laws, the District Courts have the same jurisdiction as the United States District and Circuit Courts. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall regulate all disbursements of money intrusted to the Governor or Secretary. The inhabitants shall enjoy the benefit of the Ordinance of 1787. Existing laws, compatible with the Constitution of the United States and with this act, unless repealed by the Legislature, shall remain in force, except those affecting the title to land, which are void. A *Delegate to Congress*, who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall be cho-

sen by a plurality of votes ; and he shall not receive more than \$ 2,500 mileage. \$ 5,000 is appropriated for the purchase of a Territorial library. Sections 16 and 36 in every township are set apart for the benefit of schools. All the ports, &c., of the main-land form the collection district of Oregon, and Astoria is made a port of entry. A port of delivery may be established on Puget's Sound, and one other elsewhere. \$ 15,000 is appropriated for lighthouses and buoys.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year 1849.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Joseph Lane,	<i>Governor and Sup't of Indian Affairs,</i>	1852,	\$ 3,000
Knitzing Pritchett,	<i>Secretary,</i>	1853,	1,500

JUDICIARY.

William P. Bryant,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	2,000
Peter H. Burnett,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,000
Isaac W. R. Bromley,	<i>Attorney.</i>	
Joseph L. Meek,	<i>Marshal.</i>	
John Adair,	<i>Collector.</i>	

XXXII. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800 ; and it is the residence of the President, and the other chief executive officers of the national government. By an act of Congress, in 1846, which was subsequently accepted by the people of Alexandria, the city and county of Alexandria were retroceded to the State of Virginia, and the District is now confined to the Maryland side of the Potomac.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Court of the District.

			Salary.
William Cranch,	of Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,700
James S. Morsel,	of Georgetown,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	2,500
James Dunlop,	"	"	2,500
Philip B. Key,	of Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees and 200
Robert Wallace,	"	<i>Marshal,</i>	Fees.
William Brent,	"	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

Criminal Court for the District.

Thomas H. Crawford,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 2,00
William Brent,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

Orphans' Court.

Nathaniel P. Causin,	of Washington Co ,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,000
Edward N. Roach,	"	<i>Register,</i>	Fees.

AMERICAN STATES.

Republics of North America.

Name.	Population.	Capitals.	Presidents.
United States,	17,069,453	Washington,	James K. Polk.
Mexico,	7,015,509	Mexico,	Gen. J. J. de Herrera.
Central America,	2,000,000	San Salvador.	
Yucatan,	580,948	Merida,	Miguel Barbachano.
Hayti,	933,000	Cape Haytien,	Gen. Faustin Solouque.

Republics of South America.

Name.	Population.	Capitals.	Presidents.
Argentine Republic,	1,000,000	Buenos Ayres,	Don Juan M. de Rosas.
Peru,	1,700,000	Lima,	General Gamarra.
New Granada,	1,931,684	Bogota,	Don Thos. C. Mosquera.
Bolivia,	1,030,000	Chuquisaca,	General Ballivian.
Chili,	1,200,000	Santiago,	General Bulnes.
Venezuela,	900,000	Caraccas,	General Paez.
Ecuador,	600,000	Quito.	
Paraguay,	300,000	Assumption.	
Uruguay,	150,000	Monte Video,	Fructuoso Rivera.

Empire.

Name.	Population.	Capital.	Emperor.
Brazil,	5,130,418	Rio Janeiro,	Pedro II.

The present population of most of the above states has not been very recently ascertained with any exactness. The most complete and accurate census of Mexico was taken in 1842. This census returned the whole population as above. Of this number, there were 4,000,000 Indians; 1,000,000 whites, 6,000 negroes; and 2,009,509 of all other castes, as Zambos, Mestizos, &c. Of the Indians and negroes, only 80,120 can read, and of the whites and all others, 607,628.

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

LORD ELGIN, *Governor-General, Vice-Admiral, and Captain-General of all the British Provinces of North America.*

Provinces.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Lieutenant-Governors.
East Canada,	194,815	693,649	
West Canada,	147,000	506,055	
New Brunswick,	27,700	130,000	Sir W. Colebrooke.
Nova Scotia, with C. Breton,	17,500	199,870	Sir John Harvey.
Prince Edward's Island,	2,134	34,666	Capt. H. V. Huntley.
Newfoundland,	35,913	81,517	
Honduras,	62,740	3,958	Col. Fancourt.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Oscar I.	King	Sweden and Norway	July 4, 1799	Mar 8, 1844	45	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1798	Dec 1, 1825	27	Greek Church
Frederick VII.	King	Denmark	Oct. 6, 1808	Jan 20, 1848	39	Lutheran
Victoria	Queen	Great Britain	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	Prot. Episc.
William II.	King	Holland or Netherl'ds	Dec. 6, 1792	Oct. 7, 1840	48	Reformed
Leopold	"	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	41	Lutheran*
Fred. Wm. IV.	"	Prussia	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840	45	Evangelical
Fred. Augustus	"	Saxony	May 18, 1797	June 6, 1836	39	Catholic*
Ern. Augustus	"	Hanover	June 5, 1771	June 20, 1837	66	Evangelical
Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer	Feb. 28, 1823	Mar 7, 1842	19	Lutheran
George	"	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	"
Augustus	"	Oldenburg	July 13, 1793	May 21, 1829	36	"
William	Duke	Brunswick	Apr. 25, 1806	Apr. 25, 1831	25	"
Adolphus	"	Nassau	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839	22	Evangelical
Ch. Frederick	Grand Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisen	Feb. 2, 1763	June 14, 1828	65	Lutheran
Ernest II.	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844	26	"
Bernard	"	Saxe-Meiningen-Hild.	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 21, 1833	33	"
Joseph	"	Saxe-Altenburg	Aug. 27, 1780	Sep. 29, 1834	54	"
Leopold	"	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evangelical
Alexander	"	Anhalt-Bernburg	Mar. 2, 1805	Mar. 24, 1834	29	"
Henry	"	Anhalt-Cöthen	July 30, 1778	Aug. 23, 1830	52	Reformed
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst.	Nov. 6, 1793	Apr. 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	"	Schwartz'g-Sonder'n	Sep. 24, 1804	Sep. 3, 1835	34	"
Henry XX.	"	Reuss. Elder Line.	June 29, 1794	Oct. 31, 1836	42	"
Henry LXII.	"	Reuss. Younger Line.	May 31, 1795	Apr. 17, 1818	22	"
Leopold	"	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	Apr. 4, 1802	6	Reformed
Geo. William	"	Lippe-Schaumburg	Dec. 20, 1794	Feb. 13, 1797	2	"
George Victor	"	Waldeck	Jan. 14, 1831	May 15, 1845	14	Evangelical
Ferdinand	Landgrave	Hesse-Homburg	Apr. 25, 1793	Sept. 8, 1848	55	Reformed
Leopold	Grand Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evangelical
William II.	Electo	Hesse-Cassel	July 23, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reformed
Louis III.	Grand Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	June 9, 1806	June 16, 1845	42	Lutheran
Charles	Prince	Hohenzoll'n-Sigmari'n	Feb. 20, 1735	Oct. 17, 1831	46	Catholic
Frederick	"	Hohenzoll'n-Heckin'n	Feb. 16, 1804	Sept. 13, 1835	37	"
Aloys	"	Liechtenstein	May 26, 1796	Apr. 20, 1825	30	"
William	King	Württemberg	Sep. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Maxim. Joseph	"	Bavaria	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 23, 1848	37	Catholic
Ferdinand	Emperor	Austria	Apr. 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835	42	"
Gen. Cavaignac	Pres. Council	France		June 24, 1848		"
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	"
Maria II.	"	Portugal	Apr. 4, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	"
Charles Albert	King	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1799	Apr. 27, 1831	32	"
Leopold II.	Grand Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	"
Charles Louis	Duke	Parma	Dec. 24, 1799	Dec. 15, 1847	48	"
Francis V.	"	Modena and Massa	June 1, 1819	Jan. 21, 1846	26	"
Pius IX.	Pope	States of the Church	May 17, 1792	June 21, 1846	54	"
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830	20	"
Otho	"	Greece	June 1, 1815	May 7, 1832	17	Catholic*
Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Turkey	May 6, 1822	July 1, 1839	17	Mahometan
Florestan	Prince	Monaco	Oct. 10, 1795	Oct. 2, 1841	46	Catholic
John	La-General	German Federation	Jan. 20, 1782	June 28, 1848	66	

* The King of Belgium is a Protestant, though his subjects are mostly Catholics; the King of Saxony is a Catholic, though the greater part of his subjects are Protestants; and the King of Greece is a Catholic, though most of his subjects are of the Greek Church.

† Sicily has declared itself independent; but the throne is not yet filled.

STATES OF EUROPE,

With the Form of Government, and Square Miles, according to McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, with Corrections; and the Population (chiefly) from the Almanach de Gotha for 1848.

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.
Andorra Pyrenees, <i>Repub.</i>	With two syndics and a council,	190	7,000
*Anhalt-Bernburg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	States having limited powers,	336	48,844
*Anhalt-Cöthen, "	" "	310	42,106
*Anhalt-Deesau, "	" "	337	62,690
*Austria, <i>Empire</i> ,	Unsettled, (Oct. 7, 1848,)	255,228	35,879,162
*Baden, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty, two chambers,	5,712	1,335,200
*Bavaria, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; "	28,435	4,504,674
Belgium, "	" "	12,569	4,335,319
*Bremen, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic, senate and convention,	67	72,880
*Brunswick, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	1,525	267,565
Church, <i>States of, Papedom</i> ,	Constitutional monarchy; with a senate,	17,048	2,908,115
Denmark, with Schleswig- Holstein, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Absolute monarchy; with prov. states,	59,782	2,194,960
France,	Republic; with a government <i>ad interim</i> ,	202,125	35,400,486
*Frankfort, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and legislative body,	91	68,240
Great Britain, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy, lords and commons,	116,700	27,019,556
Greece, "	Limited monarchy,	10,206	637,700
*Hamburg, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic, senate and common council,	149	188,054
*Hanover, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy, two chambers,	14,600	1,773,711
*Hesse-Cassel, <i>Electorate</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	4,396	732,073
*Hesse-Darmstadt, <i>G. Duch.</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	3,195	862,679
*Hesse-Homb'g, <i>Landg'v'ie</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	154	24,373
*Hohenzoll. Hechingen, <i>Pr.</i>	Limited, one chamber,	136	20,143
*Hohenzoll. Sigmaring'g, "	" "	383	45,431
Holland with Luxemburg,	Limited monarchy, two chambers,	13,880	3,247,655
Ionian Islands, <i>Republic</i> ,	Under Brit. protec., council and chamb.,	998	219,797
*Liechtenstein, <i>Principality</i> ,	Limited monarchy; with one chamber,	62	6,351
*Lippe Detmold, "	" "	432	108,236
*Lippe-Schaumburg, "	" "	205	31,870
*Lübeck, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and common council,	143	47,197
*Mecklen. Schwerin, <i>G. Du.</i>	Limited monarchy; with one chamber,	4,701	522,144
*Mecklenburg Stralitz, "	" "	1,094	94,406
Modena and Massa, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Revolutionary,	2,073	516,343
Monaco, <i>Principality</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	50	7,000
*Nassau, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	1,736	417,708
*Oldenburg, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Unsettled,	2,470	276,909
Parma, <i>Duchy</i> ,	" "	2,194	496,803
Portugal, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Lim. monarchy; one chamber of rep.,	34,500	3,412,500
*Prussia,	Limited monarchy,	106,302	16,112,948
*Reuss, <i>Principality of</i> ,	Limited sovereignty, one chamber,	598	110,919
†Russia, <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	2,041,809	65,949,266
San Marino, <i>Republic</i> ,	Senate and council of ancients,	21	7,600
Sardinia, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Constitutional monarchy,	28,830	4,650,363
*Saxony, "	Limited monarchy, two chambers,	5,705	1,757,800
*Saxe-Altenburg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited monarchy; one chamber,	491	128,819
*Saxe-Cob'g & Gotha, "	" "	790	147,196
*Saxe-Mein. Hildburg, "	" "	880	160,516
*Saxe-Weim. Eisenach, "	" "	1,403	257,573
*Schwarzburg-Rudolst., <i>Pr.</i>	" "	331	68,891
*Schwarzburg-Sondersh., "	" "	328	57,909
Sicilies, The Two, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; with two chamb.,	41,521	8,423,318
Spain, "	Limited monarchy; with a legislature,	176,480	12,336,841
Sweden and Norway, "	Lim. monarchy; with a diet & storting,	284,130	4,306,650
Switzerland, <i>Republic</i> ,	Confederation of republics; a diet,	17,204	2,188,009
†Turkey, <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	183,140	9,545,000
||Tuscany, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Constitutional monarchy,	8,712	1,733,949
*Waldeck, <i>Principality</i> ,	Limited sovereignty, one chamber,	456	58,753
*Württemberg, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy, two chambers,	7,562	1,743,887
Total,		3,408,514	

* Member of the Confederation of Germany

† Including Poland.

† The island of Sicily has declared itself independent. The number of square miles is 8,981; population, 2,040,810.

§ Including Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia.

|| With Lucca. Fivizzano was surrendered by Tuscany to Modena, Dec. 3, 1847. In the table it is still included in Tuscany.

FRANCE.

MINISTRY.

General Cavaignac,	<i>President of the Council.</i>
M. Senard,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
M. Jules Bastide,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
M. Goudchaux,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
M. Marie,	<i>Minister of Justice.</i>
General Lamoricière,	<i>Minister of War.</i>
M. Carnot,	<i>Minister of Public Instruction.</i>
M. Thouret,	<i>Minister of Commerce.</i>
M. Recurt,	<i>Minister of Public Works.</i>
M. Verinhac de St. Maur,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Queen. Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837; married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Princess Royal. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840.

Prince of Wales. Albert Edward, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Princess Royal. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

A Royal Prince. Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.

A Royal Princess. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

A Royal Princess. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

The Queen Dowager. Adelaide Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline, widow of King William IV., sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born August 13, 1792.

Her Majesty's Mother. Victoria Maria Louisa, Princess Dowager of Leiningen, Duchess of Kent, born August 17, 1786.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Ernest Augustus (King of Hanover), Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married, May 29, 1815, to Frederica Carolina Sophia Alexandrina, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and widow of Frederic William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue*, George Frederic, born May 27, 1819.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born Feb. 24, 1774; married, May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797. *Issue*, George William, born March 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

MINISTRY. — *Formed July, 1846.*

		Salary.
Lord John Russell,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury,</i>	£5,000
Lord Cottenham,	<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i>	14,000
Marquis of Lansdowne,	<i>Lord President of the Council,</i>	2,000
Earl of Minto,	<i>Lord Privy Seal,</i>	2,000
Sir George Grey, <i>Bart.</i> ,	<i>Secretary of State, — Home Dep.,</i>	5,000
Viscount Palmerston,	<i>Secretary of State, — Foreign Dep.,</i>	5,000
Earl Grey,	<i>Secretary of State, — Colonial Dep.,</i>	5,000
Sir Charles Wood, <i>Bart.</i> ,	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer,</i>	5,000
Earl of Auckland,	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i>	4,500
Thomas Babington Macaulay,	<i>Paymaster-General,</i>	2,500
Sir John C. Hobhouse, <i>Bart.</i> ,	<i>President of Board of Control,</i>	2,000
Lord Campbell,	<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.</i>	
Viscount Morpeth,	<i>Woods and Forests.</i>	
Marquis of Clanricarde,	<i>Postmaster-General.</i>	
Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere,	<i>President of the Board of Trade.</i>	
Sir Wm. M. Somerville, <i>Bart.</i> ,	<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland.</i>	

* * *The above form the Cabinet.*

Duke of Wellington,	<i>Commander of the Forces.</i>	
Earl of Fortescue,	<i>Lord Steward of the Household.</i>	
Duke of Norfolk,	<i>Earl Marshal and Master of the Horse.</i>	
Sir John Jervis,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Sir John Romilly,	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>	
Earl of Dalhousie,	<i>Governor-General of India.</i>	
Earl of Clarendon,	<i>Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,</i>	20,000
Rt. Hon. Fox Maule,	<i>Secretary at War,</i>	2,500

ENGLISH COLONIAL BISHOPS.*

Cons.	Bishops.	Dioceses.	Allowance.	Clergy.
1843	Aubrey George Spencer, D. D.	Jamaica,	£ 4,000	
1842	Thomas Parry, D. D.	Barbadoes,	4,000	160
1825	John Inglis, D. D.	Nova Scotia,	2,400	
1832	Daniel Wilson, D. D.	Calcutta,	5,000	37
1836	George J. Mountain, D. D.	Montreal,	1,500	
1836	Thomas Carr, D. D.	Bombay,	2,500	12
1836	Wm Grant Broughton, D. D.	Sydney, Metrop.,	2,000	
1837	G. T. Spencer, D. D.	Madras,	2,500	24
1839	John Strachan, D. D.	Toronto.		
1844	Edward Field, D. D.	Newfoundland.		
1845	John Medley, D. D.	Fredericton, N. B.		
1841	G. A. Selwyn, D. D.	New Zealand.		
1842	W. P. Austin, D. D.	Brit. Guiana.		
1842	George Tomlinson, D. D.	Malta & Gibralt'r.		
1845	James Chapman, D. D.	Columbo, Ceylon.		
1842	F. R. Nixon, D. D.	Tasmania.		
1842	D. G. Davis, D. D.	Antigua.		
1847	Wm Tyrrell, D. D.	Newcastle.		
1847	Charles Perry, D. D.	Melbourne.		
1847	Augustus Short, D. D.	Adelaide.		
1847	R. Gray, D. D.	Cape Town.		

* *These bishops, of course, do not sit in Parliament.*

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.

Born.	Join.	Trans.	Archbishops.	Dioceses.	Net Income.*
1780	1828	1848	John Bird Sumner, <i>Primate</i> ,	Canterbury,	£ 17,000
1788	1837	1847	Thomas Musgrave,	York,	10,000
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1786	1824	1828	Chas. James Blomfield, D. D.	London,	11,700
1770	1831	1836	Edward Maltby, D. D.	Durham,	8,000
1790	1826	1827	Chas. Richard Sumner, D. D.	Winchester,	10,500
1783	1820	1827	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln,	4,000
	1824	1830	Christopher Bethell, D. D.	Bangor,	4,000
1784	1827		Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle,	3,000
1784	1827		George Murray, D. D.	Rochester,	5,000
1776	1827		Edward Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff,	1,000
	1848		John Graham, D. D.	Chester,	3,250
1782	1829	1845	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Bath & Wells,	5,000
1783	1830		James Henry Monk, D. D.	Glo'ester & Bristol,	3,700
1777	1830		Henry Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter,	2,700
1794	1836		Chas. Thomas Longley, D. D.	Ripon,	4,500
1801	1837		Edward Denison, D. D.	Salisbury,	5,000
1779	1837		Edward Stanley, D. D.	Norwich,	4,465
1780	1839		George Davys D. D.	Peterborough,	4,500
1797	1840		Connop Thirlwall, D. D.	St. David's,	2,500
1783	1840	1841	Henry Pepys, D. D.	Worcester,	5,000
	1842		Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D. D.	Chichester,	4,200
	1843		John Lonsdale, D. D.	Lichfield,	4,500
	1845		Thomas Turton, D. D.	Ely,	5,500
1805	1845		Samuel Wilberforce, D. D.	Oxford,	5,000
1790	1841	1846	Thomas Vowler Short, D. D.	St. Asaph,	5,300
	1848		Renn Dickson Hampden, D. D.	Hereford,	4,200
<i>Not Peers.</i>					
	1847		James Prince Lee, D. D.	Manchester,	4,500
	1847		Robert John Eden, D. D.	Sodor & Man,	2,000

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester rank next to the Archbishops; the rest, according to priority of consecration.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

Cons.	Trans.	Archbishops.	Dioceses.	Cons.	Trans.	Bishops.	Dioceses.
1808	1822	Lord J. G. de la Poer Beresford, D.D.	Armagh.	1812	1820	John Leslie, D.D.	†Kilmora.
1831		Rich. Whately, D.D.	Dublin.	1820	1823	Richard Mant, D.D.	Down & Con.
				1828	1831	Rich. Ponsonby, D.D.	Derry.
		<i>Bishops.</i>		1830		Samuel Kyle, D.D.	Cork.
				1831	1834	Edmund Knox, D.D.	Limerick.
1840		Edw. Stopford, D.D.	Meath.	1839		Thos. Plunket, D.D.	Tuam & K.
1804	1822	Lord R. P. Tottenham, D.D.	†Clogher	1839		Ludlow Ponson, D.D.	Killaloe.
				1842		J. T. O'Brien, D.D.	Ossory
				1843		Robert Daly, D.D.	Castel, &c.

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Irish bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his see. The rest take precedence according to priority of consecration.

* By net income is meant that of the *bishopric*. Some bishops hold other places of profit in the Church. The Bishop of Llandaff receives £2,985 as Dean of St. Paul's, the Bishop of Carlisle £1,480, as a Prebendary of St. Paul's, &c. There are in England and Wales 11,366 benefices, and 7,785 glebe-houses.

† The bishoprics thus marked are to be abolished when they become vacant.

JUDICIARY.

England.

High Court of Chancery. — Lord Cottenham, *Lord High Chancellor*, salary, £14,000; Lord Langdale, *Master of the Rolls*, £7,000; Sir Launcelot Shadwell, *Vice-Chancellor of England*; Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, and Sir James Wigram, *Vice-Chancellors*, £6,000 each.

Court of Queen's Bench. — Lord Denman, *Lord Chief Justice*, £10,000; Sir J. Patteson, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir Wm. Wightman, and Sir William Erle, *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Sir Thomas Wilde, *Lord Chief Justice*, £8,000; Sir Th. Coltman, Sir W. H. Maule, Sir C. Creswell, and Sir Edw. Vaughan Williams, *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Exchequer. — Sir Frederic Pollock, *Lord Chief Baron*, £7,000; Sir James Parke, Sir E. H. Alderson, Sir R. M. Rolfe, Sir Thomas Joshua Platt, *Barons*, \$5,500 each.

Scotland.

Court of Session. — 1st Division. *David Boyle, *Lord President*, £4,300; *J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie*; J. Fullerton, *Lord Fullerton*; Francis Jeffrey, *Lord Jeffrey*, *Judges*, £2,000 each.

2d Division. — *John Hope, *Lord President*, £4,000; *J. H. Forbes, *Lord Medwyn*; *Sir J. W. Moncrieff, *Lord Moncrieff*; *H. Cockburn, *Lord Cockburn*, *Judges*, £2,000 each. Those of the judges who are also judges of the Criminal Court have an additional £600 a year.

Outer House: Permanent Lords Ordinary, attached equally to both Divisions of the Court. — J. Cunninghame, *Lord Cunninghame*; Sir J. A. Murray, *Lord Murray*; James Ivory, *Lord Ivory*; Alexander Wood, *Lord Wood*; Patrick Robertson, *Lord Robertson*. Andrew Rutherford, *Lord Advocate*. T. Maitland, *Solicitor-General*.

The Judges marked thus, *, are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief Criminal Court.

Court of Justiciary. — *Lord Justice General*, David Boyle; *Lord Justice Clerk*, John Hope; *Commissioners*, the remaining Lords of Session marked * in the list.

Ireland.

Court of Chancery. — Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady, *Lord Chancellor*, £8,000; Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith, *Master of the Rolls*, £4,500.

Court of the Queen's Bench. — Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne, *Lord Chief Justice*, £5,076; Philip C. Crampton, Louis Perrin, Richard Moore, *Judges*, £3,692 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Rt. Hon. John Doherty, *Lord Chief Justice*, £4,615; Robert Torrens, Nicholas Ball, and J. D. Jackson, *Judges*, £3,692 each. *Attorney-General*, J. H. Monahan, Esq.; *Solicitor-General*, John Hatchell, Esq.

Court of Exchequer. — Rt. Hon. David R. Pigot, *Lord Chief Baron*; Hon. Richard Pennefather, Rt. Hon. John Richards, Rt. Hon. Thomas Lefroy, *Barons*.

PARLIAMENT.

The more important changes in both Houses of Parliament since the publication of the American Almanac for 1848, are noted below. With these alterations, the list published in that volume is substantially correct at the present time.

House of Lords.

- Page 330. Northumberland (Duke), *for* Hugh Percy, b. 1785, *read* Algernon Percy, b. 1792.
 “ Ailsa (Marquis), *for* b. 1770, *read* b. 1816.
 “ *Dele* Thomond (Marquis).
 “ Winchester (Marquis), *for* b. 1805, *read* 1801.
 “ Ellenborough (Earl), transpose dates of birth and creation.
 “ Granville (Earl), *for* b. 1773, *read* b. 1815.
 Page 331. Strange (Earl), *for* J. Murray, b. 1778, *read* G. A. F. Murray, b. 1814.
 “ Waldegrave (Earl), *for* Geo. E. Waldegrave, b. 1816, *read* Wm. Waldegrave, b. 1788.
 “ Yarborough (Earl), *for* b. 1781, *read* b. 1809.
 “ *Dele* Viscount Arbuthnott.
 “ Hood (Viscount), *for* Samuel, b. 1808, *read* F. W., b. 1838.
 “ O'Neill (Viscount), *prefix* *.
 “ Campbell (Baron), *for* b. 1781, *read* b. 1779.
 “ *Dele* Carberry (Baron).
 Page 332. Cowley (Baron), *for* H. Wellesley, b. 1773, *read* H. R. C. Wellesley, b. 1804.
 “ *Dele* Glenlyon (Baron).
 “ Kilmarnock (Baron), *for* W. G. Hay, b. 1801, *read* Wm. Harry Hay, b. 1823.
 “ Lurgan (Baron), *for* b. 1795, *read* b. 1831.
 “ *Dele* Metcalfe (Baron).
 Page 333. *Dele* Prudhoe (Baron).
 “ *Dele* Reay (Baron).
 “ Rodney (Baron), *for* Spencer Rodney, b. 1785, *read* R. D. Rodney, b. 1820.
 “ Rollo (Baron), *for* J. Rollo, b. 1773, *read* Wm. Rollo, b. 1809.
 “ Saye and Sele (Baron), *for* W. T. E. Twistleton-Fiennes, b. 1798, *read* Fred. Twistleton-Fiennes, b. 1799.
 “ Sinclair (Baron), *prefix* †.
 “ Stourton (Baron), *for* Wm. Stourton, b. 1776, *read* Charles Stourton, b. 1802.
 “ Sudeley (Baron), *for* b. 1798, *read* b. 1777.
 “ Sundridge and Hamilton (Baron), *for* J. D. E. H. Campbell, b. 1777, *read* George Douglas Campbell, b. 1823.
 “ *Dele* Tadcaster.
 “ Wodehouse (Baron), *for* b. 1771, *read* b. 1826.

Add to List of Barons.

† Gray, John Gray, cr. 1445, b. 1798.

† Elphinstone, John Elphinstone, cr. 1509, b. 1807.

Add to List of Earls.

* Erne, John Creighton, cr. 1789, b. 1802.

* Desart, J. O. O'C. Cuffe, cr. 1793, b. 1818.

Peers Deceased since Oct. 1, 1847.

Marquis of Bute, succeeded by his son John James Crichton Stuart, b. 1847.

Earl Powis, succeeded by his son, Edward James Herbert, b. 1818.

Earl Harrowby, succeeded by his son, Dudley Ryder, b. 1798.

Earl Moray, succeeded by his son, Francis Stuart, b. 1795.

Earl Carlisle, succeeded by his son, Lord Morpeth, b. 1802.

Baron Ashburton, succeeded by his son, Wm. Bingham Baring, b. 1799.

New Peers, not noted in American Almanac for 1848.

- Earls. Ellesmere, F. Egerton, cr. 1846, b. 1800.
 " Strafford, John Byng, cr. 1847, b. 1768.
 Viscount Hardinge, Henry Hardinge, cr. 1846, b. 1785.
 Barons. Dartrey, R. Dawson, cr. 1847, b. 1817.
 " Milford, R. B. P. Philipps, cr. 1847, b. 1801.
 " Acheson, A. Acheson, cr. 1847, b. 1806.
 " Gough, Hugh Gough, cr. 1846, b. 1779.
 " Eddisbury, Edward John Stanley, cr. 1848, b. 1802.

*House of Commons.**Changes in the House of Commons since the Election in 1847.*

- Aylesbury, . . . Quintin Dick, *vice* Dearing, void election.
 Bewdley, . . . Viscount Mandeville, *vice* Ireland, void election.
 Bolton, . . . Stephen Blair, *vice* Bolling.
 Carlisle, . . . P. H. Howard, elected on petition, *vice* Dixon, void election.
 Cheltenham, . . . Void for bribery.
 Cheshire, North, . Mr. Legh.
 Cirencester, . . . Mr. Mullings, *vice* Cripps, deceased.
 Derby, . . . Mr. Bass and Mr. Heyworth, *vice* Strutt and Gower, void election.
 Devizes, . . . J. B. B. Estcourt, *vice* Bruges, Chilt. Hund.
 Harwich, . . . Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., *vice* Attwood, void election.
 Horsham, . . . Mr. Fitzgerald, *vice* Jervis, void election.
 Lancashire, South, A. Henry, *vice* Villiers, who sits for Wolverhampton.
 Lancaster, . . . R. B. Armstrong, *vice* Gregson, void election.
 Leicester, . . . Messrs. Harris & Ellis, *vice* Walmsley & Gardner, unseated for bribery.
 Lincoln, . . . T. B. Hobhouse, *vice* Seeley, void election.
 Monmouthshire, . E. A. Somerset, *vice* Lord G. Somerset, deceased.
 Montgomery, . . David Pugh, Cholmondely having declined to defend his seat.
 Rye, . . . H. M. Curteis, *vice* H. B. Curteis, deceased.
 Shropshire, North, J. W. Dod, *vice* Viscount Clive, now Earl of Powis.
 Stockport, . . . Jas. Kershaw, *vice* Cobden, who sits for Yorkshire West.
 Sunderland, . . . Sir Hedworth Williamson, *vice* Barclay, Chilt. Hund.
 Tamworth, . . . J. Townshend, *vice* Peel, Chilt. Hund.
 Weymouth, . . . Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, *vice* Christie, Chilt. Hund.
 Wicklow, . . . Sir Ralph Howard.
 Yarmouth, . . . Mr. Sandars and Mr. Rumbold.
 York City, . . . Mr. Milner, *vice* Yorke, deceased.
 Dublin University, Jos. Napier, *vice* Shaw, Chilt. Hund.
 Dundalk, . . . W. T. M'Cullagh, elected on petition, *vice* M'Tavish, void election.
 Kilkenny City, . . Michael Sullivan, *vice* J. O'Connell, who sits for Limerick City.
 Kinsale, . . . Benj. Hawes, *vice* Guinness, void election.
 Sligo Borough, . . Charles Townely, Esq., *vice* Somers, void election.
 Waterford City, . Sir H. W. Barron, Bart., *vice* O'Connell, Chilt. Hund.

J. P. Westhead (not Lawson) is member for Knaresborough, and A. Anderson for Orkney and Shetland.

In the House of Commons, elected in 1847, of 654 members returned, 202 were (according to the Royal Calendar) connected with members of the House of Lords, as follows:—eldest sons, 53; sons, 27; sons-in-law, 23; brothers, 50; brothers-in-law, 24; fathers-in-law, 2; uncles, 4; cousins, 10; nephews, 8; grandson, 1. Of the members not connected with noble families, there were baronets, 47; lawyers, 60; bankers, 14; surgeon, 1; engineers, 3; merchants and manufacturers, 22; army officers, 10; naval officers, 4; gentlemen with no occupation stated, 291; total, 452. Of the members elected, 153 have been members of 1 former Parliament; 84 of 2; 55 of 3; 71 of 4; 21 of 5; 28 of 6; 18 of 7; 13 of 8; 10 of 9; 7 of 10; 4 of 11; 3 of 12; 1 of 14; and 186 are new members.

AMERICAN OBITUARY.

1847.

Oct. 18. — In St. Albans, Vt., *Hon. Asa Aldis*, aged 77, a graduate of Brown University, an eminent lawyer, and in the years 1815 and 1816 chief justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

Dec. 10. — At Philadelphia, *Samuel Brashears, Esq.*, an accomplished lawyer and scholar.

Dec. 8. — At his residence in Greensburg, Ky., *Hon. Richard A. Buckner*, formerly member of Congress, aged 84.

Sept. 26. — At Norfolk, Va., *Captain Landon N. Carter*, late of Virginia, of the United States Marine Corps, a gentleman of accomplished manners, of fine education, amiable temper, and highly respected by an extensive acquaintance.

Nov. 30. — At Easthampton, Mass., *Mrs. Phebe Clapp*, aged 97 years and 7 days. She was married eighty-two years since to Mr. Benjamin Clapp, and was the mother of fifteen children, thirteen of whom lived to become heads of families. One daughter, now at the age of seventy-nine years, followed her to the grave. She had about seventy grandchildren, and about the same number of great-grandchildren. She was one of the seventy-three original members by whom the church in Easthampton was constituted, sixty-two years since, and is supposed to have been the last surviving of them all.

Dec. 23. — At Dorchester, Mass., *Rev. John Codman, D. D.*, aged 65. Dr. Codman was extensively known and highly respected in Boston and its vicinity, not only as a faithful pastor of his flock, over which he ministered for a period of thirty-nine years, but as an eminent preacher and earnest defender of what he held to be the orthodox faith. He was also highly esteemed in private life for his liberal feelings, and his faithful discharge of the duties of a good citizen.

Oct. 11. — At his residence at Mount Pleasant, Monroe County, Alabama, *Lorman Crawford, Esq.*, a native and prominent citizen of Georgetown, District of Columbia.

June 28. — At Canton, China, *Hon. Alexander Hill Everett*, aged 57. Mr. Everett was the son of a clergyman of Dorchester, Mass., and was graduated with very distinguished reputation at Harvard College in 1806. After leaving college, he was an usher at Phillips Academy, Exeter; and in 1809 accompanied Mr. Adams to St. Petersburg, as Secretary of Legation. In 1818 he was appointed by Mr. Monroe Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, and in 1825, by Mr. Adams, Minister to Spain. He remained at Madrid until the year 1829, when he was recalled by General Jackson. Mr. Everett returned to America by the way of Paris, in which city he held an interesting interview with Charles X., a short time previous to the breaking out of the Revolution of the Three Days. A few months after his return to the United States, Mr. Everett became the editor and

principal proprietor of the *North American Review*. He had long been a leading contributor to this journal, which, under his charge, was materially improved. About the year 1832 he engaged actively in politics; and soon after connected himself with the Democratic party. On the accession of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, he gave to Mr. Everett the appointment of Commissioner to China. Mr. Everett sailed for Canton about two years ago, but proceeded no farther than Rio Janeiro, in consequence of ill-health. From Rio Janeiro he returned to the United States, and after an interval of several months again sailed for Canton, but had hardly become settled in his new residence, when his mortal career was arrested by the hand of death.

Mr. Everett was among the most eminent literary men this country has produced. He was a proficient in the languages and literature of modern Europe, in philosophy, in diplomacy, the law of nations, and all the learning requisite for the statesman. His writings, with the exception of his "Europe" and "America," are almost exclusively of a miscellaneous character, consisting chiefly of popular lectures and contributions to periodicals. In his death the country incurs the loss of one of her most eminent sons; of one who had served her ably and faithfully abroad, and contributed essentially to elevate among European scholars the character of American literature.

Sept. 24. — At Dorksville, *Col. David Folsom*, a councilman, captain, and chief of the Choctaws.

Oct. 16. — At Holderness, N. H., *Rev. Robert Fowle*, Rector of Trinity Church, in that town, aged 82. Mr. Fowle was among the earliest settlers in Holderness, and officiated as lay reader to the parish prior to his ordination. He was admitted to the ministry by Bishop Seabury, Dec. 13, 1789.

Dec. 20. — *Hon. R. S. Gamble*, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia, and more recently judge of the Superior Court of that State.

Dec. 1. — At his residence, "Hills and Dales," Montgomery County, Md., *Major Thomas Gittings*, aged 62, for ten years a representative of that county in the Legislature of Maryland.

Sept. 8. — Near the city of Mexico, *Lieut.-Col. William Montrose Graham*, aged 47, of the 11th regiment U. S. infantry. He entered the West Point Military Academy in 1813, and graduated in 1817 as lieutenant of artillery. He was son of William Graham, of Prince William County, Va. Colonel Graham was, soon after he graduated at West Point, selected by his commander, General Jackson, to perform some arduous duties among the Southwestern Indians, which he did so satisfactorily, that he was highly complimented by the General. Having been transferred to the 4th regiment of infantry, which was in Florida, he was placed in command of Fort King, in the very heart of the troublesome Miccosakies.

He was in Florida in 1835, when the Seminole war broke out, and bore the brunt of the first battle at the Withlacoochee, where his gallant final charge upon the Indians with the bayonet dispersed the savages, and aided greatly in securing the victory. General Clinch, in his official report, spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of Colonel (then Captain) Graham. He fell in that charge with two severe wounds from the Indian rifles. Colonel Graham was in every battle of much note on the peninsula, and at Okechubbee he led one wing of his regiment, and was complimented in the despatches of his colonel. He was distinguished at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, where he was with the 4th regiment of infantry. At Monterey he was selected by General Taylor to lead his regiment to

the assault, and it was for his gallantry on those occasions, and especially that so signally displayed at Monterey, that he was selected as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th, one of the new regiments, by the President and Senate. He was not at Buena Vista, having been ordered to join General Scott; but at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, he bore a prominent part. He fell, at the head of his regiment, at the battle of El Molino del Rey.

Sept. 2. — At Cotts Neck, Monmouth Co., N. J., *Thomas G. Haight*, aged 52, formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly and a member of the convention to form a constitution in 1844.

Oct. 10. — At his residence, in Fairfield District, S. C., *Hon. William Harper*, one of the chancellors of the State. Chancellor Harper was appointed in 1835, and continued in office till the time of his decease. He has always been considered one of the most eminent jurists in the State. In private as well as public life he was universally beloved. He retained through life the simplicity of youth, and all who knew him will bear witness to his kindness and generosity.

Dec. 24. — At Boston, *Hon. Samuel Hubbard*, aged 62, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was born in Boston in 1785, and was graduated at Yale College in 1802. He studied law for two years in the office of Judge Chauncy at New Haven, and afterwards at Boston, with Hon. Charles Jackson. In 1806 he was admitted to practice, and commenced his career in Biddeford, Maine, where he continued until 1811, when he became connected with his former instructor, Judge Jackson. In 1842 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. "He was remarkable among his contemporaries for his power of patient and thorough investigation. . . . His mind was thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of mercantile law, not merely the municipal law which governs one state or one country, but that qualified international law, which, for general convenience, and almost by general consent, governs the commercial world." He was a learned and upright judge, prudent, acute, and judicious in his decisions, and expert in the despatch of business.

Nov. 1. — At Norwich, Conn., *Hon. Jabez W. Huntington*, aged 59, a Senator of the United States. Mr. Huntington was born at Norwich, Nov. 8, 1788, and was graduated at Yale College in 1806. He studied law in Litchfield, and commenced practice in that town. He represented the town of Litchfield in the General Assembly in 1828. In April, 1829, he was elected a Representative in Congress, and continued a member of that body until 1834, when he removed to Norwich, and became a judge of the Superior Court, and of the Supreme Court of Errors. In May, 1840, he was appointed a Senator in Congress, to fill an unexpired term; and in 1845 he was elected to that office for a term which had not expired at the time of his death.

A statesman of more unbending integrity, or more unwavering fidelity to what he deemed the highest interests of the Union, never occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States; and the records of that body during the last eight years bear ample testimony to the untiring industry, energy, and distinguished ability with which he discharged the responsible duties assigned him by his native State.

Oct. 19. — *Kellogg Hurlburt, Esq.*, aged 64, a distinguished citizen of Oneida County, N. Y., and a native of Richmond, Mass.

Aug. 27. — At Salmadina, in the Gulf of Mexico, *Dr. James A. Kearney*, late

fleet-surgeon of the Home Squadron, and for nearly forty years a skilful and efficient officer of the navy.

Oct. 2. — At Worcester, Mass., *Hon. Joseph G. Kendall*, aged 59. He was son of the late Jonas Kendall of Leominster, was graduated at Harvard College in 1810, and was a tutor in the University from 1812 to 1819. From 1829 to 1833 he was member of Congress from the Northern District of Worcester County. After leaving Congress, he was appointed Clerk of the Courts. He was a man of good talents, of refined and cultivated taste, and uncommon purity of character.

Dec. 31. — At Muncietown, Indiana, *Hon. Andrew Kennedy*, aged 37. He was a native of Ohio, was bred a blacksmith, and at the age of nineteen could neither read nor write. He subsequently studied law, and became well known as a lawyer. He had been a member of the State Senate of Indiana, and had represented that State in Congress for six years, from 1841 to 1847.

Dec. 12. — At New York, *Hon. James Kent*, aged 84. Chancellor Kent was born July 31, 1763, in Fredericksburg, then part of Dutchess County, New York, and was the eldest son of Moss Kent, a graduate of Yale College, and member of the bar of Dutchess County. His grandfather, Rev. Elisha Kent, a native of Suffield, Conn., was for thirty-six years minister of the Presbyterian Society of Kent's Parish, in Dutchess County, and his brother, Moss Kent, was a member of the Senate of the State and of the United States, and for some time register of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Kent received his preparatory education at Norwalk, Conn., and entered Yale College in 1777. In July, 1779, during the invasion of New Haven, the College exercises were suspended, and it was during this period that the future chancellor acquired a fondness for the profession of the law. He then first read Blackstone, and read it with care and enthusiasm. He was graduated with distinguished honor in 1781. Upon leaving College he studied the law with Egbert Benson, Attorney-General of the State of New York, and in 1787 was admitted, at Albany, a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1790, and again in 1792, while residing at Poughkeepsie, he was elected to the Legislature from his native county, but in 1793, having lost his election by a few votes, he removed to the city of New York, and became Professor of Law in Columbia College. In 1796 he was appointed a master in chancery, and in the next year was made recorder of the city. In 1798 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court. In July, 1804, he was appointed chief justice, and in February, 1814, he abandoned the latter office for that of chancellor, and on July 31st, 1823, after hearing and deciding every case that had been brought before him, he retired from office, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution of 1821, which disqualified for judicial office all above sixty years of age. This event was universally regarded with regret. The bar of New York, the bar of Albany, and such gentlemen as were then attending the Supreme Court at Utica, vied with each other in expressions of respect. The letters which are preserved in the 7th volume of Johnson's Chancery Reports are signed by the most distinguished lawyers in the State, and prove that, great as had been his merits as a judge, the warmth and generosity of his feelings had left an impression not less decided. The next year he was reappointed Law Professor in Columbia College, and the lectures which he there delivered formed the basis of his celebrated Commentaries. This work, and his decisions in law and equity preserved in the Reports of Caines and Johnson, constitute his legacies to the profession, and have marked

him, by the consent of the best judges, both in this country and in Europe, as one of the first legal writers of his time.

But Chancellor Kent had higher virtues than those which are exclusively professional. In private and domestic life, no man was more unaffected and amiable. His integrity was unimpeachable; his regard for the rights and feelings of others constantly awake; concealment, management, and intrigue were utterly foreign to his nature. His estimate of his own powers was modest, and frankly expressed; and though by no means insensible to the good opinion of others; no man was more generous in appreciating and proclaiming the merits of his eminent contemporaries in the law. He was permitted to reap the fruit of his virtues. In the city of his choice, and wherever he was known, the love and respect of the public attended him; his domestic relations were eminently happy, and his unwearied industry was rewarded by a long, prosperous, and contented life.

Dec. 12. — At Newburg, Ohio, *Judge Kingsbury*. Judge Kingsbury was one of the very first settlers of the Reserve, having landed at Conneaut in the summer of 1796, and settled at Newburg the same autumn. He was appointed a Territorial judge by Governor St. Clair, and was a member of the Legislature of Ohio at an early day.

Dec. 11. — At Northampton, *Hon. Joseph Lyman*, aged 80. Judge Lyman was born at Northampton, Oct. 20, 1767, and graduated at Yale College in 1783. He had held the various offices of Clerk of the Courts, Judge of the Common Pleas, Judge of Probate, and sheriff of Hampshire. He was also a member of the Hartford Convention, and in 1820 of the convention for revising the constitution of the State. From the age of 21 he had never failed to vote for State officers, having deposited his ballot for the 59th time at the election in 1847.

Sept. 26. — In the city of Mexico, of wounds received at El Molino del Rey, *Brevet-Colonel James S. McIntosh*, of the 5th infantry.

Sept. 17. — At the U. S. Hospital, in Mexico, of wounds received at the storming of El Molino del Rey, *Lieut. Charles F. Morris*, aged 28, of the 8th regiment of U. S. infantry.

Sept. 30. — At North Andover, *Isaac Osgood, Esq.*, aged 92.

Sept. 10. — In Washington city, *Hon. Samuel Parris*, aged 92. He was a native of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and joined the American army in June, 1775, at Bunker Hill. At the close of the war he removed to Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, where he was for several years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and member of the Legislature. He was an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States at Mr. Madison's second election.

Dec. 18. — At New Haven, *Hon. Timothy Pitkin*, aged 82. Mr. Pitkin was a son of Rev. Timothy Pitkin, of Farmington, Conn., and a graduate at Yale College in the class of 1785. He was by profession a lawyer. He represented his native-town several times in the Legislature of Connecticut. In 1805 he was elected to Congress, where he continued fourteen years. "A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States," 1 vol. 8vo., is the title of a work which he published in 1816. In 1835 he republished this work, continued down to that time, and much enlarged. In 1828 he published his "Political and Civil History of the United States from 1763 to the Close of Washington's Administration," 2 vols. 8vo. Both of these works are valued for their fairness and accuracy.

Oct. 1. — *The Rt. Rev. Dr. Power*, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Canada West. His disease was typhus fever, contracted during his ministration among the sick and dying immigrants. He was about forty-two years of age, and was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Sept. 29. — In Marblehead, *Hon. John Prince*, aged 86. Mr. Prince had held many responsible offices, as that of Senator from Essex County, Representative from Marblehead, justice of the peace, and notary public.

Sept. 5. — At Louisville, Ky., *Hon. George H. Proffit*, recently Minister to Brazil, and Representative in Congress from Indiana from 1839 to 1843.

Aug. 20. — Killed at the battle of Churubusco, *Capt. Augustus Quarles*, of Southport, Wisconsin, an officer of distinguished merit and bravery. His body was brought home and interred at the expense of the State.

Nov. 27. — At his residence, near Pittsburg, *James Ross, Esq.*, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Ross was a Senator in Congress from 1794 to 1803, and three times candidate of the Federal party for Governor.

Sept. 8. — At the battle of El Molino del Rey, *Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Martin Scott*, of the 5th infantry. He was a native of Bennington, Vt., was educated at West Point, and from that school entered the army some thirty years ago. He has since then seen much hard service, and conducted himself always with great caution, skill, and kindness. In his youth he was famous among the sharpshooters of the Green Mountains, very few of whom could perform feats to be compared with his. He never shot game in the body; but, at whatever height or distance, always struck the head. He would drive a nail into a board part way with a hammer, and then, taking the farthest distance at which his eye could distinctly see it, drive it home with his unerring bullet. He was always much respected and beloved by his townsmen for his amiable and benevolent qualities, associated with the most exact integrity.

Sept. 5. — At the Naval Hospital, Island of Salmadina, of yellow fever, *Passed-Assistant-Surgeon J. Howard Smith*, of Pennsylvania. He was one of the medical officers in charge of the numerous sick, and fell in the discharge of his duty.

Sept. 10. — Near Mexico, *Capt. E. Kirby Smith*, 5th infantry. Captain Smith took a conspicuous part in the actions of the 7th and 8th, in which he was severely wounded, and died two days after. As an officer and man he enjoyed widely the respect and confidence of the community.

Dec. 25. — *Mr. Benjamin Story*, a distinguished financier of New Orleans.

Nov. 17. — *Hon. Benjamin Swift*, of St. Albans, Vt. Mr. Swift represented the northwestern district of Vermont in Congress during two terms, from 1829 to 1833, and subsequently served as Senator in Congress during the full term of six years, ending in 1839.

Sept. 28. — In Northampton, Mass., *Caleb J. Tenney, D. D.*, aged 67, formerly pastor of a church in Wethersfield, Conn., and a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1807.

Sept. 13. — At the storming of Chapultepec, *Major Levi Twiggs*, aged 54. He was born in Richmond County, Ga., on the 21st of May, 1793. He was the sixth son of Major-General John Twiggs, who, at the outset of the Revolutionary war, raised from his private fortune a brigade, which, with his own services, he tendered to the cause of liberty, earning for himself the rank of major-general.

At the declaration of war, in 1812, Levi Twiggs, then just nineteen, was desirous of entering the service, but failing to obtain the sanction of his parents, he continued his studies at the Athens College for some months longer. At length, on learning the news of the capture of the Macedonian frigate by the Constitution, he solicited again his parents' consent, which was now granted. He entered the Marine Corps as second lieutenant, on the 10th November, 1813. He was in the frigate *President*, commanded by Commodore Decatur, on her last memorable cruise under our flag. By some accident, the senior marine officer did not sail in the *President*; and that arm of the service was commanded on this occasion by Lieutenant Twiggs, who had attained the grade of first lieutenant, with such skill and gallantry as to elicit the warmest applause of his commander, and to obtain honorable mention in the official despatches. Lieutenant Twiggs's command numbered 56 men, who, it is stated in Mackenzie's "Naval History," discharged during the action 5,000 cartridges, and whose fire was pronounced by Commodore Decatur *incomparable*.

He was afterwards employed in various duties by sea and land, and for a short period was engaged in the Florida war, where he exhibited marked fidelity. During the long period of thirty-four years' service, he never but once asked leave of absence, and then on account of the illness of a member of his family, when he was off duty but a single week.

On the 2d of June, in the year 1847, he sailed for Mexico, having solicited active service. On the 29th he arrived at Vera Cruz. On the 16th of July he left for the interior with General Pierce's brigade, and reached Puebla on the 6th of August, which place he left with Major-General Quitman's division a few days after, and on the 13th of September he fell, at the head of his command, leading them to the assault at the storming of Chapultepec, pierced by a bullet through the heart.

Nov. 18. — At Baton Rouge, La., *Gen. Philemon Thomas*, aged 83, well known as a member of the Louisiana Legislature, member of Congress, &c. The deceased, we believe, was a native of North Carolina, where, during the Revolutionary war, he was engaged in many skirmishes with the British and Tories. He resided some years in Kentucky, and was a member of the Legislature of that State; he afterwards removed to Louisiana, and in 1810–11 headed the insurrection at Baton Rouge which threw off the yoke of Spain from West Florida. He was an upright man and patriotic citizen.

Oct. 11. — At Houston, Texas, *Col. Isaac Van Zant*, formerly Minister from Texas to this government.

Oct. 7. — At Boston, Mass., *Hon. Artemas Ward*, late chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts, aged 84. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1783; was member of Congress from 1815 to 1819, and in 1821 was appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for nineteen years. As a judge he secured the respect of the bar by his sound learning and his eminent courtesy and kindness. As a man, in all the relations of domestic and social life, he sustained a most exemplary and elevated character.

Nov. 16. — At Vera Cruz, *Lieut.-Col. Samuel Edmiston Watson*, of the Marine Corps, an accomplished officer, and highly esteemed for the excellence of his private character.

Oct. 9. — At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., *George J. White*, aged 58, a gentleman much respected and beloved.

Oct. 5. — In Clarksburg, Montgomery County, Md., *Dr. Horace Willson*, aged 54, a gentleman much beloved in his profession, who had been Senator and Representative in the Legislature of Maryland.

Sept. 10. — At New Orleans, *Hon. Richard Henry Wilde*, aged 58. Mr. Wilde was born in Baltimore, but removed at an early age to Augusta, Ga., in which State he was admitted to the bar. The latter part of his life was spent in New Orleans. He was once Attorney-General of Georgia; and at the time of his death was Professor of Law in the University of Louisiana. He was also distinguished in public life. In 1815, when barely above the constitutional age, he was elected to Congress. At the end of two years he returned to his profession, but he was again a member of Congress in 1825, and from 1827 to 1835.

Mr. Wilde was more generally known as an accomplished scholar. He published several poetical effusions, which gained him credit; and his researches in Italian literature, especially the work on the Love, Madness, and Imprisonment of Tasso, have gained him a high place among men of letters. He died very suddenly of the fever, and his loss was severely felt.

1848.

Feb. 23. — At the Capitol, at Washington, the *Honorable John Quincy Adams*, aged 81. John Quincy Adams was born at Braintree, in Massachusetts, on Saturday, July 11, 1767, and was baptized the next day in the Congregational church of the first parish. He was named John Quincy, in consequence of the interesting circumstance that his maternal great-grandfather of that name, who was the owner of Mount Wollaston, and a leading civil and military character of his time, in honor of whom the town of Quincy received its name, was dying at the time of his birth.

In his eleventh year he accompanied his father to France, who was sent by Congress as joint commissioner to the Court of Versailles. While in France he was put to school and instructed in the language of the country, as well as in Latin. After about eighteen months they returned to America in the French frigate *La Sensible*, in company with the Chevalier de la Luzerne, who came out as Minister of France to the United States. They arrived in Boston on the 1st of August, 1779. In November of the same year, his father was again despatched to Europe in a diplomatic character. He took his son out with him. In going to Europe this second time, they embarked in the same French frigate, bound to Brest; but as the ship sprung a leak in a gale of wind, it was necessary to make the first port they could, which was Ferrol, in Spain. They travelled from that place to Paris by land, and arrived there in January, 1780. The son was immediately put to school. In July of that year, Mr. Adams removed to Holland. There his son was first placed in the public city school at Amsterdam, and afterwards in the University at Leyden. In July, 1780, Mr. Francis Dana, who had accompanied John Adams as secretary of the embassy with which he was charged, received the commission of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and took John Quincy Adams, then fourteen years of age, with him as his private secretary. Here the younger Adams remained until October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dana at St. Petersburg, and returned, through Sweden, Den-

mark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland. Upon this journey he employed the whole winter, passing considerable time by the way in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Hamburg. He reached the Hague in April, 1783, and continued several months in Holland, until his father took him to Paris, where he was at the signing of the treaty of peace, which took place in September of that year, and from that time to May, 1785, he was for the most part with his father in England, Holland, and France.

At his own solicitation, his father permitted him, when eighteen years of age, to return to his native country. Soon after reaching America he entered Harvard University, at an advanced standing, and graduated with distinguished honor, as Bachelor of Arts, in 1787. He then entered the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, afterwards chief justice of Massachusetts, and after the usual term of three years he entered the profession, and established himself at Boston. He remained in that situation four years, extending his acquaintance with the great principles of law, and also taking part in the public questions which then occupied the attention of his countrymen. In the summer of 1791 he published a series of papers in the "Boston Centinel," under the signature of Publicola, containing remarks upon the first part of Paine's "Rights of Man." They suggested doubts in reference to the favorable issue of the French Revolution, at the time when most other men saw nothing but good in that awakening event. These pieces were at first ascribed to his father. They were reprinted in England.

In May, 1794, he was appointed by Washington, without any intimation of such a design either to him or to his father, Minister Resident to the United Netherlands. From 1794 to 1801 he was in Europe, employed in diplomatic business, and as a public minister in Holland, England, and Prussia. Just as President Washington was retiring from office, he appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon he received a new commission, changing his destination to Berlin. He resided in Berlin from November, 1797, to April, 1801; and while there, concluded an important treaty of commerce with Prussia, thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He was then recalled, just before the close of his father's administration, and arrived in Philadelphia in September, 1801. In 1802 he was elected, from the Boston district, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and was soon after appointed, by the Legislature of that State, a Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1803. As his views led him to adopt a course disagreeable to the Legislature of the State, he resigned his seat in 1808. In 1809, President Madison nominated him Minister to the Court of Russia. Some time previous to this, however, in 1806, he had been appointed Professor of Rhetoric in Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., an office which he filled with much reputation from 1806 to 1809.

While at the Court of Russia, in February, 1811, he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Cushing, but never took his seat upon the bench. When the proper time came, he was named at the head of five commissioners appointed by President Madison to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, which was signed at Ghent, in December, 1814. Mr. Adams afterwards, in conjunction with Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin, negotiated a con-

vention of commerce with Great Britain, and was forthwith appointed, by President Madison, Minister to the Court of St. James.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that, as the father took the leading part in negotiating the treaty that terminated the Revolutionary war with Great Britain, and first discharged the office of American Ambassador to London, so the son was at the head of the commission that negotiated the treaty which brought the second war with Great Britain to a close, and sustained the first mission to that country upon the return of peace. After having occupied that post until the close of President Madison's administration, he was at length called home, in 1817, to the head of the Department of State, at the formation of the Cabinet of President Monroe. Mr. Adams's career as a foreign minister terminated at this point. It has never been paralleled, or at all approached, either in the length of time it covered, the number of courts at which he represented his country, or the variety and importance of the services he rendered.

In the Presidential election in 1824, Mr. Adams was one of the candidates. No candidate received a majority of electoral votes. When, on the 9th of February, 1825, the two Houses of Congress met in convention, to open and declare the electoral votes, it was found that Andrew Jackson had 99 votes, John Quincy Adams 84 votes, William H. Crawford 41 votes, and Henry Clay 37 votes. According to the requirements of the Constitution, the Senate then withdrew, and the House remained to ballot for a President. The whole number of States was twenty-four. The votes of thirteen States were necessary for a choice. At the first ballot it was found that Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Louisiana, thirteen States, had voted for "John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts," and he was accordingly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1825.

At the close of his Presidential term, in 1829, there followed a brief period of repose from public service, and Mr. Adams retired to the family mansion at Quincy, but was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the district in which he lived, at the next election which occurred after his return to it, and took his seat in December, 1831. He retained it by successive elections to the day of his death.

June 25. — At his residence, in Harford County, *Hon. Stevenson Archer*, chief judge of the Court of Appeals in Maryland, universally esteemed for his affability, learning, and integrity.

April 29. — At Washington city, *Chester Ashley*, a Senator of the United States, aged 58. Mr. Ashley was born at Westfield, Mass., June 1, 1790; but was removed in infancy to Hudson, N. Y., where he resided till he reached the age of 27. He then migrated to Illinois, and after practising the law in that State with distinguished success for about two years, he removed to the Territory of Arkansas, and established himself at Little Rock, then a mere landing. He had steadily advanced in influence, and in 1844 was almost unanimously chosen Senator. In the Senate he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and his voice, though not often heard in the chamber, was always heard with respect. He was beloved in his domestic circle, and amiable in his private relations.

March. — In New York, *John Jacob Astor*, aged 84. Mr. Astor was born in the village of Waldrop, near the ancient city of Heidelberg, in the Grand-Duchy of Baden, Germany, in July, 1763, of humble parents. He came to this country

as a steerage passenger in a merchant-ship, and landed at Baltimore in March, 1784. He early commenced business as a trader in fur, and when the State of New York was a wilderness, made frequent voyages up the Mohawk to trade with the Indians. As his wealth increased, he enlarged his business, until, by the formation of the American Fur Company, he was a competitor with the great capitalists of Europe, the proprietors of the Northwestern and Canadian Fur Companies. Such was his enterprise that he extended his business to the mouth of the Columbia River, and formed the first fur establishment there, known as Astoria. Several expensive expeditions were fitted out by him, of over-land journeys to the Pacific, some of which were executed by individuals with great suffering. These exploits belong to history, and are faithfully recorded by Washington Irving.

For many years previous to the war of 1812, and subsequently, Mr. Astor was extensively engaged in the Canton trade, and during the war was fortunate in having several of his ships arrive here with valuable cargoes in safety. The profits on these ships were enormous. Mr. Astor made large investments in American stocks, which he purchased during the war with Great Britain, at sixty to seventy cents on the dollar, and which after the peace went up to twenty per cent. above par. His great estate, however, has accumulated more from the purchase of real estate than from any other source.

March 17. — At Austin, Texas, *Hon. Richard Bache*, a Senator in the Texan Legislature from Galveston County.

Jan. 27. — *Hon. George P. Barker*, aged 39, distinguished as a lawyer and politician. He commenced public life as a member of the House of Assembly of New York from the county of Erie, and at a later period as Attorney-General of the State, a post which he filled with the highest honor. "He was a man of learning, of genius, of eloquence, of unsullied honor, and of great and varied ability. His heart was with his fellow-men, and his sympathies with the afflicted."

March 25. — At Boston, Mass., *Col. George Bomford*, chief of the Ordnance Department. Colonel Bomford entered the army as a lieutenant of engineers in 1805, and rendered distinguished services in the late war with Great Britain. He was afterwards instrumental in perfecting the organization of the Ordnance Department, in which important branch of the service he was zealously and usefully engaged until his decease.

Aug. 5. — *Hon. Edward Bradley*, aged 40, a member of Congress from Michigan.

May. — *William Brent, Jr.*, of Alexandria, Va., late Chargé d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres. He was a gentleman of great information, and a devoted friend of the strict-construction school of the Republican party.

Sept. 29. — *Judge Thomas Buchanan*, of Washington County, Md., a jurist of ability.

Aug. 30. — At Dubuque, Iowa, *Mrs. Catherine Butterworth*, at the advanced age of 114 years. She was a native of Kildare, Ireland.

June 6. — In Portland, *Merritt Caldwell*, aged 41, Professor of Metaphysics and Political Economy in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

Feb. 17. — At Nashville, *Hon. George W. Campbell*. He had in his life filled many important public offices, among which were the following: — Representative in Congress from 1803 to 1809, being the last two years of his service chair-

man of the Committee of Ways and Means ; judge of the United States District Court ; Minister to Russia ; Senator of the United States from 1811 to 1814, and from 1815 to 1818 ; and Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. He had reached 80 years of age.

April 17. — In Carter County, Tenn., *Gen. William B. Carter*, aged 56. During his life he filled the several offices of State Representative and Senator, President of the Constitutional Convention, and, from 1835 to 1841, Representative in Congress from his native State.

May 25. — In Boston, Mass., *Hon. Jonathan Chapman*, aged 41, a well known and favorite resident of that city, and for several years its mayor. Mr. Chapman was a gentleman of great activity, integrity, and intelligence ; and had early gained a position of much consideration and importance.

March 2. — In Baltimore, *Mrs. Hannah Kitty Chase*, aged 93, relict of Judge Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

April 15. — At Portland, Me., *Hon. Asa Clapp*, aged 86, a successful merchant, and at the time of his death probably the richest man in the State of Maine.

July 18. — At Burlington, N. J., *Nathan W. Cole*, aged 71, an eminent physician and practitioner in that place for fifty years, and highly esteemed.

Feb. 10. — In Raleigh, *Hon. Joseph J. Daniel*, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

June 5. — At Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex County, near Milford, Del., *Jacob Deputy*, at the advanced age of 117 years 9 months and 15 days. He was born on the 20th of August, 1730, in the Hundred aforesaid, and there lived as a cultivator of the soil up to the time of his death. He was a colored man.

April 14. — In West Boxford, *Rev. Peter Eaton, D. D.*, aged 83. He graduated at Harvard College in 1787, and was one of the few survivors in that class after the death of Hon. John Quincy Adams. He was ordained, Oct. 7th, 1789, over the church in West Boxford, and for 57 years was in active service as their pastor, and for one year and a half as senior minister. At the time of resigning his official duties into the hands of his colleague, he was the oldest *acting* clergyman then living in the State of Massachusetts.

July 3. — At Bridgeton, N. J., *Hon. Daniel Elmer*, aged 64, late a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and a member of the convention for forming the State constitution in 1844.

May 8. — At Buenos Ayres, *George J. Fairfield*, U. S. consul, and only brother of the late Hon. John Fairfield, of Maine.

Dec. 24, 1847. — At Washington, D. C., *Hon. John Fairfield*, Senator from Maine, aged 49. Mr. Fairfield was born at Saco, Me., January 30, 1797, and though not favored with the advantages of a regular education, yet, possessing an ardent love of knowledge and a mind of no ordinary activity, with a strength of purpose which enabled him to overcome obstacles, he succeeded in attaining a distinguished consideration among his fellow-citizens. On arriving at manhood he devoted himself to the study of the law, and soon after his admission obtained a good share of practice in his native town, and was appointed, in 1832, reporter of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1835 he was chosen member of Congress, and was reelected for the next succeeding Congress. In 1842 he was chosen Governor of Maine, and was reelected for the next year ; but continued in office only until March following, when he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the

resignation of Mr. Williams. In 1845 he was reelected for the term of four years, but was suddenly taken off in the midst of his usefulness, and in the discharge of his official duties, in consequence of an unsuccessful surgical operation for the relief of a local complaint.

Mr. Fairfield was distinguished for strong sense, sound judgment, and practical views on all subjects to which he had given his attention. He had great steadiness of purpose, and a good share of moral and physical courage in the discharge of his public duties, and was conscientious and sincere in his views of the responsibility belonging to political trusts.

Sept. 22. — At Bluehill, Me., *Rev. Jonathan Fisher*, aged 78, after a successful ministry of nearly fifty years. He was a native of New Braintree, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1792, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Bluehill in 1796.

Jan. 4. — At Belfast, Ireland, *Thomas W. Gilpin*, consul of the United States for that port.

March. — *Thomas H. Hagner*, a native of Maryland, and a son of the present Third Auditor of the United States Treasury. He had been a resident of Florida eight or nine years, and at the time of his death was one of the most widely esteemed and successful practitioners at the bar in Middle Florida.

April 14. — *Hon. Joseph Hall*, a graduate at Harvard University in the class of 1781, and formerly Judge of Probate in Suffolk County, aged 87.

May 15. — Drowned by the swamping of a boat on the bar of Tuspan, *Commander W. S. Harris*, of the United States Navy.

June 16. — At Plymouth, Mass., *Nathan Hayward, M. D.*, in the 85th year of his age, long an active physician in that town.

March 16. — In North Berwick, Me., *William Hobbs, Esq.*, aged 81, formerly for some twelve or fifteen years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and also of the Maine Legislature after the separation from Massachusetts. He was also one of the delegates to the convention for framing the constitution of Maine.

March 8. — At Jacksonville, Fla., *Hon. John M. Holley*, a Representative in the 30th Congress from the Seneca and Wayne District, N. Y.

Jan. 16. — At Allentown, Penn., *Hon. John W. Hornbeck*, member of Congress from Lehigh and Bucks District, Penn.

Aug. 28. — At Boston, *Joseph W. Ingraham*, a member of the Board of Education, and distinguished for great exertions in behalf of the primary schools of the city.

July. — In New York city, *William Johnson*. He was born in Middletown, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in 1788. He settled in New York city in the profession of law. In 1806 he published a translation of Azuni's "Maritime Law," accompanied with a Commentary. He was the reporter of the Supreme Court of New York from 1806 to 1823, and of the Court of Chancery of the same State from 1814 to 1823. In 1838 he published a Digest of cases decided in these courts from 1799 to 1836. He was a man of extensive legal learning, and highly esteemed.

Feb. 5. — At his residence in Greensburg, Pa., *Hon. Albert G. Marchand*, from 1839 to 1843 Representative in Congress from the Westmoreland District, Pa.

March. — In Fauquier County, Va., *James M. Marshall*, in the 85th year of his age. He was the son of Col. Thomas Marshall, commander of the 3d Virginia regiment in the War of Independence. The deceased left his books to join the

army in his seventeenth year, and continued in service until the close of the Revolutionary war. After the war he adopted the legal profession. He married a daughter of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia. During the presidency of the elder Adams he was commissioned a judge of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. After a brief service in that office he resigned his commission, and retired to his estate in Frederick County, Va. Here he lived in the quiet pursuits of agriculture and the indulgence of his literary tastes. Subsequently he removed to the County of Fauquier, where he resided until his death. He was the oldest surviving brother of the late Chief Justice Marshall.

Aug. 26. — At Rome, *J. L. Martin*, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States.

July 22. — At his residence, in Willfamsen County, of typhoid fever, *A. P. Maury, Esq.*, formerly member of Congress.

March. — At Jefferson City, *James H. McDearman*, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Missouri, a native of Virginia. He was a man of great affability of manner, of sound practical sense, and of inflexible integrity.

Jan. 12. — At Fort Gibson, *Col. James McKizzick*, Cherokee agent.

May 20. — At Natchez, Miss., *Dr. James A. McPheters*, aged 47, a man of great intelligence and sound judgment. He was highly distinguished in his profession, and beloved for his benevolence and kindness of heart.

March 18. — At Manilla, after a short illness, *Josiah Moore, Esq.*, consul for the Philippine Islands, aged 37.

Jan. 1. — *David P. Page, Esq.*, principal of the State Normal School of New York, aged 37.

July 5. — In Burlington, Vt., after a short illness, *Rev. O. W. B. Peabody*, a gentleman distinguished for a pure life, cultivated mind, and elegant taste.

Jan. 18. — *Rev. John Diedrich Peterson*, aged 91, late pastor of the German Lutheran congregations in the townships of Markham and Vaughan, in Upper Canada. He was born in the city of Bremen, Germany, on the 23d of November, 1756, and was married on the 23d of November, 1791, to the daughter of the late General Van Borck, a nobleman of distinction of Prussia Minden, with whom he lived in great harmony upwards of 56 years. He arrived in America in 1795, took charge of the Lutheran church in the city of Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, in 1803, from which State he removed to Upper Canada in 1819, being one of the first pioneers, if not *the* first, to the German church in the wilderness of Markham and Vaughan, where he faithfully and zealously discharged the duties of pastor to his flock for many years, until compelled by age and infirmity to retire from active ministerial labor.

May 18. — Drowned by the swamping of a boat on the bar of Tuspan, *Com-mander Henry Pinckney*, of the United States Navy.

Feb. 4. — At Philadelphia, *Com. Charles G. Ridgely*, aged 63. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 2d of July, 1784, and entered the navy on the 17th of October, 1799. He was the first midshipman appointed from the city of Baltimore. He was with Commodore Preble at the battle of Tripoli, and when the expedition was fitting out to endeavour to cut out the American frigate *Philadelphia*, then lying under the enemy's guns, and volunteers were called for, he was one of the first to offer, but was refused. Still, being most anxious to participate in that lamented expedition, he concealed himself in the boat, but, being discovered, returned to his ship. For his gallant conduct in the Tripolitan war he received a gold medal from Congress. At the time of his

death he had been forty-eight years in the service, and was the seventh on the list of post captains.

Feb. 15. — In Dallas County, Ala., *Hon. Reuben Saffold*, aged 58. Judge Saffold was born in Wilkes County, Ga., Sept. 4th, 1788, and studied the law in Watkinsville, in that State, with Mr. Paine, an eminent lawyer. For a short time he practised in Georgia, and was eminently successful; but in 1813 he removed to Jackson, in Clark County, Ala., the State of Alabama then forming part of the Mississippi Territory. Shortly afterwards he engaged actively in the defence of the frontier against the Indians, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers which he raised, and was highly distinguished for his gallantry.

About this time he served for several sessions in the Territorial Legislature of Mississippi. After peace was restored, in 1815, he continued the practice of his profession in Clark County, and in 1819 he was one of the convention which framed the State constitution. In December of that year he removed to Dallas County. At the first session of the State Legislature, in 1819, he was chosen one of the circuit judges, thus becoming, *ex officio*, a member of the Supreme Court. In January, 1832, an act was passed to organize a separate Supreme Court, and Judge Saffold was elected one of the three judges; and upon the resignation of C. J. Lipscomb, in 1835, he was chosen chief justice. He voluntarily resigned this office in 1836; but such was the confidence reposed in him, that so late as the summer of 1843, upon the temporary retirement of the late Judge Goldthwaite, the vacant seat was tendered to him by Governor Fitzpatrick; but he felt it his duty to decline.

His powers of study were proverbial; and he never abandoned the most complicated subject without a thorough exposition. In his judicial capacity he was firm and dignified, but not austere. The utmost order prevailed when he presided. He was eminently the friend of young lawyers, who were confident that before him youth and mature age would be equally favored.

Jan. 2. — At Messina, Sicily, *Charles Sherwood*, U. S. consul at that port.

July 30. — At Harrisburg, Pa., *Hon. Francis R. Shunk*, late Governor of Pennsylvania. On account of his protracted illness, he had resigned the office of Governor on the 9th of July.

March 13. — At Lyons, Wayne County, New York, *Ambrose Spencer*, aged 83, late chief justice of the State of New York. He was born December 13th, 1765, in Salisbury, Conn. His father was a mechanic and a farmer, who, although in very moderate circumstances, obtained the means of giving to his two sons, Philip and Ambrose, the best education which the country then afforded. The two sons entered Yale College in the autumn of 1779, and after remaining three years, were removed to Harvard University, where they graduated in July, 1783. The subject of this notice was then but seventeen years and six months old. He devoted himself to the law, and studied for some time with John Canfield, an eminent lawyer of Sharon, Connecticut, and completed his studies with John Bay, at Claverack, and with Ezekiel Gilbert, at Hudson, in New York. Before he was nineteen he married Laura Canfield, a daughter of his preceptor, and made Hudson his residence. In 1786 he was appointed clerk of that city; and in 1793 he was elected a member of the Assembly of the State from Columbia County. In 1795 he was elected to the Senate for three years, and in 1798 was reelected for four years. In 1796 he was appointed

assistant attorney-general for the counties of Columbia and Rensselaer. In February, 1802, he was appointed attorney-general of the State ; and in 1804 he received the appointment of a justice of the Supreme Court, of which he was made chief justice in 1819.

Though a laborious and eminent lawyer, Judge Spencer never failed to take the most lively interest in politics. Originally a Federalist, he joined the Republicans in early life, and was the warm friend of De Witt Clinton, near relatives of whom he twice married, after the death of his first wife. He separated from Mr. Clinton on the question of the war in 1812, at which time his support was of such importance to Mr. Madison (it is stated), that any office in the gift of the administration was at his command.

For many years Judge Spencer exercised a very powerful influence in the affairs of the State of New York. In 1812 he united heartily with Daniel D. Tompkins, then Governor, in the memorable struggle that preceded the declaration of war against Britain, to prevent the charter of the six million bank. In 1823 Judge Spencer retired from the bench, and resumed for a while the practice of his profession, and was subsequently employed in various public duties, particularly that of Mayor of the city of Albany, and, for one term, that of Representative in Congress. He was chiefly occupied, however, with his agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Albany, enjoying the esteem and regard of his friends and acquaintance, until the year 1839, when he removed to the village of Lyons, having previously lost by death his last wife. In that sequestered village he has since lived, in the calm enjoyment of a green old age, and in the grateful recollections of a well-spent life. Possessing a vigorous constitution, improved by great regularity and temperance, he scarcely knew disease until his last fatal sickness. His wonderful health, at his advanced age, and the firmness and elasticity of his step, have for years been the admiration of all who knew him.

He represented the city of Albany in the convention to amend the constitution which sat there in 1821, and took a strong interest in its proceedings, and in 1844 he presided at the Whig National Convention held at Baltimore, and his last public act was a letter to his fellow-citizens, opposing the provision of the new constitution of 1846, by which judges were made elective by the people.

March 30. — At Gibraltar, *Horatio Sprague*, U. S. consul at that place.

March 18. — In New York, *Mr. John Stearns*, aged 78, a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1789, a respected physician, and the first president of the Academy of Medicine in the State of New York.

Aug. 2. — At his residence in Chambersburg, Penn., *Hon. Alexander Thompson*, aged about 63, from 1824 to 1826 a Representative in Congress.

May 15. — At Richmond, Va., *Richard H. Toler*, aged 49, for 23 years editor of the "Lynchburg Virginian," a distinguished writer and a most exemplary citizen. He was a representative of the county of Campbell in the House of Delegates from 1838 until his removal to Richmond in 1846.

June 18. — At Natchez, *Mr. Henry Tooley*, aged 75, for many years a magistrate and mayor of the city, and for some years president of the Board of County Police, for sixty years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for some fifteen years past a preacher in that church. He was the first grand-master of the Masons in Mississippi. A native of Tennessee, he enjoyed the best educational privileges which that State afforded at that early day, which were, of course, not great ; but by his great industry as a student, at

the day of his death he had acquired an extensive reputation as a learned man. He had obtained a knowledge of the Hebrew and other Eastern, as well as of some of the present European, languages, and had made some considerable progress in translating the Bible from the Hebrew text. He was fond of the study of astronomy, and was for many years a contributor of meteorological information to the American Almanac. With a constitution naturally weak, by a systematic and perfectly temperate life, he was enabled to extend his days beyond the period usually allotted to man. He claimed to be, as he really was, not a "son," but the "father of temperance," in Natchez.

Aug. 28. — At Winchester, Va., *Judge Henry St. George Tucker*, aged 69. Judge Tucker filled many of the most important posts in Virginia with ability. As a Representative in Congress, as Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, as the author of valuable treatises on law, as President of the Court of Appeals, as a fine scholar, and as an accomplished and amiable gentleman and most agreeable companion, he won numerous friends who will lament his death, the result of a painful and protracted disease.

May 12. — *Captain Samuel Upham*, father of Senator Upham, aged 85. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the earliest settlers of Montpelier.

March 29. — At Albany, *Col. Nicholas Van Rensselaer*, aged 93. He was with Montgomery at the storming of Quebec, was at Ticonderoga, Fort Miller, Fort Ann, and at Bemis's Heights (in two engagements at the latter), and was deputed to convey the intelligence of the surrender of Burgoyne to Albany.

Aug. 2. — At Boston, *Thomas Walley, Esq.*, in the 80th year of his age, the son of the late Thomas Walley, Esq., and fourth in descent from the Rev. Thomas Walley of Barnstable, one of the Non-conformist exiles of the time of Charles the Second.

May 29. — At Salem, Mass., *Hon. Joshua H. Ward*, aged 39, a judge of the Massachusetts Court of Common Pleas, and a graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1829. He was prompt, learned, of great professional talents and eminence, impartial, affable, humane, sagacious, discriminating, and just. With parties, witnesses, counsel, and juries he was universally popular. He accomplished much business in a little time, and it was so well done as not to require revision.

Jan. 25. — At St. Angel, eight miles from Mexico, *Major Edward Webster*, aged 27, of the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers.

May 24. — At Savannah, Ga., *Capt. George L. Welcker*, of the United States Corps of Engineers.

July 7. — At his residence on College Hill, Schenectady, *Robert H. Wendell, Esq.*, aged 88.

March 11. — In Roxbury, Mass., *Hon. Henry Wheaton*. He was born in Providence, in November, 1785. He entered Brown University in 1798, and graduated in 1802. He studied law in the office of Nathaniel Searle, and in 1804, while yet a student of law, he went to France, where he resided a year and a half, engaged in the study of the French language and literature; and on his return to Rhode Island he was admitted to the bar. In 1812 he removed to New York, and became the editor of the "National Advocate." In New York he was appointed judge of the Marine Court, continuing in the practice of his profession as a chamber counsellor. He was also elected a member of the Legislature. He was also a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1820.

In 1815 he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. He held the appointment till 1827, and published twelve volumes of reports.

In 1827 he was appointed by John Quincy Adams Chargé d'Affaires to Copenhagen. In 1836 he was transferred to Berlin, and the year after was raised to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. In Prussia his services were long and eminent. He stood confessedly at the head of American diplomacy, and was regarded more than any other man as the representative of the American government. His duties were by no means confined to the Court to which he was accredited, but extended to every country of Europe where American interests were to be served or American character to be sustained. His counsel was continually sought by the other American legations, and indeed few matters of high importance between the American ministers and any of the European courts were perfected without the benefit of his advice. He acquired, in a remarkable degree, the confidence of the sovereigns and ministers with whom he came in contact.

On his return home, he accepted the chair of Professor of International Law in Harvard University, and was about to commence the duties of the appointment when he was attacked with the illness which resulted in his death.

Mr. Wheaton's principal works are a "Treatise upon the Law of Captures," "Elements of International Law," "Sketch of the Law of Nations from the Peace of Westphalia," an "Essay on the Right of Search," twelve volumes of "Reports," and a "Digest of the Reports," the "Life of William Pinckney," and a "History of the Northmen." The latter work was written when he was at Copenhagen. A new edition, greatly enlarged, was nearly ready for the press when he died. To these may be added the "Progress and Prospects of Germany," a discourse delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, and a number of orations and discourses before public bodies, memoirs to learned societies, and a very voluminous correspondence with the Department of State. His despatches are written upon a variety of subjects, and touch upon almost every thing relating to our intercourse with foreign nations since 1827. Perhaps no American minister has ever been distinguished by so many despatches upon such a variety of topics, and of such uniform interest and value.

In private life Mr. Wheaton was simple and unostentatious. His disposition was retiring; no one would suspect, from his manners, that he was a man of distinguished reputation, though no one would doubt, from his conversation, that he was a man of great and varied acquirements.

Jan. 25. — At Portland, Me., *Rev. Jason Whitman*, of Lexington, Mass., aged 49. Mr. Whitman graduated at Harvard University in 1825; was for several years settled over the Unitarian society in Saco, from which he removed to Boston to become Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, in which employment he continued for several years. But, desirous of returning to the duties of the pastoral office, he accepted a call from the Second Unitarian Society in Portland, on its first organization in 1835, and continued there for ten years. At the close of this term he accepted a call from the ancient parish in Lexington, and was installed in 1845. In this connection he continued until his death.

July 9. — In Belfast, Me., *Hon. John Wilson*, aged 71. He graduated at Harvard University in 1799, studied law, and became eminent in his profession. He was a Representative in Congress from Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, from 1813 to 1815, and from 1817 to 1819.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS.

1847.

Aug. 27. — The King of Sardinia protests against Austrian intervention among the independent States of Italy.

Aug. 31. — The steamer Great Britain arrives in Liverpool, having been floated out of Dundrum Bay.

Sept. 1. — The Grand Duke of Tuscany has created a Council of State with new powers.

Sept. 1. — The Duke of Lucca, after a disturbance in the city, promises his people a civic guard, and the other reforms now advancing in Tuscany.

Sept. 2. — The Duke of Lucca retires to Massa, and revokes his proclamation of yesterday. He is followed by a deputation entreating him to return. It is proposed to sequester his property. On the 3d he returns and grants the demands of his people.

Sept. 2. — Agitation at Leghorn. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, at the request of a deputation of the Livornese, consents to the immediate enrolment of a national militia.

Sept. 2. — A simultaneous outbreak at Messina and Reggio. It is suppressed, and twenty-five young men engaged in the Messina riot are shot.

Sept. 5. — A grand reform banquet takes place in Strasburg.

Sept. 7. — By a note to General Santa Anna of the 6th September, General Scott notified him that the armistice concluded between the American and Mexican armies, August 24th, would be at an end, unless satisfactory apologies were given for infractions thereof by twelve o'clock, meridian, of this day. The note of Santa Anna of the same date, in reply, though not received by General Scott until the 7th, being unsatisfactory, hostilities were recommenced.

Sept. 8. — A reception of the Archbishop at Milan ends in a patriotic demonstration. The tumult is renewed on the 9th, and the city is put under military occupation.

Sept. 8. — The Americans under General Worth at early dawn assaulted the Mexican fortifications on El Molino del Rey, defended by over 14,000 men under General Santa Anna in person, and by heavy batteries, and after a severe struggle of two hours, carried them. The total loss of the Mexicans, in wounded and prisoners, was 3,000, that of the Americans, 787; 58 officers and 729 rank and file.

Sept. 12-14. — Early on the morning of the 12th, a heavy bombardment and cannonade were commenced by the Americans upon Chapultepec, — a natural and isolated mound of great elevation, strongly fortified at its base, on its acclivities

and heights, and defended by a numerous garrison, — and continued until night-fall. On the morning of the 13th, the firing was renewed until 8 o'clock, when the assault was made from the west and southeast sides by troops commanded by Generals Pillow and Quitman, over intervening and formidable obstacles, under the hottest fire of cannon and musketry, and the hill was triumphantly carried. The enemy retreated hastily to the city, pressed closely by Generals Quitman and Worth, the latter by the San Cosme aqueduct, and the former along that of Belen. These two lines of attack were strongly supported by detachments sent by order of General Scott. General Quitman, having captured an intervening battery of two guns, carried the Belen gate, and steadily maintained his position within the walls of the city and under the guns of the citadel. General Worth, likewise, with consummate skill, carried the opposing batteries, and took possession of the San Cosme Garita within the city. Preparations were made during the night for a renewal of the attack, but at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th a deputation of the *ayuntamiento* informed General Scott that the government and army had fled the city, and demanded terms of capitulation. The city being virtually in the possession of the Americans, the demand was refused, and at seven o'clock that morning the American flag was floating from the palace. During the day and night the Americans were fired upon in the streets and from houses, but this was soon stopped by the vigorous measures of General Scott. During the three days the loss of the Americans was, killed, 130, including 10 officers; wounded, 703, including 68 officers; missing, 29 rank and file; total, 862. The loss of the Mexicans was far greater, and their army was almost completely demoralized.

Sept. 12. — Coletti, the Prime Minister of Greece, dies.

Sept. 13 to Oct. 12th. — Colonel Childs, with 400 men, and 1,800 sick in the hospitals, was besieged for 28 days at Puebla. By unremitting vigilance, and by the untiring personal efforts of every officer and man, though in the heart of a hostile city and surrounded by overwhelming numbers, the attacks were repulsed and the siege raised. The loss of the Americans was, killed, 18 rank and file; wounded, 3 officers, and 47 rank and file; total, 68.

Sept. 15. — The Duke of Lucca again leaves his capital, having appointed a regency.

Sept. 17. — A contribution of \$ 150,000, payable in four weekly instalments, was imposed by General Scott upon the city of Mexico, in consideration of the protection given by the American army to the public property of the city and state.

Sept. 22. — M. Guizot is appointed President of the Council in France.

Sept. 26. — The valuable library of the Royal Society of Icelandic Literature in Copenhagen was destroyed by fire. The loss is peculiarly unfortunate, as the library contained more than two thousand unpublished MSS., and a numerous collection of single copies of ancient Icelandic works.

Sept. 27. — The new asteroid, *Iris*, discovered by Mr. J. R. Hind, of London, Aug. 13, 1847, was first seen at the National Observatory, Washington.

Oct 1. — A violent tornado unroofed the steam factory in Portsmouth, N. H. The weight of the roof removed was not less than 70,000 pounds. One portion of the roof fell within 100 feet of the factory, and another within 200 feet. The rafters coming down endwise were buried four feet in the earth. A third section was carried 300 feet, and struck a brick barn in the second story, unroofed it, and

demolished that story. This section, weighing 30,000 pounds, did not sink more than 50 feet in moving the 300 feet.

Oct. 1. — A telescopic comet was discovered by a lady of Nantucket, Mass., in the constellation Cepheus.

Oct. 2. — The Pope issues a decree instituting a Senate of 100, 64 of whom are to be proprietors, 32 lawyers, merchants, &c., and 4 to represent the ecclesiastical body.

Oct. 5. — The first election of officers in Liberia, under the new constitution, was held, and Governor Roberts was chosen the first President of the Republic, and Nathaniel Branden, Vice-President. The motto of the republic is, "The love of liberty brought us here."

Oct. 9. — By order of the King of Sweden, the Governor of the Island of St. Bartholomew published the decree, "That all bondage and slavery shall for ever henceforth cease to exist in the Island and its dependencies." A fair and just compensation had been made to masters for those slaves that were duly reported and presented.

Oct. 9. — The city of Huamantla was captured by General Joseph Lane with a detachment of regulars, and a body of Mexicans commanded by Santa Anna was defeated. American loss, 13 killed and 11 wounded; Mexican loss, about 150.

Oct. 10. — The extensive mills at Richmond, Va., known as the "Gallego Flouring Mills," and other-warehouses and buildings, were destroyed by fire. The whole loss is estimated at \$168,000.

Oct. 10. — The Duchy of Lucca passes to the Grand Duke of Tuscany by sale, he paying the Duke of Lucca an annuity of about \$215,000, until the Duke succeeds to the Duchy of Parma, on the death of Maria Louisa, the present Duchess, at which time Lucca was to be ceded to Tuscany, according to the last settlement of the Italian States.

Oct. 11. — A destructive freshet on the Juniata River, Pa. Bridges were carried away, houses were washed from their foundations, and great damage was done to the public works. The freshet was felt about two weeks later in Ohio.

Oct. 15. — The powder-house at Nashville, Tenn., was struck by lightning and blown up. Many lives were lost, and 100 houses were destroyed or injured. There were between six and seven hundred kegs of powder in the building.

Oct. 16. — The session of the Helvetic Diet is opened.

Oct. 17. — The Bavarian Chamber of Representatives recommends freedom of the press and of correspondence, by an almost unanimous vote.

Oct. 19. — The corner-stone of a monument to the memory of George Washington was laid in New York, with appropriate ceremonies, under the auspices and direction of the Washington Monument Association of the city of New York, on the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Washington at Yorktown in 1781.

Oct. 19. — A unanimous vote abolishing lotteries is passed by the Chamber of Deputies in Bavaria. It is announced that the new code will be ready for the session of 1849, and will provide for public trials and oral examination of witnesses.

Oct. 20. — The port of Guayamas was bombarded and captured by the American frigate Congress and sloop-of-war Portsmouth. Over 500 shot and shells were thrown into the town. One English resident was killed, and some houses were burned.

Oct. 23. — Great commercial distress has prevailed in England during the last month.

Oct. 24. — A reform dinner at Chartres, at which the objects of these meetings are declared to be, "*recommencer ce que l'on a manqué en juillet 1830.*"

Oct. 25. — In consequence of the money-pressure, the British ministry recommends to the Bank of England to enlarge their discounts and advances, charging interest not less than 8 per cent. per annum. The Bank acts accordingly.

Nov. 4. — The Federal Diet of Switzerland take their final resolve against the Sonderbund. On the same day the troops of Uri enter the Canton of Tessino, and a skirmish ensues, in which two persons are killed.

Nov. 10. — By orders from the post-office department of Nov. 5, 1847, as a retaliatory measure upon the course of the British government, and as a measure of self-protection, on and after this day no mail matter destined for any of the British possessions on this continent will be permitted to leave the United States, unless the United States postage thereon is previously fully paid. By orders of the postmaster-generals of Canada and of New Brunswick of the dates respectively of October 25th and October 30th, no unpaid letters or newspapers will be received into the Provinces after November 16th, 1847.

Nov. 11. — General Dufour, commanding the forces of the Diet, begins operations against Fribourg. On the 14th, Fribourg surrenders.

Nov. 18. — The British Parliament meets.

Nov. 19. — The steamer *Talisman*, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, suffered a collision with the steamer *Tempest*, and over one hundred deck passengers were lost. Five or six cabin passengers are supposed to have jumped overboard and been drowned.

Nov. 20. — The corner-stone of the reservoir, a part of the Boston water-works, was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. The foundation of the reservoir covers an area of 40,000 feet.

Nov. 21. — The steamer *Phoenix*, when within fifteen miles of Sheboygan, upon Lake Michigan, and six miles from shore, was found to be on fire, and before assistance could reach her, nearly two hundred and forty persons perished from the fire or by drowning, mostly emigrant passengers from Holland.

Nov. 22–24. — The Swiss federal army reach the neighbourhood of Lucerne. (23.) Col. Liegler's column crosses the River Reuss, and takes the fort of Honan by assault. At the village of Roth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Lucerne, they are opposed, but are victorious. (24.) General Dufour enters the city without resistance.

Nov. 25. — The leading members of the French Reform Committee issue a manifesto setting forth its objects. They may be summed up in the intention to procure for all Frenchmen who pay taxes the right to vote.

Nov. 25. — This day was held as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer in thirteen States of the Union.

Nov. 29. — At the Presbyterian Mission, Wallah Wallah Valley, Oregon, the missionary, Dr. Whiteman, and thirteen others, were killed by the Cayuse Indians, and sixty-one taken prisoners, and the houses of the missionaries and their neighbours burned. The prisoners were subsequently released by the praiseworthy efforts of Peter Sken Ogden, Esq., chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon the receipt of the news at Oregon, troops were raised, and three battles were fought with the Indians on the 8th and 12th of January and 18th of February,

in which the Indians were completely routed, and their villages and provisions destroyed.

Dec. — The boilers of the steamer A. N. Johnson, on her trip from Cincinnati to Wheeling, exploded, and destroyed the boat. Of the 190 persons on board the boat, 110 are known to be saved.

Dec. — The Emperor of Austria announces his purpose to increase the army in Venetian Lombardy.

Dec. — The lectures of M. Michelet at Paris are stopped by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Dec. 15. — A demonstration at Naples (said to be peaceable) in favor of Pius IX. and reform, is fired upon by order of government, and a number of persons killed and wounded. This is followed by arrests.

Dec. 16. — A convention concerning Ferrara is announced as concluded between the Pope and Austria. The *status quo* is restored, the question of right not being raised.

Dec. 17. — Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Parma, and widow of Napoleon, dies at her capital.

Dec. 19. — A motion is passed by the Central Congregation of Lombardy to memorialize the Emperor of Austria on the subject of reform in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The governor of Milan stated that the viceroy was preparing reforms.

Dec. 20. — H. B. M. steamship Avenger was lost near Bizerta, in Africa, and the officers and crew (270), with the exception of a lieutenant and three men, were drowned.

Dec. 20. — The British Parliament (the extraordinary session) adjourns to Feb. 3d, having passed the bill for the suppression of crime and outrage in Ireland.

Dec. 20–25. — A severe freshet did great injury in the interior of the States of Mississippi and Alabama. The water at Aberdeen, Miss., was seventeen inches higher than it had ever been known before. Damages are estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Dec. 21. — The magistrates and people of Parma petition their new Duke, Charles Louis of Bourbon, for a redress of grievances, but he replies that he shall make no change. Parma is occupied by Austrian soldiers, who are entering Lombardy in large numbers.

Dec. 22. — Abd-el-Kader surrenders to General Lamoricière.

Dec. 23. — The Austrian troops evacuate the town of Ferrara, still holding the citadel.

Dec. 25. — Finn Magnusen, the Iceland philosopher, dies at Copenhagen, aged 65.

Dec. 26. — Dudley Ryder, Earl of Harrowby, dies at Sandon Hall, aged 85.

Dec. 28. — Dr. Hampden is elected Bishop of Hereford, after a violent opposition.

Dec. 28. — The King of the French opens the session of the Chambers in person, after a serious illness. He promises reduced taxation on salt and postage, bills to facilitate commerce and improve the condition of the working classes; and notices the prevalence of the agitation that "hostile and blind passions foment"; hereby referring to the reform banquets. He was warmly greeted.

December 31. — Madame Adelaide, sister of Louis Philippe, dies, aged 71. She leaves a very large fortune.

Dec. 31. — The several States of Mexico occupied by our arms were assessed for the year, to support the military occupation of the Republic by the army of the United States, the quadruple of the direct taxes paid by those States to their federal government in 1843 and 1844. Certain transit duties and monopolies and national lotteries in Mexico were abolished by the same order. The amount assessed was \$ 2,995,966.

1848.

Jan. 1. — The Milanese combine to abandon the use of tobacco, in order to diminish the Austrian revenue. The soldiers continue smoking, and a collision ensues; the number of killed and wounded being about two hundred. It is followed by conciliatory proclamations on the part of the city government.

Jan. 1. — The State of Maryland resumed the payment of interest upon her debt, at the Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore. The funds to meet the interest on the sterling debt had been previously remitted to London.

Jan. 1. — Girard College, Philadelphia, was opened with appropriate ceremonies.

Jan. 4. — Sanguinary disorders take place at Messina.

Jan. 8. — The boilers of the steamer *Blue Ridge*, upon the Ohio, exploded in a severe snow-storm. The boat was lost, and thirty of the seventy passengers perished. The boilers of the boat had been in use nine years.

Jan. 8, 9. — A collision at Pavia between the students and the Austrian garrison. Ten civilians are killed and forty wounded.

Jan. 9. — Miss Caroline L. Herschel, member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, dies at Hanover.

Jan. 10. — The King of Sardinia calls out an additional force of 25,000 men.

Jan. 10. — M. Mesnard, a former political friend of the French ministry, states in the Chamber that they are ignorant of public opinion, and that reform is inevitable.

Jan. 11. — At Franconia, N. H., the spirit indicated 39° below zero; making it the coldest day on record at that place. The mercury congealed in the bulb of the thermometer, and did not thaw until brought to the fire.

Jan. 12. — A rebellion breaks out in Palermo, and is followed by similar disturbances in Trapani, Catania, Syracuse, and Mellazza. After great carnage in Palermo, the people are successful.

Jan. 13-19. — A series of encounters between the soldiers and people at Palermo. The city is bombarded from the fort. The bombardment is protested against by the foreign consuls. A provisional government is appointed, and negotiations opened. Concessions are made by the government at Naples, but are not deemed satisfactory by the Palermitans.

Jan. 15. — The title to the Pea Patch Island, which has been so long in dispute between the State of Delaware and the United States, was finally settled by the Hon. John Sergeant, to whom, as a referee, the case had been submitted, awarding the title to be in the United States.

Jan. 19. — Isaac D'Israeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature," dies, aged 82.

Jan. 20. — Christian VIII., King of Denmark, dies, in the 62d year of his age and the 9th of his reign.

Jan. 20. — The King of Denmark offers a constitution to his States.

Jan. 21. — A debate arises in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the alleged sale of offices by the Ministry. M. Guizot defended his course on the ground that it was an abuse, legalized by time, and that ministers of the present day had received "a very mingled inheritance" from the past.

Jan. 27. — At a meeting of the Whig members of Congress, it was agreed that it was expedient to hold a Whig National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. At an adjourned meeting, Feb. 30th, it was agreed that it should be held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Jan. 28. — The King of the Two Sicilies signs a constitution; on the 29th he rides out, and is received with enthusiasm.

Jan. 29. — Orders are sent to Palermo to withdraw the troops.

Jan. 29. — The members of the Mississippi Legislature, without distinction of party, opposed to the repudiation of the State bonds sold on account of the Planters' Bank, met pursuant to a call, and, by a vote of 19 senators and 70 representatives to 1 senator and 4 representatives, resolved that some financial plan should be devised for the payment of the bonds and the redemption of the faith of the State.

Feb. — The Grand Duke of Tuscany gives his people a liberal constitution.

Feb. — Martial law is proclaimed in Lombardy.

Feb. — The King of the Two Sicilies offers to the Sicilian insurgents the constitution of 1812, with certain conditions, and grants an amnesty, excepting only *émigrés* of 1821.

Feb. 8. — A debate on the reform banquets arises in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Duchatel declares that government does not intend to grant or promise any reform, and that the reform banquets will in future be prohibited. M. Odilon Barrot reminded the ministers that "the moment was dangerous," and that a revolution might be expected. Sixty members threatened to resign their seats, if the phrase about "blind passions" were retained in the address.

Feb. 8. — The King of Sardinia issues a proclamation containing the bases of a constitution.

Feb. 9-12. — Lola Montez is the cause of serious riots at Munich, the king strongly supporting her. She leaves the city, returns, and is again expelled.

Feb. 11. — William Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, dies, aged 83.

Feb. 11. — The address on the French King's speech is carried in the Chamber of Deputies as reported by the ministers, after a debate of nineteen days.

Feb. 13. — Upwards of 100 deputies resolve to attend the reform banquet of the 12th arrondissement. Five peers are said to have accepted invitations.

Feb. 15. — Troubles occur throughout Lombardy. Government issues a manifesto bidding Italians remember the fate of the Poles.

Feb. 18. — By a general order of this date, Major-General Scott turned over the command of the army in Mexico to Major-General Butler, who immediately entered upon his duties.

Feb. 21. — *Monday.* The French Chamber of Deputies are occupied with a bill concerning provincial banks. At five P. M., more than 200 deputies enter, calling on ministers to explain the rumor of their intention to suppress the reform banquet of the morrow. The ministers avow their purpose, and the sitting closes in tumult. The garrison of Paris is increased. The proposed banquet is abandoned.

Feb. 22. — *Tuesday.* From early morning numerous bodies of the disaffected

parade the streets, but no blood is shed till afternoon, when some persons are wounded on both sides in an attempt to keep the mob in check. The Deputies debate the bank bill till five P. M., when M. Odilon Barrot presents articles of impeachment against M. Guizot, signed by 53 members. M. Guizot smiles as he reads them. The President abruptly closes the sitting, without reading the papers, which he promises to submit to the bureaux on Thursday.

Feb. 23. — Immense numbers of insurgents disturb the streets, barricades are erected, and blood is shed, the soldiers vacillate, and the third legion of the National Guard fraternize with the people. Many lives are lost. At three P. M., the king summons M. Molé to form a ministry, which is announced to the Deputies. The attempt fails; and during the afternoon and evening Paris is controlled by an excited, but while successful not sanguinary, mob. Barricades are multiplied. Late at night the king sends for M. Thiers, to name a ministry of reformers.

Feb. 24. — *Thursday*. At eleven, A. M., a conciliatory proclamation is published, signed by Thiers, Odilon Barrot, Duvergier, De Hauranne, and Lamoricière. But it is unavailing. At one P. M., the king having signed his abdication in favor of the Count of Paris, leaves the Tuileries, and escapes from Paris in haste. At two P. M., Odilon Barrot issues a proclamation of the abdication. At one P. M., the Deputies meet, and the Duchess of Orleans, with her two sons, waits upon them. The regency of the Duchess is announced by M. Dupin, but, though advocated by Odilon Barrot, it is rejected; the hall is forcibly entered by the mob, the Duchess and her children escape by a side-door, and the sitting ends in uproar. The cry is, *Vive la République*, and a provisional government is named. The fighting and the uproar of the mob continue through the day. The palace of the Tuileries, and other conspicuous buildings, are sacked. The provisional government sits at the Hotel de Ville, in a terrible tumult of the mob, which is only kept from outrage by the efforts of M. Lamartine.

Feb. 25. — The city and forts are in possession of the people; the soldiers of the line, excepting the municipal guard, tacitly joining the revolt. The wounded in the hospitals are 428.

Feb. 26. — M. Lamartine, of the provisional government, proclaims "The French Republic, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Feb. 27. — *Sunday*. Is a high holiday. In the evening the theatres are crowded.

Feb. 24. — The water was let upon the wheel of the Bay State Mill at 8 o'clock. This is the first application in Lawrence of the water power of the Merrimack to machinery.

Feb. 22. — Messina expels the Neapolitan garrison from the city and all the forts but the citadel.

Feb. 29. — At Carlsruhe, in Baden, the Grand Duke grants his people freedom of the press, a burgher guard, trial by jury, and right of public meeting.

Feb. 29. — Neufchatel declares herself an independent republic.

March 1. — The Elector of Hesse-Cassel grants the demands of his people; but not until after a severe riot.

March 2. — The King of Wurtemberg grants liberty of the press.

March. — The King of Prussia promises freedom of the press.

March. — The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar promises reforms.

March.—King Leopold of Belgium gives his ministers leave to make any proposition they may deem advantageous to the country.

March 4.—The Duke of Nassau concedes the right of the people to arm under their own leaders, liberty of the press, a German parliament, right of public meeting, public and oral trial by jury, religious liberty, and a new electoral law.

March 4-6.—A violent movement at Munich. The people make the usual demands, which are granted.

March 10.—The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen has pronounced in a liberal manner.

March 13.—A tumult at Vienna, with much bloodshed and destruction of property. Prince Metternich resigns and flees. On the next day, after some vacillation, the Emperor grants freedom of the press and a national guard, and promises to submit a constitution to the representatives of the people.

March 13.—An outbreak at Berlin. (14.) The King, in reply to a deputation, says that he is not alarmed, and that the new constitution should be raised slowly. (15.) Barricades, and a set fight between citizens and students and the military. (16.) The King goes to Potsdam. (18.) The King issues a decree demanding a federal union of Germany, and granting liberty of the press and upholding very liberal measures. The same day another and very bloody collision takes place, and the contest is continued on the 19th. The number of killed and wounded among the soldiers is 274. A new ministry is formed. (20.) The King pardons all political offences. Similar agitations occur throughout Prussia.

March 14.—The King of Holland proposes to the Legislative Chamber to make all reforms they deem for the best, and promises his assent.

March.—The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein demand separation from Denmark. The king grants freedom of the press, and freedom of meetings and association.

March 17.—The King of Hanover grants freedom of the press, amnesty for political offences, the convention and public declaration of the States.

March 18.—The Emperor of Austria publishes, by proclamation at Milan, abolition of the censorship, and a convention of the States. The people demand more, and are refused. The city revolts, and until the 23d an active and successful contest is maintained with the soldiery. On the 23d the Austrians retire toward Mantua, and at the same time Charles Albert's army enters the city. The Austrians are pursued and routed. The whole of Lombardy, including Venice and Trieste, and the southern half of Italian Tyrol, are in active rebellion.

March 19.—Parma revolts, with barricades and slaughter. (20.) The Duke appoints a regency and flees. He is brought back, and a provisional government elected. It proclaims the incorporation of the Duchy with Piedmont.

March 20.—Modena rises, and the Duke is imprisoned.

March 20.—Charles Albert's army advances to Pavia.

March 22.—The King of Bavaria abdicates in favor of his son, Maximilian II.

March 23.—The King of Sardinia declares war against Austria.

March 24.—The troops of the Grand Duke of Tuscany are in possession of Modena, as a precaution against danger therefrom.

March 26.—The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolt from Denmark, and join the "great German nation." The King of Prussia promises his protection. The King of Prussia grants a commission to reorganize the Grand Duchy of Posen.

March 30. — Great riots in Posen.

March 31. — The Congress of Deputies meets at Frankfort. Mittermaier is chosen President.

April 1. — Charles Albert is in possession of Lodi.

April 1. — Parma has set free its Duke, after a promise to join the Italian league against Austria, and to grant a liberal constitution.

April 3. — The Prussian Diet meets at Berlin.

April 8. — Charles Albert manœuvres on the line from Parma to Piacenza; while Radetsky, with the Austrian forces, holds Mantua, Verona, and Peschiera.

April 9. — Modena again appoints a provisional government. Parma also declares itself independent of its Duke.

April 10. — The great Chartist demonstration in London goes off peaceably. The six points which the Chartists wish to carry are, — 1. Universal suffrage. 2. Vote by ballot. 3. No property qualification. 4. Annual Parliaments. 5. Payment of members. And, 6. Equal electoral districts.

April 10. — The Holsteiners retire on Ban; the Danes come on and drive all before them. Two German regiments were almost annihilated.

April 12. — Five extensive fires broke out in Pittsburg, Pa., this morning, and were raging at the same time. Forty-three buildings were consumed.

April 13. — The Parliament of Sicily declares that island independent. Messina is bombarded by the Neapolitan fleet.

April 14. — Peschiera is invested, and Charles Albert advances on Verona.

April 16. — New commotions in Paris. Dissensions in the provisional government are rumored. A large meeting concerning the "organization of labor" is held, and troops are called out for public security.

April 17. — The new constitution of Holland appears.

April 17. — Charles Albert has forced the Austrian line in three places between Mantua and Verona.

April 23. — The Danish lines are forced in three places, and the Danes are driven out of Schleswig.

April 23, 24. — Election of the National Assembly in France.

April 25. — An unsuccessful rebellion at Cracow.

April 28. — The Danes retire northward, from Schleswig, in good order.

April 28. — Charles Albert has advanced to Valleggio.

April 29. — Bloody disorders in Posen.

May 1. — A riot at Rome, and a new ministry.

May 2. — The Prussians enter Jutland near the town of Kolding.

May 4. — The French National Assembly meets.

May 4. — Charles Albert has crossed the Adige at Pontone.

May 6. — Charles Albert makes a great movement forward, with brilliant success; but ultimately retires to his first position.

May 7. — A bloody riot at Madrid, ending in nothing.

May 10. — A destructive fire occurred in Detroit, Mich. The amount of loss was about \$200,000. "The number of dwellings burnt was 107, with about the same number of stores, groceries, shops, and barns, covering a fraction over ten acres of ground, thickly settled, and built up mostly of small wooden buildings, generally on leased land."

May 12. — Lord Ashburton dies, aged 74.

May 14. — The Deputies, at Naples, disagree with the King, and declare

themselves *en permanence*. The National Guard raise barricades. (15) The King conquers the city, after very bloody fighting and great excesses committed by the Lazaroni. 1,440 bodies are buried next day from the Strada di Toledo, which was the scene of the conflict.

May 15. — A very large organized procession of workmen, after parading the streets of Paris, enter the Chamber of the Assembly almost unopposed. A general row ensues, MM. Barbès, Blanqui, and Louis Blanc siding with the mob. M. Hubert pronounces the Assembly dissolved, and a new provisional government, including Albert, Sobrier, Caussidière, Blanqui, etc., are named. The mob then move to the Hotel de Ville, where they are surrounded by the National Guard, and the leaders arrested.

May 16. — Explanations in the Assembly. M. Caussidière is accused, and is said to offer resignations of his seat and the prefecture of police. General Cavaignac is appointed Minister of War.

May 18. — The German Parliament meets at Frankfort.

May 18. — Charles Albert begins a regular attack on Peschiera.

May 18. — The Emperor of Austria, in consequence of the disturbances, leaves Vienna for Inspruck.

May 20. — The Ban of Croatia (which province has been in revolt against Austria) summons a Diet of the "Croatian-Sclavonic nation."

May 22. — The Constitutional Assembly of Prussia meets.

May 22. — General Nugent joins Radetsky, and the two armies enter Verona.

May 23, 24. — The Austrian army unsuccessfully attacks Vicenza.

May 22-26. — The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and by a two thirds vote nominated, upon the fourth ballot, Lewis Cass of Michigan for President, and William O. Butler of Kentucky for Vice-President. Andrew Stevenson of Virginia presided over the convention. The State of New York did not vote in the nomination.

May 23. — The small steamer Halifax, running between Waterville and Hallowell on the Kennebec, burst her boiler while passing through the lock at the Augusta dam. Twenty persons were on board, five of whom were instantly killed.

May 25. — Major-General Scott was received by the municipal authorities of New York city. The military turned out in full numbers, and were reviewed by General Scott. There was also a large civic procession.

May 26. — The large stables of Messrs. Kipp and Brown, omnibus proprietors in New York city, were burned, with many of their stages and 130 horses. Their loss was partly made up by contributions.

May 26. — John Mitchell is convicted, at Dublin, of treason. The disturbances in Ireland continue.

May 27. — An engagement takes place between the Danes and Hanoverians near Dappeln, to the advantage of the former.

May 29. — The Austrians attack the united Italian army at Goito, on the Mincio, and after a day's fighting are defeated and driven to Mantua.

May 29. — Count Leo Thun, and the chief men at Prague, propose a provisional government for Bohemia, and crave the Emperor's consent.

May 30. — Peschiera surrenders to Charles Albert.

May 30. — The treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848, with the modifications made in Washing-

ton by the Senate, having passed the Mexican Congress, was ratified at Quere-taro by the American Commissioners, Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, and the Mexican Minister of Relations, Senor Don Luis de la Rosa. It was proclaimed in the United States, July 4th.

June 1. — General Paredes pronounced his *plan* of revolt, signed by Padre Jarauta and others ; and on the 15th June entered the city of Guanajuato with 400 men, and was joined by the garrison.

June. — The Dutch attack the Balinese pirates in their strong hold at Djaga-Raga, and are repulsed with a loss reported at 242 in killed alone.

June. — An angry debate arises in the French Assembly on the proposed impeachment of M. Louis Blanc, which is negatived.

June 5. — An attempt is made by the Hanoverians and the Prussians, under General Wrangel, to drive the Danes from their entrenchments at Dappeln. The Danes are driven from their post, but afterwards retake it.

June 7, 8. — The Whig National Convention met at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and on the second day, and on the fourth ballot, nominated Major-General Zachary Taylor of Louisiana for President, and on the second ballot nominated Hon. Millard Fillmore of New York for Vice-President.

June 9. — The vote in Lombardy on the proposed union with Piedmont is 561,002 for immediate union, to 681 for postponing the question till the termination of the war. Charles Albert's head-quarters are at Peschiera ; the Austrians', at Mantua.

June 10. — Marshal Radetsky leaves Verona, and appears before Vicenza, which surrenders after a bombardment of 18 hours. Gen. Durando capitulates with his whole force. On the 12th, Radetsky returns to Verona.

June 12. — The last detachment of American troops left the city of Mexico.

June 12. — Much disturbance in the French Assembly on occasion of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte's proposed exclusion.

June 12-15. — An obstinate insurrection at Prague against the governor. The city is bombarded, and after some days order is reestablished.

June 15. — Padua surrenders to the Austrians, and Gen. Pepe retires to Venice.

June 16. — The mob capture and pillage the arsenal at Berlin ; the movement is suppressed by the Landwehr, who at once demand certain privileges.

June 18. — The army under Lieut. Edwardes, in Northern India, after nine hours' fighting, routs the forces of Moolraj of Moultan.

June 20. — The steamer Dawn was wrecked in the Lachine Rapids in the River St. Lawrence. She was the first regular steamer that plied over the rapids, and had made but few trips.

June 22, 23. — A convention of those members of the Democratic party who were dissatisfied with the nominations of the Democratic National Convention was held at Utica, N. Y. Martin Van Buren of New York was nominated for President, and Henry Dodge of Wisconsin for Vice-President. Mr. Dodge subsequently (June 29) declined.

June 22-26. — The disbanding of the operatives at the national workshops at Paris begins by draughting off 3,000 to the provinces. These men after leaving the city return in large bodies, and parade the streets. One section is addressed by M. Marie, but with no effect. Much uneasiness prevails among the workmen at large. (23.) During the night formidable barricades have been raised, and the houses loopholed in many districts. An organized rebellion is in

rapid progress. The National Guards are twice repulsed in attacking the barricade at the Porte St. Denis; and all the troops are employed throughout the day in a fatal warfare against strong positions. In the afternoon all executive authority is confided to Gen. Cavaignac by the executive committee. (24.) In the morning the city is quieter, but during the night nearly half of Paris has been skilfully fortified by the insurgents. (24.) At noon Gen. Cavaignac bombards the barricades and houses, artillery being ineffectual. In the evening the Assembly declares itself *en permanence*, makes Gen. Cavaignac military dictator, and declares Paris in a state of siege. The troops gain many points, but very slowly. (25.) The fight at the Pantheon and the Clos St. Lazare is most bloody; but the insurrection is this day quelled on the left bank of the Seine. The Archbishop of Paris falls in an attempt to calm the insurgents. (26.) The fighting continues along the Canal St. Martin, in the Clos St. Lazare, and at the Faubourg St. Antoine, which is reduced by shells and red-hot balls. The insurrection is subdued, after incredible slaughter on both sides and great barbarity. Seven generals and four members of the Assembly are killed or mortally wounded. The number taken to the hospitals is, killed, 162; wounded, 1,983. The total of killed and wounded is estimated at from three to four thousand.

June 25. — Palma Nuova surrenders to the Austrians.

June 26. — The Grand Duke of Tuscany opens the Parliament with fraternal assurances to Italy.

June 18–28. — A revolution in Wallachia, ending in the flight of the prince, and the establishment of a provisional government. Russia sends troops thither, by consent of Turkey.

June 29. — The German Parliament elects a "Provisional Paramount Head of the Empire," with the title of Lord Lieutenant. The Archduke John of Austria was elected by a vote of 136 against 85 for all others.

July 1. — Lieut. Edwardes again successfully engages Moolraj, under the walls of Moultan.

July. — A test vote was taken in the House of Representatives upon the power of the general government, under the Constitution, to appropriate money to open and improve harbours, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, when necessary for the protection and facility of foreign and domestic commerce. The vote stood 112 yeas, 53 nays.

July 1. — The Austrians attack Rivoli, and are repulsed by the Duke of Genoa. Charles Albert removes his head-quarters from Valleggio to Roverbella.

July 4. — M. Chateaubriand dies at Paris, aged 80.

July 4. — The corner-stone of the Washington Monument was laid at Washington, with appropriate ceremonies and amid a vast concourse of people. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered the oration.

July 6. — The diplomatic corps in the city of Mexico presented their congratulations at the National Palace to Señor J. J. de Herrera upon his accession to the Presidency of the Republic. The American Envoy, Mr. Clifford, addressed the President in the name of the corps. The United States, England, France, Russia, and Spain were represented.

July 9. — Francis R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania, from ill health, resigned his office. By the terms of the constitution, the Speaker of the Senate, William F. Johnston, will act as Governor until the 3d Monday in January, 1849.

July 10. — A truce has been agreed upon by Denmark and the German Confederation, and a provisional government of five is for the time to rule Schleswig-Holstein.

July 10. — The Sicilian Parliament elects the Duke of Genoa, son of the King of Sardinia, as King of Sicily.

July 12. — The Archduke John, Regent of the Germanic Empire, is installed at Frankfort. On the 15th he names certain of his ministers.

July 18. — The troops of Bustamente defeat Paredes at Guanajuato, and take possession of the city. Padre Jarauta is taken prisoner and shot forthwith.

July 21. — The Sardinian army has moved its head-quarters to Marmirolo.

July 27. — The Compromise Bill, which was called up in the Senate on the 22d July, by Mr. Clayton, from the special committee to whom was referred the question of the government of the new Territory, was debated with much warmth until this day, and passed by a vote of 33 to 22. The vote was as follows:—

Yeas. — Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis of Miss., Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Johnson of Ga., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee. — 33.

Nays. — Messrs. Allen, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Clark, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Underwood, Upham, and Walker. — 22.

Absent. — Messrs. Cameron, Pearce, and Webster.

July 22–27. — The Sardinian army is driven, after a series of engagements at Rivoli, at Volta, and at other points, from the whole country between the Adige and Mincio. Mantua is relieved and Peschiera reinvaded.

July 25. — The royal assent is given (in England) to a bill suspending the Habeas Corpus act in Ireland, the two former coercive measures, known as the “Crime and Outrage Act,” and the “Seditious Speaking Act,” not having proved sufficiently powerful.

July 29. — The Senate Compromise Bill was laid on the table in the House by a vote of 112 to 97, and a motion to reconsider was lost by a more decided vote.

July 29. — The last plank of the suspension foot-bridge over the Niagara Falls was laid, and the engineer, Mr. Ellet, drove over and back in a buggy, and subsequently in a carriage with two horses, weighing in all over a ton and a half. 500 feet of the bridge are without railing on either side. The flooring is 220 feet high, 762 feet long, and 8 feet wide.

Aug 1. — Between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., the Mexican flag was hoisted upon the palace at Vera Cruz, and the city was surrendered to the Mexican authorities by General P. F. Smith, who subsequently embarked on board the Alabama for New Orleans.

Aug. 2–13. — The Oregon Territorial Bill passed the House by a vote of 129 to 71. It passed the Senate, August 5th, with the *Missouri Compromise* amendment. August 11th, the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments, the vote on the Missouri Compromise being, *yeas*, 82; *nays*, 121. On the morning of the 13th, the Senate receded from the amendment by which the Missouri Compromise was inserted by the following vote:—

Yeas. — Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron,

Clark, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglass, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster. — 29.

Nays. — Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Miss., Foote, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Ga., Johnson of La., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, Yulee. — 25.

Aug. 4. — Capital punishment (except in cases of martial law) is abolished by the Prussian Assembly, by a vote of 294 to 37. On the same day it is abolished by the German Parliament at Frankfort, by a vote of 288 to 146.

Aug. 4. — Milan capitulates to the Austrians, and the Sardinian army retreats to Tessino.

Aug. 5. — Mr. Smith O'Brien is arrested at Thurles; and the Irish rebellion, so far as it is an armed national movement, after a few trifling encounters, is at an end. Lord Hardinge commands the large British forces in Ireland.

Aug. 5. — Radetsky advances to Cremona, to Pizzighetone, to Lodi; Charles Albert being in full retreat. The total loss of the Austrian army from July 23d to the close of the campaign is officially stated at 2,701. The loss of the Sardinian army was as follows: — killed or died of amputations, 2,000; wounded, 1,500; missing, 500; sick of the fever, 12,000; total *hors de combat*, 16,000.

Aug. 8. — The Austrians, who had recently entered Bologna, are expelled by the people.

Aug. 9, 10. — The Free Soil Convention met at Buffalo. Hon. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts was elected President of the Convention. Martin Van Buren of New York was nominated for the Presidency, and Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, by acclamation, for the Vice-Presidency. Sixteen States were represented by delegates in the convention.

Aug. 12. — The Emperor of Austria returns to Vienna.

Aug. 12. — The steamer *Edward Bates* on the Mississippi River collapsed two of the flues of her larboard boiler. Of the passengers and crew, 28 were killed.

Aug. 14. — The first session of the 30th Congress adjourned at 12 o'clock, M.

Aug. 17. — A destructive fire in Albany commenced in the heart of the city, and swept toward and along the river for the space of half a mile. The fire lasted five hours, and in that time 600 buildings were burned, besides several steamboats, and canal-boats and barges. The area burned over is (not including the pier and basin, with an area of 13 acres) 24 acres. The value of the property consumed is rated as high as \$3,000,000. The amount of \$546,200 was insured by companies and agencies in Albany. The fire was checked by blowing up buildings in its path, and by a fortunate shower.

Aug. 18. — Venice has declared herself an independent republic.

Aug. 24. — The American ship *Ocean Monarch*, which had just left Liverpool, is burnt in the Irish Channel, a few miles from Great Ormshead. More than 170 lives are lost.

Aug. 26. — The French Assembly vote to prosecute MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière for complicity in the insurrection of May 15. These gentlemen instantly escape.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Statement of the Lines of Magnetic Telegraph in Operation or in Progress on September 1st, 1848.

THE Lines in operation were as follows : —

1. From Boston to New York, *via* Worcester, Springfield, in Mass., Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, in Conn., White Plains, and Harlem, in N. Y., under one company, distance 240 miles.

2. From New York to Washington, *via* Jersey City, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, in N. J., Philadelphia, in Pa., Wilmington, in Del., Havre de Grace, and Baltimore, in Md., under one company, distance 240 miles.

3. From Washington to New Orleans, *via* Richmond, Petersburg, Va., Raleigh, Fayetteville, N. C., Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, and Mobile, Ala., under one company, distance 1,716 miles.

4. From New York to Buffalo, *via* Carmel, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, and Rochester, under one company, distance 509 miles.

5. From Buffalo to Milwaukee, Wis., *via* Fredonia, in N. Y., Erie, in Pa., Painesville, Cleveland, Milan, Sandusky City, Toledo, in Ohio, Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Albion, Marshall, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Niles, South Bend, Michigan City, in Mich., Chicago, Ill., Southport, and Racine, in Wisconsin, under one company, distance 812 miles.

6. From Troy to Montreal, C. E., *via* Bennington, Manchester, Rutland, Vt., Whitehall, N. Y., Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, and St. Albans, Vt., under one company ; to St. Johns and Montreal under another company ; distances as follows : — from Troy to Canada line 228 miles ; thence to Montreal 50 miles ; total 278 miles.

7. From Worcester, Mass., *via* Providence, R. I., Taunton, Fall River, to New Bedford, Mass., under one company, distance 97 miles.

8. From Worcester, Mass., *via* Norwich, to New London, Conn., under one company, distance 74 miles.

9. From Boston, *via* Salem, to Newburyport, under one company, distance 34 miles.

10. From Boston, *via* Dover, N. H., to Portland, Me., under one company, distance 110 miles.

11. From Binghampton, *via* Owego, to Ithaca, in N. Y., under one company, distance 48 miles.

12. From Auburn, *via* Ithaca, to Elmira, in N. Y., under one company, distance 75 miles.

13. From Syracuse to Oswego, in N. Y., under one company, distance 36 miles.

14. From Buffalo, *via* Lockport, to Queenstown, in Canada, under one company, 48 miles, thence *via* St. Catherine's, Toronto, Port Hope, Coburg, Bellville, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, to Montreal, 48 miles under one company in the U. S.

15. From Philadelphia to Pittsburg, *via* Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Pa., and Wheeling, Va., distance 309 miles.

16. From Pittsburg, Pa., *via* Washington, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Zanesville, Columbus, and Dayton, Oh., to Cincinnati, distance 310 miles.

17. From Cincinnati, *via* Louisville, Ky., Vincennes, Ind., to St. Louis, distance 410 miles.

18. From Pittsburg, Pa., *via* Washington, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Marietta, Oh., Athens, Pomroy, Gallipolis, Portsmouth, Maysville, Paris, Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, Ky., Bardstown, Glasgow, Nashville, Tenn., to Columbia, Tenn., distance 630 miles.

[This is part of the Great Western Line to New Orleans.]

19. From Maysville, *via* Ripley, to Cincinnati, distance 60 miles.
20. From Columbia, Tenn., to Memphis, distance 205 miles.
21. From Philadelphia, *via* Pottsville, to Reading, distance 98 miles.
22. From Wilmington, Del., to Trenton, distance 50 miles.
23. From Baltimore, Md., *via* York, Pa., to Harrisburg, distance 72 miles.
24. From York, Pa., to Lancaster, distance 22 miles.
25. From Harrisburg, Pa., to Reading, distance 51 miles.
26. From Columbus, Ohio, to Chillicothe, distance 45 miles.
27. From New York, on Long Island, Offing Line, 98 miles.
- Total length of lines of Telegraph, 6,679 miles.

There are several lines in the Western States, amounting to several hundred miles, of which the organization will be completed in the course of the year 1848.

A line is under construction, to be completed in January, 1849, from Fredonia, in N. Y., *via* Ellicottville, Angelica, Hornellsville, Bath, Hammondsport, Jefferson, Ithaca, Owego, Montrose, Carbondale, Port Jarvis, Goshen, Newburg, West Point, Peekskill, Sing Sing, White Plains, to the city of New York, a distance of 500 miles, making a continuous line from New York city to Milwaukee.

A line is also under construction from Bennington, *via* Pittsfield and Litchfield, to connect with the New York and Boston line at New Haven, forming a continuous line from Bath, New York, and Boston, to Montreal. This will be at work in the fall of 1848.

A line will likewise be completed during the same period, from Portland, *via* Brunswick, Bath, Thomaston, Belfast, Bangor, Calais, Me., St. Stephen's, N. B., to St. John's, and to be extended by Fort Cumberland, on the head of the Bay of Fundy, to Halifax, N. S., early in 1849.

The extension of the Southwestern Line from Columbia, Tenn., *via* Natchez, Miss., to New Orleans, La., is well advanced, and will be completed, probably, in the fall of 1848, as most of the connecting section already, and the eastern extremity, from Wheeling, *via* Cumberland, to Baltimore, forming one interior and one Atlantic line from the latter city to New Orleans.

A line from Troy to Whitehall was also in a state of great forwardness on the 1st of September, to be in operation early thereafter.

Several of the lines named, although, with the whole system, but in their infancy, have already paid dividends exceeding those of ordinary stock, while some have been almost entirely reconstructed from the proceeds of their earnings.

We subjoin the rates of charge from Boston to New Orleans.

Tariff of Charges from Boston to New Orleans on first 10 words, and each additional word, not counting the address or signature of the parties.

From Boston to		Price.	Each additional word.	From Boston to		Price.	Each additional word.
Birmingham,	Mass.	25cts.	2 cts.	Alexandria,	Va.	\$ 1.10	9 cts.
Worcester,	"	25	2	Fredericksburg,	"	1.20	10
Warren,	"	25	2	Richmond,	"	1.25	10
Springfield,	"	25	2	Petersburg,	"	1.30	11
Hartford,	Conn.	25	2	Raleigh,	N. C.	1.50	12
New Haven,	"	25	2	Fayetteville,	"	1.60	12
Bridgeport,	"	25	2	Cheraw,	S. C.	1.70	13
Danvers,	"	25	2	Camden,	"	1.80	13
New York,	N. Y.	50	3	Columbia,	"	1.85	13
New Brunswick,	N. J.	60	4	Charleston,	"	1.95	14
Princeton,	"	65	5	Augusta,	Ga.	1.95	14
Trenton,	"	70	5	Savannah,	"	2.05	15
Philadelphia,	Pa.	75	5	Macon,	"	2.05	15
Wilmington,	Del.	85	6	Columbus,	"	2.15	16
Lavre de Grace,	Md.	95	6	Montgomery,	Ala.	2.20	17
Baltimore,	"	\$1.00	7	Mobile,	"	2.35	18
Washington,	D. C.	1.00	8	New Orleans,	"	2.50	18
Georgetown,	"	1.10	9				

A GENERAL INDEX

To the Ten Volumes of the American Almanac, for the Years 1840 – 1849.

As the *numbers* of the volumes are not inserted on the title-pages of the Almanac, it must be observed that the different numbers of the volumes correspond to the different years as follows : —

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The Index embraces such matters as are not common to all the volumes of the Almanac; but such matters as are found in all, or nearly all, the volumes, viz. the Astronomical Information, the Register of the various Officers of the Government of the United States and of the Individual States, the Annual Tables relating to the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, the Tabular Views of Colleges, the Chronicle of Events, &c., are not particularly specified in this Index.

Each volume is furnished with its own Index.

*** A full Index of the *Obituary Notices* follows this General Index of other matters.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 99. — James G. Berret is chief clerk in the Pension Bureau.

Pages 110, 111. — J.S. Simonson is Major of the Mounted Riflemen, *vice* G. B. Crittenden, and George Andrews of the 7th Inf., *vice* Thomas Noel.

Pages 111, 112. — The military geographical divisions have the same dividing line, the new territory being added to the Western Division. General Scott has charge of the Eastern Division, head-quarters at New York. General Taylor commands the Western Division, head-quarters at or near New Orleans. General Gaines commands Departments 3 and 4, head-quarters at Baltimore. General Wool, Departments 1 and 2, head-quarters at Albany. General Twiggs commands No. 8, and General Kearny No. 6, head-quarters at St. Louis. New Mexico constitutes Department No. 9, California No. 10, and Oregon No. 11.

Page 121. — J. L. Martin, Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, is dead.

Page 125. — Señor Sergio Teixeira de Macedo has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil to the United States, and Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico.

Page 128. — O. L. Dabelsteen is Vice-Consul of Mexico for New Orleans.

Page 168. — J. D. Field, Jr., is coiner of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega.

Pages 105, 106, 215. — *District Courts of Georgia.* — The State is divided into two Districts; viz. the Southern, with a court held, as now, at Savannah, and the Northern, with a court at Marietta, on the second Mondays of March and September.

Pages 106, 214. — *District Courts of Alabama.* — There are three Districts; viz. the Southern, with a court, as now, at Mobile; the Middle, with a court at Montgomery; and the Northern, with a court, as now, at Huntsville.

Page 225. — Hon. Ether Shepley is Chief Justice, *vice* Ezekiel Whitman, and John Howard, of Portland, Justice, *vice* Ether Shepley.

Pages 191, 231. — Carlos Coolidge is Governor of Vermont. Term ends October, 1849. Robert Pierpoint is Lieutenant-Governor. The other State officers are reelected.

Page 248. — *Common Schools in New York.* — The reported number of school children in the State, of all ages, taught some portion of the year 1846 in the common schools, was 748,387. Number of organized school districts, July 1, 1847, 11,052. Number of school-houses inspected, 9,716. Of these, 7,996 were of framed wood, 591 of brick, 617 of stone, and 512 of logs. 3,881 were in good repair, 3,098 in ordinary repair, and 2,748 in bad repair. The average monthly wages of teachers in 1848 was for males \$15.95; for females \$6.99. Number of volumes in the school libraries, January 1, 1847, 1,310,986; increase during the year, 107,847 volumes. The supposed average cost per volume in 1846 was \$0.87 nearly. Number of private schools in the State, 1,704; average attendance in each, a fraction over 16 scholars. There are, besides, schools for colored children and for Indians, supported at the expense of the State.

Pages 191, 253. — W. F. Johnston is Governor of Pa. Term ends 1851.

Page 310. — *Judges of the Circuit Courts of Wisc.* — Hon. A. W. Stow, of the 4th District, Chief Justice. E. V. Whitton, of the 1st District; Levi Hubbell, of the 2d; C. H. Larrabee, of the 3d; and M. M. Jackson, of the 5th, Justices. J. R. Brigham, of Madison, is Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Page 321. — Lines 7-10 from bottom, Barons Gray and Elphinstone should be marked *, and Erne and Desart †.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
AND
REPOSITORY
OF
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
FOR THE YEAR
1850.

BOSTON:
CHARLES C. LITTLE AND JAMES BROWN.
1849.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by
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P R E F A C E .

THE twenty-first volume of the American Almanac, being the first volume of the third series, is now offered to the public. Unwearied pains have been taken to collect full, authentic, and varied information concerning the complex affairs of the general and State governments; and a mass of official documents and private correspondence has been digested relating to the government, finances, legislation, public institutions, internal improvements, and resources of the United States. It is believed that the present volume is equal to its predecessors in fulness and accuracy, and that it will sustain the high character of the American Almanac as a trustworthy manual for reference, and a full repository of useful knowledge.

The Astronomical Department has been, as usual, under the direction of Professor Peirce, whose high reputation is a sufficient guaranty of the completeness and accuracy of the computations. The article upon "Melloni's Researches in Radiant Heat" is a treatise in itself, and will be useful and instructive to all classes of readers. The earlier volumes of the Almanac contained articles upon various scientific matters. Since that time, the achievements of science have been so numerous, as to require a new series of articles upon subjects of the same class. The series is commenced this year, and will be continued in future volumes. The Meteorological Information is full and general; new and carefully prepared tables are given. Some favors were received too late for publication.

In the Second Part of the volume, the chapters upon the several Departments will be found to be full and accurate, having been corrected at Washington to the latest dates possible for publication. New lists have been added of Pension Agents, Indian Agents, and of Registers, Receivers, &c. connected with the Land Office. Later changes in these and in the various other lists are noted in the "Additions and Corrections" at the end of the volume. The rates of postage under the present postal arrangements have been carefully compiled, and are believed to be as accurate and intelligible as any thing that has been published. The chapter upon Public Lands contains an abstract of the Land Commissioners' Report for 1848, and the valuable tables appended thereto, in which the condition of the public lands and the various donations and grants thereof, from the founda-

tion of the federal government to the present time, and the present extent of the public domain, are shown. The connected description of the three great "Water-Works" in the country will be found interesting and convenient, and valuable for reference. The tabular view of all the railroads in this country is continued from the last volume; and the comparative view of the debts, property, and general financial condition of all the States, has been corrected with great care from the latest official returns. The titles of the public laws and joint resolutions are given as last year. The abstracts of the laws have been carefully prepared, and made more full than formerly. They are now sufficiently full for all but professional use. The information concerning the individual States is as full as in former years. Should any one note inaccuracies or deficiencies therein, he is urgently asked to correct them. The European part of the work has been thoroughly revised, and is believed to be accurate. The account of the population of the several dependencies of Austria, and the movements therein, is made interesting from the recent position of that government. The Chronicle of Events and the Obituary notices are more extended than in former years.

The thanks of the Editor are particularly due to the heads of Departments at Washington, and to his many contributors and correspondents, to whom the work is indebted for a great part of its value. A continuance of their favors is respectfully solicited. A work embracing such a multitude of facts must necessarily contain some errors; persons who detect any are earnestly requested to communicate them to the Editor. It is particularly desirable that these communications should not be anonymous. It is frequently a source of regret to the Editor that he cannot suitably acknowledge the valuable hints and assistance of anonymous correspondents. It is a matter of some public interest, that a periodical which circulates so widely, both in Europe and America, and which is so universally trusted as a manual for reference, should be rendered as accurate as possible; and this end can be obtained only by the coöperation of many individuals. Communications should be addressed to the "Editor of the American Almanac," Boston.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1849.

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THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC,
FOR
1850.

PART I.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1850,

Being the latter part of the 74th, and the beginning of the 75th year of the Independence of the United States of America;

- “ the 6563d year of the Julian Period;
- “ the latter part of the 5610th, and the beginning of the 5611th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews;
- “ the 2603d year (according to Varro) since the foundation of Rome;
- “ the 2597th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astronomers, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ;
- “ the 2626th year of the Olympiads, or the second year of the 657th Olympiad, beginning in July, 1849, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or at or about the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period;
- “ the latter part of the 1266th, and the beginning of the 1267th year (of twelve lunations) since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which, as is generally supposed, took place on the 16th of July, in the year 622 of the Christian era.

I. CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.
⊕ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♄ Saturn.
● ☾ ☿ The Moon.	♀ Juno.	♅ Herschel or Uranus.
☿ Mercury.	♁ Pallas.	♆ Neptune.
♀ Venus.	♁ Ceres.	★ A fixed star.

- ♄ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
- ☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in “ “ “
- ♁ Opposition, or differing 180° in “ “ “
- ♁ The ascending, ♁ the descending node.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*; but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in latitude indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A.*, *m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

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Epact,	17	Roman Indiction,	8
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number, 8		Julian Period,	6563

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{	1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{	7. ♎ Libra.
		2. ♉ Taurus.			8. ♏ Scorpio.
		3. ♊ Gemini.			9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	{	4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	{	10. ♑ Capricornus.
		5. ♌ Leo.			11. ♒ Aquarius.
		6. ♍ Virgo.			12. ♐ Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

				h. m. s.			Mean Time at Washing- ton Obser- vatory.
Sun enters ♋	(Winter begins)	1849, Dec. 21st,		4	32	47 A.	
" " ♈	(Spring ")	1850, March 20th,		5	54	52 A.	
" " ♋	(Summer ")	" June 21st,		2	51	20 A.	
" " ♎	(Autumn ")	" Sept. 23d,		4	54	37 M.	
" " ♋	(Winter ")	" Dec. 21st,		10	31	41 A.	
				d.	h. m. s.		
Sun in the	Winter signs,			89	1	22 5	
" "	Spring "			92	20	56 28	
" "	Summer "			93	14	3 17	
" "	Autumn "			89	17	37 4	
"	north of Equator, (Spring and Summer,)	186	10	59	45		
"	south of " (Winter and Autumn,)	178	18	59	9		
Length of the tropical year, commencing at							
the winter solstice, 1849, and terminating				365 5 58 54			
at the winter solstice, 1850,							
Mean, or average length of the tropical year,				365 5 48 48			

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1850.

Septuagesima Sunday,	Jan. 27th	Rogation Sunday,	May 5th
Quinq. or Shrove Sunday,	Feb. 10th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.,	May 9th
Ash Wed., Lent begins,	Feb. 13th	Whitsunday or Pentecost,	May 19th
Mid-Lent Sunday,	Mar. 10th	Trinity Sunday,	May 26th
Palm Sunday,	Mar. 24th	Corpus Christi Day, }	May 30th
Easter Sunday,	Mar. 31st	Fête Dieu,	
Low Sunday,	April 7th	Advent Sunday,	Dec. 1st

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.]

Year.	Names of the Months.	
5610	Thebet begins,	Dec. 16, 1849
"	" 10th, Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem,	Dec. 25, "
"	Sebat begins,	Jan. 14, 1850
"	Adar begins,	Feb. 13, "
"	" 13th, Fast of Esther,	Feb. 25, "
"	" 14th, *Purim,	Feb. 26, "
"	" 15th, Schuscan Purim,	Feb. 27, "
"	Nisan begins,	Mar. 14, "
"	" 15th, *Beginning of the Passover,	Mar. 28, "
"	" 16th, *Second Feast, or Morrow of the Passover,	Mar. 29, "
"	" 21st, *Seventh Feast,	April 3, "
"	" 22d, *End of the Passover,	April 4, "
"	Ijar begins,	April 13, "
"	" 18th, Lag Beomer,	April 30, "
"	Sivan begins,	May 12, "
"	" 6th, *Feast of Weeks or Pentecost,	May 17, "
"	" 7th, *Second Feast,	May 18, "
"	Thammus begins,	June 11, "
"	" 17th, Fast for the taking of the Temple,	June 27, "
"	Ab begins,	July 10, "
"	" 9th, *Fast for the burning of the Temple,	July 18, "
"	" Elul begins,	Aug. 9, "
5611	Tisri begins, *Feast for the New Year,	Sept. 7, "
"	" 2d, *Second Feast for the New Year,	Sept. 8, "
"	" 3d, Fast of Gedaljah,	Sept. 9, "
"	" 10th, *Fast of the Reconciliation or Atonement,	Sept. 16, "
"	" 15th, *Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles,	Sept. 21, "

Year.	Names of the Months.	
5611	Tisri 16th, *Second Feast of the Huts,	Sept. 22, 1850,
"	" 21st, Feast of Palms or Branches,	Sept. 27, "
"	" 22d, *End of the Hut or Congregation Feast,	Sept. 28, "
"	" 23d, *Rejoicing for the discovery of the Law,	Sept. 29, "
"	Marchesvan begins,	Oct. 7, "
"	Chisleu begins,	Nov. 6, "
"	" 25th, Consecration of the Temple,	Nov. 30, "
"	Thebet begins,	Dec. 6, "
"	" 10th, Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem,	Dec. 15, "

The Jewish year generally contains 354 days, or 12 lunations of the Moon ; but in a cycle of 19 years, an intercalary month (Veader) is 7 times introduced, for the purpose of rendering the average duration of the year nearly or quite correct.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year.	Names of the Months.	
1266	Saphar begins,	Dec. 17, 1849.
"	Rabia I. "	Jan. 15, 1850.
"	Rabia II. "	Feb. 14, "
"	Jomadhi I. "	Mar. 15, "
"	Jomadhi II. "	April 14, "
"	Redjeb "	May 13, "
"	Chaban "	June 12, "
"	Ramadan " (Month of Fasting,)	July 11, "
"	Schewall " (Bairam,)	Aug. 10, "
"	Dsu'l-kadah "	Sept. 8, "
"	Dsu'l-hejjah "	Oct. 8, "
1267	Muharrem "	Nov. 6, "
"	Saphar "	Dec. 6, "

The Mahometan Era dates from the flight of Mahomet to Medina, July 16th, A. D. 622.

The Mahometan year is purely lunar ; it consists of 12 synodical periods of the Moon, or of 354 days 19 times in a cycle of 30 years, and of 355 days 11 times. The average length of this year is therefore $354\frac{11}{30}$ days, which differs only *thirty-three seconds* from the truth ; a degree of exactness that could only have been attained by a long series of observations. But as no allowance is made for the excess of 11 days in the length of a tropical year over the time of 12 revolutions of the Moon, it is obvious that once in about 33 years the above months will correspond to every season and every part of the Gregorian year.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1850.

Computed by the Formula of Laplace (*Mécanique Céleste*, Vol. II. pp. 289, Paris ed., and [2858] Bowd. ed.)

New or Full Moon.				Height of the Tide.	New or Full Moon.				Height of the Tide
		d.	h.			d.	h.		
New Moon,	Jan.	13,	6 M.	0.78	New Moon,	July	9,	9 M.	1.01
Full "		27,	8 A.	1.06	Full "		24,	0 M.	0.77
New "	Feb.	12,	1 M.	0.86	New "	Aug.	7,	4 A.	1.06
Full "		26,	7 M.	1.08	Full "		22,	4 A.	0.83
New "	Mar.	13,	6 A.	0.94	New "	Sept.	6,	0 M.	1.10
Full "		27,	6 A.	1.04	Full "		21,	8 M.	0.91
New "	April	12,	8 M.	0.99	New "	Oct.	5,	10 M.	1.08
Full "		26,	6 M.	0.94	Full "		20,	10 A.	0.96
New "	May	11,	6 A.	1.00	New "	Nov.	3,	10 A.	0.97
Full "		25,	7 A.	0.83	Full "		19,	11 M.	0.97
New "	June	10,	2 M.	0.99	New "	Dec.	3,	0 A.	0.85
Full "		24,	9 M.	0.76	Full "		19,	0 M.	0.98

The unit of altitude at any place is the height at that place of that tide which arrives *about a day and a half* after the time of New or Full Moon, when the Sun and Moon, at the moment of conjunction or opposition, are at their mean distance from the Earth, and in the plane of the celestial equator.

This unit of altitude, which must be derived from observation for each place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, gives the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

By the above table it appears that the highest tides of 1850 will be those of Jan. 29, Feb. 28, March 29, Aug. 9, Sept. 8, and Oct. 7.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great; sufficient, perhaps, to cause damage.

The formula from which these tides were computed is, however, strictly true only for Brest and its vicinity, and must be regarded as a very uncertain approximation for the coast of the United States.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 48m.	6 20a.	5 48m.	6 24a.	5 48m.	6 29a.	5 47m.	6 35a.	5 44m.	6 42a.
N. York,	5 46	6 23	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash'n,	5 43	6 26	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.,	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Orl's,	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON

Apogee, 12th day, 3h. M. | Perigee, 26th day, 11h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 3h. 29.0m. M. | First Quarter, 21st day, 4h. 30.9m. M.
New Moon, 13th " 6 11.3 M | Full Moon, 27th " 7 43.3 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for ref.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			
1	Tu.	7 30	4 39	7 25	4 44	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 5	6 56	5 12	0 43m.	11 11a.	9 31a.
2	W.	30	39	25	44	19	50	3	6	56	13	1 31	11 59	10 19
3	Th.	30	40	25	46	19	51	3	7	57	13	2 19	. . .	11 9
4	F.	30	41	25	46	19	52	3	8	57	14	3 9	0 49m.	11 56
5	S.	30	42	25	47	19	52	3	8	57	15	3 56	1 36	. . .
6	Su.	7 30	4 43	7 25	4 48	7 19	4 53	7 4	5 9	6 57	5 15	4 47m.	2 27m.	0 47m.
7	M.	29	44	25	49	19	54	4	10	57	16	5 46	3 26	1 46
8	Tu.	29	45	25	50	19	55	4	11	57	17	6 54	4 34	2 54
9	W.	29	46	24	51	19	56	4	12	57	18	8 3	5 43	4 3
10	Th.	29	47	24	52	19	57	4	12	57	19	9 10	6 50	5 10
11	F.	29	48	24	53	19	58	4	13	57	19	10 5	7 45	6 8
12	S.	29	49	24	54	18	59	3	14	57	20	10 49	8 29	6 49
13	Su.	7 28	4 50	7 23	4 55	7 18	5 0	7 3	5 16	6 57	5 21	11 30m.	9 10m.	7 39m.
14	M.	28	52	23	56	18	1	3	16	57	23	0 53.	9 45	8 6
15	Tu.	27	53	22	58	17	2	3	17	57	23	0 39	10 19	8 39
16	W.	27	54	22	59	17	4	3	18	57	24	1 11	10 51	9 11
17	Th.	26	55	21	6 0	17	5	2	19	57	25	1 44	11 21	9 44
18	F.	25	56	21	1	16	6	2	20	56	25	2 18	11 56	10 16
19	S.	25	56	20	2	16	7	2	21	56	26	3 54	0 34a.	10 54
20	Su.	7 24	4 59	7 20	5 3	7 15	5 8	7 1	5 21	6 56	5 27	3 32a.	1 12a.	11 39m.
21	M.	23	5 0	19	4	15	9	1	22	56	28	4 16	1 55	0 15a.
22	Tu.	23	1	19	6	14	10	1	23	56	29	5 6	2 46	1 6
23	W.	22	2	18	7	14	11	0	24	55	30	6 10	3 50	2 10
24	Th.	21	4	17	8	13	12	0	25	54	31	7 24	5 4	3 24
25	F.	21	5	16	9	13	13	6 59	26	54	31	8 45	6 23	4 45
26	S.	20	6	16	10	12	15	59	27	54	32	9 49	7 29	5 49
27	Su.	7 19	5 8	7 15	5 12	7 11	5 16	6 58	5 28	6 53	5 33	10 48a.	8 26a.	6 48a.
28	M.	18	9	14	12	10	17	58	29	53	34	11 40	9 20	7 40
29	Tu.	17	10	13	14	9	18	57	30	52	35	. . .	10 13	8 33
30	W.	17	12	12	15	8	19	57	31	52	36	0 33m.	10 69	9 18
31	Th.	16	13	11	17	8	20	56	32	51	37	1 18	11 42	10 9

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
h. m.	o.	h. m.	o.	h. m.	o.	h. m.	o.	h. m.	o.
0 368	— 24 14	0 582	— 22 26	1 152	— 19 43	1 252	— 16 21	1 242	— 19 4
11 112	— 23 12	11 1012	— 23 25	11 1812	— 23 13	11 2812	— 22 36	12 3712	— 21 33
10 352	+ 26 29	10 52	+ 26 23	9 362	+ 26 17	9 102	+ 26 11	8 462	+ 26 6
0 5412	+ 22 29	0 2412	+ 22 1	11 49	+ 22 26	11 19	+ 24 7	10 49	+ 24 33
6 41	— 5 56	6 22	— 6 5	6 212	— 6 10	6 4212	— 6 9	5 2212	— 6 4
4 5412	+ 3 57	4 3112	+ 3 57	4 712	+ 3 59	3 4312	+ 4 5	3 1812	+ 4 13
5 262	— 1 26	5 42	— 1 17	4 422	— 1 6	4 202	— 0 56	3 582	— 0 42
6 39	+ 8 10	6 18	+ 8 11	6 52	+ 8 12	6 29	+ 8 14	5 5	+ 8 17

Mean rises or sets. Mean Time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths, Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'aton, &c.	N. Ori'a, &c.
		<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>
	b. m.	b. m.	b. m.	b. m.	b. m.	b. m.
1	3 46m	8 39A	8 42A	8 48A	8 54A	8 58A
2	3 39	9 47	9 50	9 52	9 58	10 2
3	4 30	10 56	10 58	10 58	11 1	11 2
4	5 20	...	...	...	...	...
5	6 7	0 2m	0 1m	0 2m	0 0m	0 3m
S.	6 53m	1 2m	1 2m	1 1m	0 57m	0 57m
7	7 38	2 3	2 1	1 59	1 53	1 59
8	8 23	3 2	2 59	2 57	2 48	2 45
9	9 9	3 59	3 56	3 53	3 42	3 38
10	9 56	4 45	4 51	4 47	4 35	4 30
11	10 43	5 47	5 48	5 38	5 25	5 21
12	11 32	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
S.	0 39A	5 41A	5 26A	5 30A	5 43A	5 50A
14	"	6 13	6 16	6 21	6 22	6 39-
15	1 52	7 10	7 13	7 17	7 27	7 32
16	2 38	8 7	8 11	8 13	8 21	8 26
17	3 23	9 8	9 9	9 12	9 18	9 20
18	4 7	10 9	10 10	10 11	10 13	10 15
19	4 53	11 12	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
S.	5 40A	...	...	...	...	...
21	6 29	0 16m	0 16m	0 14m	0 11m	0 11m
22	7 21	1 23	1 20	1 19	1 12	1 10
23	8 17	2 30	2 27	2 25	2 15	2 12
24	9 16	3 40	3 36	3 32	3 21	3 18
25	10 16	4 48	4 43	4 40	4 26	4 22
6	11 21	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>
S.	P	4 58A	5 3A	5 7A	5 30A	5 27A
28	0 22m	6 11	6 14	6 19	6 29	6 36
29	1 21	7 26	7 28	7 31	7 38	7 42
30	2 17	8 36	8 37	8 40	8 43	8 47
31	3 9	9 44	9 45	9 45	9 47	9 48

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time

d. h. m. °
Circumcision. ⊕ nearest ⊙.
 2 1 58 ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 26 24 S.
 3 11 17m ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1 16 S.
 4 2 1m ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
 5 11 302 ♀ in ☿.
Epiphany.
 6 5 5am ♀ stationary.
 7 4 43m ♂ ☿ ☾ intensity of light 0.698.
 12 4 12m ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 3 50 S.
 13 4 5m ☐ ☿ ☾.
1st Sunday after Epiphany.
 14 2 48m ☐ ♀ ☾.
 14 7 72 ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 2 45 S.
 15 1 40m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ 5 14 N.
 19 0 0m ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1 3 N.
 20 10 19m ♂ ☿ ☾ ☿ 4 9 N.
2d Sunday after Epiphany.
 21 4 02 ♂ ♀ ☾.
 22 8 212 ♀ gr. elong. 12 22 E.
 23 1 38m ♀ in ♄.
 23 5 572 ♂ stationary.
Conversion of St. Paul.
 24 10 57m ♂ ☿ ☾ ♂ 5 6 N.
Septuagesima Sunday.
 26 11 402 ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 23 10 N.
 27 3 122 ♀ in Perihelion.
 28 8 402 ♀ stationary.
 30 7 362 ♂ ☿ ☾ ♀ in ♄.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 38m	6 50a	5 32m	6 56a	5 26m	7 3a	5 18m	7 10a	5 9m	7 17a
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash'n,	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.,	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Ori's,	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 2	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 16

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 8th day, 10h. M.

Perigee, 24th day, 6h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 3d day, 6h. 10.0m. A. | First Quarter, 19th day, 3h. 3.8m. A.
New Moon, 12th " 1 20.9 M. | Full Moon, 26th " 6 52.4 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for ref.) M. Time.										High Water M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 7	5 22	6 55	5 23	6 51	5 26	9 2m	. . .	10 46a
2	S.	13	16	10	19	6	23	66	34	50	38	2 45	0 26m	11 27
3	Su.	7 19	5 17	7 2	5 20	7 5	5 24	6 54	5 25	6 49	5 30	3 27m	1 7m	. . .
4	M.	11	18	7	22	4	25	53	36	49	40	4 11	1 51	0 11m
5	Tu.	10	19	6	23	2	26	52	37	48	41	4 55	2 36	0 56
6	W.	9	21	5	24	2	27	52	38	47	42	5 55	3 25	1 55
7	Th.	7	22	4	25	1	28	51	38	47	43	7 9	4 43	2 8
8	F.	6	23	3	26	0	30	50	39	46	43	8 25	5 5	4 26
9	S.	5	25	2	28	5 50	31	49	40	45	44	9 27	7 17	5 37
10	Su.	7 4	5 26	7 1	5 29	6 58	5 32	6 48	5 41	6 44	5 45	10 26m	8 6m	6 36m
11	M.	2	27	0	30	57	33	47	42	44	45	11 10	8 50	7 10
12	Tu.	1	29	5 58	31	55	34	46	43	43	47	11 47	9 27	7 47
13	W.	5 59	30	57	32	54	35	45	44	43	47	0 22a	10 2	8 23
14	Th.	58	31	56	34	53	36	45	45	41	48	0 53	10 33	8 58
15	F.	57	32	54	35	52	38	44	46	40	49	1 24	11 4	9 24
16	S.	56	34	53	37	50	39	43	47	39	50	1 57	11 27	9 57
17	Su.	5 54	5 35	5 52	5 37	5 49	5 40	5 42	5 47	5 38	5 51	2 31a	0 11a	10 31m
18	M.	53	36	50	39	48	41	40	48	37	51	3 8	0 48	11 8
19	Tu.	51	37	49	40	47	42	39	49	36	52	3 47	1 27	11 47
20	W.	50	39	48	41	45	43	38	50	34	53	4 34	2 14	0 34a
21	Th.	49	40	46	42	44	44	37	51	35	54	5 35	3 15	1 25
22	F.	47	41	45	43	43	45	36	52	34	54	6 55	4 36	2 55
23	S.	45	43	43	45	41	46	35	52	33	55	8 21	5 1	4 21
24	Su.	6 44	5 44	6 42	5 46	6 40	5 46	6 54	5 53	6 52	5 56	9 40a	7 20a	5 40a
25	M.	42	45	40	47	39	49	33	54	31	56	10 40	8 30	6 40
26	Tu.	41	46	39	48	37	50	32	55	30	57	11 30	9 10	7 30
27	W.	39	47	38	49	36	51	31	56	29	58	. . .	9 57	8 17
28	Th.	38	49	36	50	34	52	30	57	28	58	0 17m	10 40	9 0

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
☿	0 56a	—11 3	0 9a	—11 53	11 21m	—13 59	10 48m	—15 42	10 32m	—16 31
♂	11 46m	—19 51	11 53m	—18 1	0 0a	—15 52	0 5a	—13 27	0 10a	—10 49
♀	8 21a	+26 3	8 12a	+26 2	7 42	+26 1	7 25	+26 1	7 10	+26 1
♂	10 16	+24 59	9 49	+25 18	9 21	+25 34	8 55	+25 47	8 31	+25 57
♂	4 58m	—5 53	4 36m	—5 35	4 13m	—5 14	3 50m	—4 46	3 26m	—4 14
♂	2 49	+4 25	2 24	+4 38	1 55	+4 53	1 32	+5 10	1 6	+5 28
♂	8 33a	—0 26	8 11a	—0 12	2 49a	+0 4	2 26a	+0 20	2 7a	+0 39
♂	4 38	+8 21	4 15	+8 25	3 53	+8 30	3 30	+8 35	3 7	+8 41

Days of Month.	Moon Souths Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets.			Mean Time.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'nston, &c.	N. Ori'n's, &c.
		rises h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.
1	3 59m	10 49a	10 48a	10 49a	10 46a	10 46a
2	4 47	11 53	11 52	11 50	11 44	11 40
S.	5 23m	...	...	...	...	...
4	6 19	0 54m	0 51m	0 50m	0 42m	0 39m
5	7 5	1 52	1 49	1 46	1 38	1 33
6	7 52	2 48	2 44	2 40	2 29	2 25
7	8 40	3 42	3 38	3 34	3 21	3 16
8	9 27	4 32	4 28	4 23	4 9	4 6
9	10 15	5 19	5 14	5 10	4 57	4 53
S.	11 2m	6 1m	5 57m	5 53m	5 40m	5 36m
11	11 49	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
12	0 35a	6 12	6 52	6 7a	6 16a	6 30a
13	1 20	7 2	7 4	7 7	7 14	7 15
14	2 8	8 3	8 4	8 5	8 8	8 11
15	2 52	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 6	9 7
16	3 38	10 9	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 4
S.	4 26a	11 14a	11 12a	11 10a	11 3a	11 3a
18	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
19	6 8	0 30m	0 17m	0 15m	0 6m	0 3m
20	7 4	1 28	1 23	1 20	1 11	1 6
21	8 3	2 32	2 28	2 24	2 11	2 6
22	9 1	3 35	3 30	3 27	3 13	3 9
23	10 2	4 34	4 30	4 26	4 12	4 9
S.	11 23	5 26m	5 22m	5 18m	5 7m	5 4m
25	11 59	rises	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
26	♂	6 10a	6 13a	6 14a	6 21a	6 24a
27	0 54m	7 30	7 21	7 23	7 26	7 26
28	1 45	8 28	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.

d. h. m. ° ' "

Purification of B. V. Mary.

Sexagesima Sunday.

5 0 10m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 10 38 N.

6 11 11a ♂ gr. Hel Lat. N.

7 7 55m Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉.

7 1 33a ♂ ♀ ☉.

9 1 57m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 5 5 N.

10 4 15m ♀ in Aphelion.

Quinquages. or Shr. Sunday.

Solar eclipse, invis. in U. S.

11 5 26m ♂ ♀ ☉ ♀ 2 46 N.

Ash Wednesday.

11 4 21a ♂ ♀ ☉ ♀ 1 46 S.

15 10 8m ♂ ♀ ☉ ♀ 1 22 N.

16 0 41a ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 5 57 S.

1st Sun Lent. Quadragesima.

16 5 14a ♂ ♀ ☉ ♀ 4 14 N.

18 7 0m ♀ stationary.

19 8 0m ♀ stationary.

21 2 42m ♂ ♂ ☉ ♂ 7 20 N.

2d. Sun. Lent. St. Matthias.

27 1 57m ♂ ♀ ☉ ♀ 0 51 S.

28 7 0m ♀ in Aphelion.

28 7 0m ♀ stationary.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends	Begin.	Ends	Begin.	Ends	Begin.	Ends	Begin.	Ends
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 30	7 22	4 53	7 29	4 43	7 37	4 33	7 45	4 20	7 52
N. York,	5 4	7 23	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 36	4 34	7 42	4 22	7 49
Wash'n,	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 45	7 34	4 35	7 40	4 25	7 46
Charles.,	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 30	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 39
N. Ori's,	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 38

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 8th day, 3h. M.

Perigee, 23d day, 10h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Last Quarter, 5th day, 2h. 57 m. A. | First Quarter, 20th day, 10h. 49 m. A.
 New Moon, 13th " 6 9.1 A. | Full Moon, 27th " 6 18.2 A.

Days of Month	Days of Week	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor for refr) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	5 36	5 50	5 35	5 51	5 33	5 53	5 28	5 57	5 27	5 59	1 00	11 21	9 41
2	S.	5 34	5 41	5 33	5 52	5 31	5 54	5 27	5 58	5 25	5 50	1 41	11 58	10 18
3	Su.	5 33	5 43	5 31	5 54	5 30	5 55	5 26	5 59	5 24	5 50	2 18	12 34	10 56
4	M.	5 31	5 41	5 30	5 55	5 28	5 56	5 25	5 50	5 23	5 48	2 55	1 03	11 34
5	Tu.	5 29	5 38	5 28	5 56	5 27	5 57	5 23	5 49	5 21	5 46	3 34	1 14	10 56
6	W.	5 28	5 36	5 27	5 57	5 26	5 58	5 22	5 48	5 20	5 44	4 15	1 55	10 16
7	Th.	5 26	5 37	5 25	5 58	5 24	5 59	5 21	5 47	5 19	5 42	5 3	2 43	9 59
8	F.	5 24	5 35	5 24	5 59	5 23	5 50	5 20	5 46	5 18	5 40	5 12	3 52	9 12
9	S.	5 23	5 34	5 22	5 50	5 21	5 51	5 18	5 45	5 17	5 38	5 35	5 16	8 35
10	Su.	5 21	5 31	5 20	5 49	5 20	5 52	5 17	5 44	5 16	5 36	5 33	5 33	4 52
11	M.	5 19	5 29	5 19	5 49	5 18	5 53	5 16	5 43	5 15	5 34	5 58	7 39	6 56
12	Tu.	5 18	5 28	5 17	5 49	5 16	5 54	5 14	5 42	5 14	5 32	6 42	8 32	6 42
13	W.	5 16	5 26	5 15	5 49	5 15	5 55	5 13	5 40	5 13	5 30	7 20	9 00	7 20
14	Th.	5 14	5 24	5 14	5 49	5 13	5 56	5 12	5 38	5 11	5 28	8 15	9 33	7 56
15	F.	5 12	5 22	5 12	5 49	5 12	5 57	5 11	5 36	5 10	5 26	9 09	10 09	8 29
16	S.	5 11	5 21	5 11	5 49	5 10	5 58	5 9	5 35	5 9	5 25	1 4	10 41	9 4
17	Su.	5 9	5 19	5 9	5 49	5 9	5 59	5 8	5 34	5 8	5 20	1 34	11 14	9 34
18	M.	5 7	5 17	5 7	5 49	5 7	5 59	5 7	5 32	5 7	5 18	2 9	11 49	10 9
19	Tu.	5 6	5 16	5 6	5 49	5 6	5 59	5 6	5 31	5 6	5 17	2 45	12 28	10 45
20	W.	5 4	5 14	5 4	5 49	5 4	5 59	5 4	5 30	5 4	5 16	3 26	1 6	11 26
21	Th.	5 2	5 13	5 2	5 49	5 2	5 59	5 3	5 29	5 3	5 15	4 12	1 53	10 12
22	F.	5 0	5 14	5 1	5 49	5 1	5 59	5 2	5 28	5 2	5 14	5 16	2 58	9 16
23	S.	5 59	5 13	5 59	5 49	5 59	5 49	0	5 27	0	5 13	6 41	4 21	8 41
24	Su.	5 57	5 12	5 57	5 49	5 58	5 49	5 59	5 26	5 59	5 14	7 12	5 51	4 12
25	M.	5 55	5 11	5 55	5 49	5 56	5 49	5 58	5 25	5 58	5 14	8 29	7 9	5 29
26	Tu.	5 53	5 10	5 53	5 49	5 54	5 49	5 56	5 24	5 56	5 13	9 26	8 6	6 26
27	W.	5 52	5 9	5 52	5 49	5 53	5 49	5 55	5 23	5 55	5 12	10 16	8 55	7 16
28	Th.	5 50	5 8	5 50	5 49	5 51	5 49	5 53	5 22	5 53	5 11	11 58	9 33	7 58
29	F.	5 48	5 7	5 48	5 49	5 50	5 49	5 52	5 21	5 52	5 10	12 50	10 16	8 35
30	S.	5 46	5 6	5 47	5 49	5 48	5 49	5 51	5 20	5 51	5 9	1 35	10 58	8 13
31	Su.	5 45	5 5	5 45	5 49	5 47	5 49	5 49	5 19	5 51	5 8	1 12	11 29	9 49

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
10 29m	— 16 31		10 29m	— 15 46	10 34m	— 14 6	10 43m	— 11 39	10 54m	— 8 26
0 14B	— 8 59		0 18A	— 6 6	0 22A	— 2 5	0 25B	— 0 3	0 29A	+ 3 0
7 0	+ 26 1		6 46	+ 25 59	6 31	+ 25 55	6 20	+ 25 49	6 8	+ 25 40
8 15	+ 26 2		7 52	+ 26 7	7 31	+ 26 11	7 10	+ 26 12	6 51	+ 26 10
3 9m	— 8 50		2 43m	— 8 10	2 16m	— 2 26	1 50m	— 1 29	1 23m	— 0 51
0 48	+ 5 40		0 21	+ 5 58	11 51A	+ 5 20	11 24A	+ 6 38	10 58A	+ 6 55
1 52A	+ 0 43		1 22A	+ 1 6	1 11	+ 1 22	0 50	+ 1 40	0 29	+ 1 56
2 52	+ 8 45		2 30	+ 8 51	2 7	+ 8 58	1 45	+ 9 6	1 22A	+ 9 12

Days of Month	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.
	h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.
1	2 35m	9 35A	9 35A	9 34A	9 29A	9 20A
2	3 24	10 39	10 37	10 35	10 29	10 7
S.	4 12m	11 40A	11 37A	11 35A	11 25A	11 23A
4	4 59	...	...	...	...	...
5	5 46	0 39m	0 35m	0 31m	0 20m	0 17m
6	6 34	1 34	1 30	1 25	1 13	1 9
7	7 22	2 26	2 21	2 17	2 3	2 0
8	8 9	3 14	3 9	3 5	2 51	2 48
9	8 57	3 58	3 54	3 50	3 37	3 32
S.	9 44m	4 29m	4 24m	4 30m	4 19m	4 15m
11	10 30	5 19	5 10	5 7	4 57	4 54
12	11 16	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
13	0 2A	5 58A	5 54A	5 57A	5 0A	5 3A
14	0 48	6 56	6 58	6 58	6 59	7 1
15	1 35	8 1	8 0	8 0	7 59	7 58
16	2 23	9 5	9 5	9 3	8 58	8 50
S.	3 12A	10 12A	10 10A	10 5A	10 0A	9 58A
18	4 4	11 15	11 13	11 10	11 0	10 57
19	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
20	5 56	0 25m	0 21m	0 17m	0 4m	0 1m
21	6 54	1 28	1 23	1 20	1 5	1 2
22	7 53	2 26	2 21	2 18	2 2	2 0
23	8 51	3 19	3 15	3 11	3 55	3 55
S.	9 47A	4 4m	4 0m	3 58m	3 48m	3 45m
25	10 40	4 45	4 42	4 40	4 33	4 31
26	11 32	rises	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
27	P	6 5A	6 5A	6 5A	6 11A	6 12A
28	0 33m	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 12	7 12
29	1 12	8 21	8 20	8 18	8 12	8 12
30	2 1	9 24	9 23	9 20	9 12	9 10
S.	2 48m	10 25A	10 23A	10 19A	10 9A	10 5A

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.
d. h. m. °

St. David.
2 11 4m ☿ in ☿.

3d Sunday in Lent.
2 8 52 Sup. ☿ ☿ ☿.
4 8 52 ☿ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
5 6 1m ☿ gr. along. 27 19W.
8 1 47m ☿ ☿ ☿ * 1 44 S.
8 8 28 ☿ ☿ ☿.
9 1 38A ☿ ☿ ☿ * 1 33 S.

4th Sunday in Lent.
11 11 27m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 1 20 S.
12 2 52A ☿ in Aphelion.
13 10 34A ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 1 29 N.
14 10 17A ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 1 35 N.
16 1 24m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 4 14 N.
20 2 24m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ * 0 13 N.

5th Sun. in Lent. St. Patrick.
20 5 43A ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 5 45 N.
20 5 55A ☿ enters ♀. Sp. beg.
21 2 52m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 5 23 N.
21 11 58A ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ * 1 59 N.
24 7 5m ☿ in Aphelion.
24 9 14A ☿ ☿ ☿.

Palm Sunday.
Annunciation. Lady Day.
28 6 33m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 0 32 S.
31 5 59A ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ * 0 8 N.
31 5 24A ☿ ☿ ☿.

Good Friday.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 7m	8 18	3 55m	8 02	3 43m	8 18	3 31m	8 27	3 19m	8 37
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 23	3 28	8 30
Wash'n,	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.,	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 53	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Ori's,	4 38	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 42	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 58

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON

Apogee, 4th day, 11h. A.

Perigee 18th day, 7h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Last Quarter, 4th day, 10h. 36.0m. M. | First Quarter, 19th day, 4h. 58.9m. M.
 New Moon, 12th " 7 38.7 M. | Full Moon, 26th " 5 12.3 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for ref.) M. Time.										High Water M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 M.		5 43	6 26	5 44	6 24	5 45	6 23	5 45	6 20	5 50	6 19	1 49m	...	10 43
2 Tu.		41	27	42	26	44	24	47	21	48	19	2 43	0 28m	11 30
3 W.		39	28	41	27	42	25	46	21	47	20	3 20	1 0	...
4 Th.		38	29	39	28	40	26	44	21	46	20	4 2	1 42	0 2m
5 F.		36	30	37	29	39	27	43	20	45	21	4 50	2 30	0 56
6 S.		34	31	36	30	37	28	42	23	44	22	5 4	3 44	2 4
7 Su.		5 33	6 32	5 34	6 3	5 36	6 29	5 41	6 24	5 48	6 22	7 28m	5 8m	3 28m
8 M.		31	33	32	32	34	30	39	26	41	23	8 43	6 23	4 43
9 Tu.		29	34	31	33	33	31	38	26	40	23	9 43	7 23	5 43
10 W.		28	36	29	34	31	32	37	26	39	24	10 28	8 8	6 28
11 Th.		26	37	28	35	30	33	36	27	38	25	11 5	8 45	7 5
12 F.		24	■	26	36	28	34	34	28	37	25	11 38	9 18	7 28
13 S.		23	39	25	37	27	35	33	28	36	26	0 14	9 54	6 14
14 Su.		5 31	6 40	5 28	6 38	5 25	6 36	5 32	6 22	5 35	6 26	0 49	10 29m	5 49m
15 M.		19	41	21	39	24	37	31	30	33	27	1 26	11 6	6 26
16 Tu.		18	42	20	40	22	38	29	30	32	28	2 5	11 45	10 5
17 W.		16	44	18	41	21	39	28	31	31	28	2 43	0 28	10 43
18 Th.		15	45	17	43	19	40	27	32	30	29	3 35	1 15	11 33
19 F.		13	46	15	43	18	41	27	33	29	29	4 33	2 13	0 23
20 S.		12	47	14	44	17	42	26	33	28	30	5 41	3 31	1 41
21 Su.		5 10	6 48	5 13	6 45	5 16	6 43	5 24	6 34	5 27	6 31	7 17	4 57	3 17
22 M.		9	49	11	46	14	44	22	35	26	31	8 40	6 20	4 40
23 Tu.		7	50	10	47	13	44	21	36	25	32	9 40	7 20	5 40
24 W.		6	51	8	48	11	45	20	36	24	33	10 30	8 10	6 30
25 Th.		4	52	7	49	10	46	19	37	23	33	11 14	8 54	7 14
26 F.		2	53	5	50	9	47	18	37	22	34	11 54	9 34	7 54
27 S.		1	54	4	■	7	48	17	38	21	34	...	10 11	8 31
28 Su.		5 0	6 56	5 3	6 53	5 6	6 49	5 16	39	5 20	6 35	0 31m	10 46	9 52
29 M.		1 58	67	1	52	5	50	15	40	19	36	1 6	11 20	9 40
30 Tu.		57	58	0	54	4	51	14	41	18	36	1 40	11 56	10 16

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
11 9m	— 3 46		11 25m	— 0 50	11 44m	— 6 11	0 78	— 11 40	0 312	— 16 49
0 332	— 6 3.		0 372	— 9 26	0 412	— 19 13	0 43	— 14 50	0 52	— 17 13
5 54	— 25 26		5 42	— 25 9	5 32	— 24 49	5 22	— 24 23	5 12	— 23 53
6 30	— 25 5		6 12	— 25 59						
0 49m	— 0 5		0 21m	— 0 54	11 49	— 1 47	11 31	— 2 29	11 23	— 2 4
10 282	— 7 12		10 22	— 7 25	9 36	— 7 36	9 11	— 7 45	8 46	— 7 51
0 5	— 2 18		11 44m	— 2 35	11 23m	— 2 53	11 2m	— 3 10	10 42m	— 3 26
0 56	— 9 20		0 242	— 9 26	0 122	— 9 34	11 49	— 9 43	11 27	— 9 50

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.	
		Mean Time.						
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c	Wash'n, &c	Ch'ton, &c	N. Or'n, &c	Sundays and Holidays.	
		rises. h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	Washington Mean Time.	
1	3 27m	11 242	11 202	11 162	11 42	11 02	d. h. m.	
2	4 26	...	...	...	11 56	11 52	2 1 16m ☿ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	
3	5 14	0 16m	0 14m	0 9m	...	...	2 1 502 ☿ ☿ ☿ * 0 8 S.	
4	6 2	1 8	1 3	1 0	0 45m	0 41m	6 4 22 ☐ ☿ ☉.	
5	6 50	1 54	1 49	1 45	1 32	1 28	6 8 522 ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 0 22 N.	
6	7 37	2 35	2 31	2 27	2 14	2 10	8 6 59m ☿ ☿ ☉ Intensity of light 0.432.	
S.	8 23m	3 11m	3 9m	3 5m	3 55m	3 51m	Low Sunday.	
8	9 9	3 46	3 43	3 41	3 33	3 29	9 6 522 ☿ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	
9	9 56	4 18	4 16	4 14	4 8	4 7	10 8 1m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 0 39 N.	
10	10 41	4 47	4 46	4 45	4 43	4 43	11 0 232 ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 1 47 N.	
11	11 26	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 4 492 ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 2 45 N.	
12	0 162	5 532	5 532	5 522	6 472	6 482	12 11 40m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 4 15 N.	
13	1 7	6 2	7 59	7 57	7 51	7 49	13 0 33m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 4 21 N.	
S.	1 502	9 92	9 92	9 42	8 542	8 512	2d Sunday after Easter.	
15	2 54	10 18	10 13	10 11	9 58	9 55	16 10 52m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿.	
16	3 51	11 28	11 18	11 15	11 0	10 57	17 4 19m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 0 8 S.	
17	4 49	...	...	...	...	11 56	17 10 52m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ * 1 22 N.	
18	5 48	0 23m	0 18m	0 14m	0 0m	...	17 7 52 Sup. ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿.	
19	6 45	1 17	1 13	1 9	0 56	0 52m	18 7 36m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 4 55 N.	
20	7 41	2 4	2 1	1 57	1 46	1 42	21 0 33m ☿ in ☿.	
S.	8 242	2 40m	2 43m	2 40m	2 31m	2 28m	3d Sunday after Easter.	
22	9 26	3 29	3 21	3 19	3 12	3 12	22 9 9m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 0 31 S.	
23	10 15	3 56	3 53	3 54	3 51	3 51	St. George.	
24	11 3	4 27	4 26	4 25	4 23	4 23	24 6 52m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ * 0 42 S.	
25	11 52	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	St. Mark.	
26	8	7 102	7 72	7 52	6 592	6 572	25 2 282 ☿ in Perihelion.	
27	0 40m	8 11	8 9	8 5	7 56	7 53	26 3 0m ☿ in ☿.	
S.	1 25m	9 122	9 92	9 52	8 532	8 492	4th Sunday after Easter.	
29	2 17	10 9	10 5	10 0	9 47	9 44	29 2 172 ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ * 1 15 N.	
30	3 6	11 1	10 56	10 52	10 39	10 34	30 6 522 ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ * 1 50 N.	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day		13th day.		19th day		25th day	
	Begins h. m.	Ends h. m.	Begins h. m.	Ends h. m.	Begins h. m.	Ends h. m.	Begins h. m.	Ends h. m.	Begins h. m.	Ends h. m.
Boston,	3 7M	8 47A	2 58M	8 57A	2 45M	9 7A	2 35M	9 17A	2 25M	9 28A
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 56	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 16
Wash'n,	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 56	8 67	2 47	9 7
Charles.,	3 43	8 11	3 35	8 17	3 23	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's,	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 28

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 2d day, 7h. A. | Perigee, 14th day 3h. A. | Apogee, 30th day, Noon.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Last Quarter, 4th day, 5h. 37.5m. M. | First Quarter, 18th day, 10h. 44.3m. M.
New Moon, 11th " 5 0.9 A. | Full Moon, 25th " 6 59.7 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for ref.) M. Time										High Water M. Time		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	4 55	6 59	4 59	6 56	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	2 35M	...	10 50A
2	Th.	54	7 0	56	67	1	68	12	43	17	39	2 50	0 30M	11 31
3	F.	53	1	55	68	0	54	11	43	16	38	3 31	1 11	...
4	S.	51	2	55	59	4 59	55	10	43	15	39	4 18	1 58	0 18M
5	Su.	4 50	7 3	4 54	7 0	4 59	6 56	5 9	6 44	5 14	6 39	5 17M	2 57M	1 17M
6	M.	49	6	53	1	57	57	8	45	13	40	6 37	4 17	2 37
7	Tu.	48	6	51	3	55	58	7	46	12	41	7 49	5 29	3 48
8	W.	46	7	50	3	54	59	6	46	11	41	8 54	6 34	4 54
9	Th.	45	8	49	4	53	7 0	6	47	11	42	9 46	7 16	5 46
10	F.	44	9	48	5	52	1	5	48	10	43	10 26	8 6	6 36
11	S.	43	10	47	6	51	1	4	48	9	43	11 7	8 47	7 7
12	Su.	4 42	7 11	4 40	7 7	4 50	7 2	5 3	6 49	5 8	6 44	11 46M	9 26M	7 46M
13	M.	41	12	45	8	49	3	2	50	8	45	0 26A	10 6	8 36
14	Tu.	40	13	44	9	48	4	2	51	7	45	1 6	10 46	9 6
15	W.	39	14	43	10	47	5	1	51	6	46	1 50	11 30	9 50
16	Th.	38	15	42	11	47	6	0	52	5	47	2 37	0 17A	10 37
17	F.	37	16	41	12	46	7	0	53	5	47	3 30	1 10	11 30
18	S.	36	17	40	13	45	8	4 59	54	5	48	4 30	2 10	0 30A
19	Su.	4 35	7 18	4 39	7 14	4 44	7 9	4 58	6 54	5 4	6 48	5 40A	3 20A	1 40A
20	M.	34	18	38	14	43	9	56	55	4	49	7 1	4 41	3 1
21	Tu.	33	20	38	15	43	10	57	56	3	50	8 10	5 50	4 10
22	W.	32	21	37	16	42	11	57	56	3	50	9 14	6 54	5 14
23	Th.	31	22	36	17	41	12	56	57	2	51	10 4	7 44	6 4
24	F.	30	23	35	18	41	13	56	58	2	52	10 49	8 39	6 49
25	S.	30	24	35	19	40	14	55	59	1	52	11 31	9 11	7 31
26	Su.	4 29	7 25	4 34	7 20	4 39	7 14	4 55	6 59	5 1	6 53	...	9 49A	8 2A
27	M.	28	26	33	21	39	15	54	7 0	1	53	0 37M	10 26	8 46
28	Tu.	28	27	33	21	38	16	54	0	0	54	0 46	10 56	9 16
29	W.	27	27	32	22	38	17	54	1	0	54	1 18	11 34	9 54
30	Th.	27	28	32	23	37	18	53	1	0	55	1 54	...	10 29
31	F.	26	29	31	24	37	18	53	2	5	55	2 29	0 37M	11 8

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
♂	0 53a	+20 58	1 16a	+23 41	1 26a	+24 57	1 27a	+25 8	1 17a	+24 12
♂	0 58	+19 31	1 8	+21 11	1 12	+22 38	1 20	+23 44	1 28	+24 25
♂	0 2	+23 19	4 52	+22 40	4 42	+21 57	4 32	+21 10	4 22	+20 16
♂	10 25	+3 35	9 59	+4 0	9 32	+4 18	9 6	+4 30	8 42	+4 35
♂									5 51m	+11 32
♂	8 22	+7 55	7 58	+7 56	7 34	+7 54	7 11	+7 50	6 48a	+7 44
♂	10 21m	+3 42	10 0m	+3 58	9 38m	+4 12	9 17m	+4 28	8 58m	+4 39
♂	11 5	+9 52	10 43	+10 5	10 20	+10 12	9 56	+10 18	9 35	+10 25

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'mon, &c.	N. Ori'n, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	
1	3 55m	11 49a	11 46a	11 40a	11 23a	11 23a	Washington Mean Time. d. h. m.
2	4 43	...	...	...	...	...	St. Philip and St. James. 2 10 12m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 1 49 N.
3	5 30	0 31m	0 27m	0 23m	0 10m	0 8m	
4	6 16	1 10	1 7	1 3	0 51	0 48	
S.	7 3m	1 45m	1 43m	1 36m	1 30m	1 27m	Rogation Sunday. 6 10 27a ♂ gr. Hel. Lat. N. 8 6 22a ♂ ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 1 11 N. 9 3 22m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 2 2 N.
6	7 49	2 17	2 14	2 12	2 6	2 4	Ascension Day. 9 6 54m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 0 49 N. 9 11 30a ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 4 29 N.
7	8 33	2 45	2 45	2 44	2 39	2 38	Sunday after Ascension. 10 11 12m ♀ stationary.
8	9 19	3 16	3 16	3 16	3 14	3 14	12 0 56m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ 5 17 N. 13 7 8m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ 7 4 N.
9	10 6	3 45	3 47	3 47	3 49	3 51	14 1 20m ♂ in Aphelion. 16 5 17a ♀ gr. elong. 20 0 E. 16 8 5a ♂ ♂ ♀ ♀ ♂ 3 11 N.
10	10 56	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	Whitsunday. 19 1 52a ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ 0 49 S.
11	11 48	6 53a	6 50a	6 48a	6 39a	6 36a	22 10 9m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ 0 39 N.
S.	0 43a	8 23	8 02	7 56a	7 45a	7 42a	25 2 7a ♂ ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 1 49 N. 26 6 11m ♂ ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 1 30 S.
13	1 41	9 19	9 8	9 6	8 50	8 47	Trinity Sunday. 28 10 33a □ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ 29 1 38m ♀ stationary. 29 10 20m ♂ in ♄.
14	2 41	10 16	10 12	10 8	9 54	9 49	Corpus Christi. Fête Dieu.
15	3 41	11 14	11 10	11 6	10 53	10 48	
16	4 40	...	...	11 56	11 44	11 41	
17	5 37	0 4m	0 0m	...	...	...
18	6 31	0 47	0 45	0 42m	0 32m	0 29m	
S.	7 23a	1 26m	1 23m	1 20m	1 14m	1 12m	
20	8 12	2 0	1 58	1 59	1 53	1 53	
21	9 0	2 31	2 30	2 30	2 29	2 30	
22	9 47	3 1	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	
23	10 34	3 32	3 33	3 35	3 40	3 43	
24	11 22	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
25	♂	7 12	6 58a	6 55a	6 43a	6 40a	
S.	0 10m	8 02	7 56a	7 51a	7 39a	7 34a	
27	0 59	8 54	8 50	8 40	8 31	8 28	
28	1 48	9 44	9 39	9 36	9 20	9 17	
29	2 36	10 29	10 24	10 20	10 6	10 3	
30	3 24	11 10	11 6	11 2	10 50	10 46	
31	4 11	11 49	11 43	11 39	11 29	11 25	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begins h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 17m	9 37a	2 12m	9 44a	2 9m	9 50a	2 8m	9 54a	2 9m	9 56a
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 25	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash'n,	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.,	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Orl's,	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 20	8 28	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 11th day, 2h. A.

Apogee, 26th day, 11h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 10h. 38.5m. A.

First Quarter, 16th day, 5h. 14.5m. A.

New Moon, 10th " 2 11 5 M.

Full Moon, 24th " 9 2 1 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time										High Water. M. Time		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	b. m.	b. m.	b. m.
1 S.		4 26	7 30	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 19	4 53	7 3	4 59	6 56	3 39m	6 48m	11 03a
2 Su.		4 25	7 30	4 30	7 25	4 36	7 20	4 52	7 8	4 58	6 56	3 53m	1 33m	...
3 M.		25	31	30	26	36	20	53	4	59	57	4 42	2 22	0 42m
4 Tu.		24	32	29	27	35	21	53	4	59	57	5 44	3 24	1 44
5 W.		24	33	29	27	35	22	53	5	58	58	6 54	4 34	2 04
6 Th.		24	33	29	28	35	22	53	6	58	58	7 57	5 37	3 57
7 F.		23	34	29	28	34	23	51	6	58	59	8 56	6 36	4 56
8 S.		23	35	29	29	34	23	51	6	58	59	9 48	7 28	5 48
9 Su.		4 23	7 35	4 28	7 30	4 34	7 24	4 51	7 7	4 56	7 0	10 35m	8 15m	6 35m
10 M.		22	36	28	30	34	24	51	7	58	0	11 21	9 1	7 21
11 Tu.		22	36	28	31	34	25	51	8	58	1	0 32	9 48	8 8
12 W.		22	37	28	31	34	25	51	8	58	1	0 54	10 34	8 54
13 Th.		22	37	28	32	34	26	51	9	58	1	1 41	11 21	9 41
14 F.		22	38	28	32	34	26	51	9	58	2	2 32	0 12a	10 32
15 S.		22	38	28	32	34	27	51	9	58	2	3 23	1 3	11 23
16 Su.		4 22	7 38	4 28	7 33	4 34	7 27	4 51	7 9	4 58	7 2	4 20a	2 0a	0 30a
17 M.		22	39	28	33	34	27	51	10	58	3	5 23	3 3	1 23
18 Tu.		22	39	28	33	34	28	51	10	58	3	6 33	4 13	2 33
19 W.		23	39	28	34	34	28	52	10	59	3	7 36	5 18	3 36
20 Th.		23	40	28	34	34	28	52	11	59	3	8 39	6 19	4 39
21 F.		23	40	29	34	34	28	52	11	59	4	9 37	7 17	5 37
22 S.		23	40	29	34	35	28	52	11	59	4	10 25	8 6	6 25
23 Su.		4 23	7 40	4 29	7 36	4 35	7 29	4 52	7 11	5 0	7 4	11 10a	8 50a	7 10a
24 M.		24	40	29	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	11 50	9 30	7 50
25 Tu.		24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	...	10 6	8 26
26 W.		24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	0 26m	10 43	9 3
27 Th.		25	40	30	35	35	29	54	12	1	5	1 3	11 16	9 36
28 F.		25	40	31	37	36	29	54	12	1	6	1 36	11 50	10 10
29 S.		25	40	31	37	37	29	54	12	1	5	2 10	...	10 48
30 Su.		4 26	7 40	4 33	7 37	4 37	7 28	4 54	7 12	5 3	7 5	2 49m	0 29m	11 26a

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	souths h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
☿	0 50a	+23 25	0 16a	+20 34	11 39m	+18 59	11 7m	+18 10	10 44m	+18 23
♀	1 38	+24 40	1 46	+24 34	1 55a	+23 41	2 2a	+23 39	2 9a	+21 12
♂	4 11	+19 11	4 1	+18 10	3 51	+17 5	3 42	+15 56	3 22	+14 43
♂	8 13	+4 35	7 49	+4 20	7 27	+4 19	7 4	+4 4	6 43	+3 46
♂	5 27m	+11 58	5 5m	+12 21	4 49m	+12 40	4 19m	+12 55	3 56m	+13 5
♂	6 22a	+7 33	6 0a	+7 22	5 39a	+7 8	5 17a	+6 53	4 56a	+6 36
♂	8 31m	+4 53	8 9m	+5 4	7 48m	+5 14	7 26m	+5 28	7 4m	+5 31
♂	9 9	+10 32	8 48	+10 37	8 24	+10 43	8 1	+10 47	7 28	+10 51

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.	
		Boston, &c.	N York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N Ort's, &c.		
		rises h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.	rises h. m.	Washington Mean Time.	
1	4 55m	...	...	...	...	...	d. h. m.	☿ 1 14m ☿ ♄ γ 50 * 0 52 S.
2	5 43	0 18m	0 16m	0 18m	0 5m	0 3m	1st Sunday after Trinity.	
3	6 26	0 48	0 46	0 44	0 38	0 38	☿ 1 52a ♀ in Perihelion.	
4	7 11	1 17	1 16	1 16	1 13	1 12	4 5 0m ☿ stationary.	
5	7 55	1 46	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 47	4 6 4a ☿ ♄ κ II * 0 42 N.	
6	8 44	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 21	2 24	4 11 9a ☿ ♄ ☉.	
7	9 34	2 46	2 49	2 51	2 58	3 1	5 5 38a ☿ ♄ ☿ ♄ ♄ 2 17 N.	
8	10 28	3 22	3 26	3 30	3 39	3 44	6 11 27m ☿ ♄ ☿ ♄ ♄ 4 23 N.	
9	11 26m	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	2d Sunday after Trinity.	
10	0 23a	7 59a	7 55a	7 51a	7 37a	7 23a	8 2 0a ☿ in Aphelion.	
11	1 27	9 4	8 59	8 55	8 41	8 36	10 1 20m Inf. ☿ ♄ ☉.	
12	2 23	9 59	9 55	9 50	9 37	9 34	10 1 59m ☿ ♄ ☿ ♄ ♄ 1 8 N.	
13	3 29	10 46	10 43	10 40	10 29	10 26	11 2 57a ☿ ♄ δ II * 1 44 S.	
14	4 26	11 27	11 25	11 23	11 14	11 12	11 11 24a ☿ ♄ ☿ ♄ ♄ 4 3 N.	
15	5 20	...	...	11 59	11 54	11 53	14 0 36m ☿ ♄ ☿ ♄ ♄ 1 16 N.	
16	6 10a	0 2m	0 1m	...	...	...	3d Sunday after Trinity.	
17	6 59	0 35	0 24	0 34m	0 32m	0 32m	15 10 29a ☿ ♄ ☿ ♄ ♄ 1 19 S.	
18	7 46	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 8	1 9	16 5 56m ☿ ♄ κ II * 1 28 N.	
19	8 32	1 35	1 36	1 36	1 42	1 45	21 2 52a ☉ enters ☿. Summer	
20	9 19	2 6	2 9	2 11	2 16	2 22	21 10 2a ☿ stationary. [begins.	
21	10 7	2 38	2 41	2 45	2 55	3 0	23 7 0m ☿ stationary.	
22	10 55	3 3	3 18	3 21	3 34	3 40	24 2 43a ♄ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	
23	11 43a	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	4th Sunday after Trinity.	
24	8	7 40a	7 35a	7 32a	7 16a	7 13a	St. John Baptist.	
25	0 32m	8 26	8 23	8 18	8 3	8 0	27 0 16m ☿ ♄ ☉.	
26	1 20	9 9	9 5	9 1	8 48	8 44	27 9 18a ☿ ♄ γ 50 * 1 20 N.	
27	2 8	9 47	9 43	9 39	9 28	9 24	29 4 47m ☿ ♄ δ 50 * 1 44 S.	
28	2 58	10 20	10 16	10 14	10 5	10 2	29 0 31m ☿ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	
29	3 36	10 50	10 48	10 46	10 40	10 38	30 6 5a ☿ ♄ σ Ω * 0 31 N.	
30	4 29m	11 18a	11 18a	11 17a	11 12a	11 12a	5th Sunday after Trinity.	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m	9 54a	2 19m	9 49a	2 26m	9 44a	2 35m	9 37a	2 44m	9 26a
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 18
Wash'n,	2 29	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.,	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Orl's,	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON

Perigee, 9th day, 10h. A.

Apogee, 24th day, 5h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 0h. 49.7m. A. | First Quarter, 15th day, 1h. 33.2m. M.
 New Moon, 9th " 9 19.1 M. | Full Moon, 24th " 0 15.7 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor for ref.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 M.		4 26	7 40	4 32	7 35	4 38	7 29	4 55	7 12	5 2	7 5	3 23m	1 51m	...
2 Tu.		27	40	33	34	38	29	55	12	2	5	4 9	1 49	0 50m
3 W.		27	40	33	34	38	29	55	12	3	5	4 59	2 39	0 59
4 Th.		28	40	34	34	39	29	56	12	3	5	5 59	3 39	1 59
5 F.		29	39	34	34	40	28	57	11	4	5	7 5	4 45	2 5
6 S.		30	39	35	34	40	28	57	11	4	4	8 9	5 49	4 9
7 Su.		4 30	7 39	4 36	7 33	4 41	7 28	4 58	7 11	5 5	7 4	9 12m	6 52m	8 12m
8 M.		31	■	37	33	42	27	58	11	5	4	10 7	7 47	6 7
9 Tu.		31	38	37	33	42	27	59	11	6	4	11 0	8 40	7 0
10 W.		32	38	38	33	43	27	60	10	6	4	11 51	9 31	7 51
11 Th.		33	37	38	33	44	26	5 4	10	7	4	0 44a	10 24	8 44
12 F.		33	37	39	31	44	26	5	10	7	3	1 31	11 11	9 31
13 S.		34	36	40	31	45	26	1	9	8	3	2 21	0 12a	10 21
14 Su.		4 35	7 35	4 40	7 30	4 46	7 25	5 1	7 9	6 8	7 3	3 11a	0 51a	11 11m
15 M.		36	36	41	30	46	24	2	9	9	2	4 0	1 40	0 63
16 Tu.		37	34	42	29	47	24	3	8	9	2	4 52	2 32	0 52
17 W.		38	34	43	28	48	23	3	8	10	2	5 50	3 30	1 50
18 Th.		39	33	43	28	49	23	4	7	10	1	6 57	4 37	2 57
19 F.		39	32	44	27	49	22	5	7	11	1	8 2	5 42	4 2
20 S.		40	31	46	27	■	21	5	6	11	0	9 11	6 51	5 11
21 Su.		4 41	7 30	4 46	7 26	4 51	7 21	5 6	7 6	5 12	7 0	10 53a	7 45a	6 53
22 M.		42	29	47	25	52	20	7	5	13	6 59	10 53	8 33	6 53
23 Tu.		43	29	48	24	53	19	7	5	13	59	11 34	9 14	7 34
24 W.		44	29	49	23	53	18	8	4	14	58	...	9 51	8 11
25 Th.		45	27	49	22	54	18	8	4	14	58	0 11m	10 26	8 46
26 F.		46	26	50	21	55	18	9	3	15	57	0 46	10 56	9 16
27 S.		47	25	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	57	1 16	11 29	9 49
28 Su.		4 48	7 24	4 52	7 20	4 57	7 15	5 10	7 1	5 16	5 56	1 49m	...	10 23a
29 M.		49	23	53	19	56	14	11	1	17	55	2 23	0 31m	10 56
30 Tu.		50	22	54	18	56	13	12	0	17	55	2 56	0 38	11 36
31 W.		51	21	55	17	5 0	12	12	5 59	18	54	3 26	1 18	...

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
10 33m	19 30		10 34m	21 3	10 47m	22 28	11 10m	23 4	11 39m	23 14
2 15a	19 22		2 20a	17 15	2 25a	14 51	2 26a	12 16	2 31a	9 29
3 22	13 37		3 12	13 8	3 2	10 46	2 52	9 21	2 42	7 54
6 21	3 23		6 2	2 53						
3 33m	13 10		3 7m	13 9	2 41m	13 0	2 15m	12 44	1 46m	12 21
6 3	3 12		5 44	8 9	5 24	8 11	5 3	8 18	4 42	8 29
4 36a	6 17		4 15a	5 56	5 55a	5 34	3 35a	5 10	3 15a	4 45
6 41m	5 37		6 19m	5 42	5 56m	5 46	5 33m	5 48	5 10m	5 50
7 16	10 56		6 52	10 56	6 29	11 1	6 6	11 8	5 48	11 4

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ton, &c.	N. Orl'a, &c.		
		rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.		
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m.	o. i. S.
1	5 5m	11 51a	11 50a	11 50a	11 48a	11 48a	1 5 28a	♂ ♀ ♀ S. * 0 44 S.
2	5 51	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 31m	♂ ♀ ♀ h 2 26 N.
3	6 36	0 15m	0 16m	0 17m	0 18m	0 20m	3 4 41a	⊕ farthest from ☉.
4	7 23	0 44	0 47	0 48	0 54	0 56	3 9 59a	♂ ♀ ♀ h 4 46 N.
5	8 14	1 18	1 20	1 24	1 31	1 36	4 0 45m	♂ gr. elong. 21 16 W.
6	9 8	1 55	1 58	2 3	2 14	2 20	5 9 16m	☐ ♀ ☉.
S.	10 5m	2 39m	2 44m	2 49m	3 2m	3 6m	6th Sunday after Trinity.	
8	11 7	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	7 10 1a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 1 50 N.
9	0 10a	7 45a	7 40a	7 37a	7 23a	7 16a	11 6 17a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 0 50 N.
10	1 13	8 28	8 34	8 30	8 18	8 15	12 10 22m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 0 58 S.
11	2 13	9 22	9 18	9 17	9 7	9 4	12 0 10a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 0 43 S.
12	3 10	10 2	10 0	9 58	9 51	9 50	12 6 52a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ h 2 48 N.
13	4 4	10 37	10 36	10 35	10 32	10 31	13 6 4m	☐ h ☉.
S.	4 54a	11 9a	11 9a	11 9a	11 9a	11 10a	7th Sunday after Trinity.	
15	5 43	11 39	11 39	11 41	11 44	11 47	13 11 47m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 1 50 S.
16	6 31	...	...	...	...	...	13 1 2a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 1 53 S.
17	7 17	0 10m	0 12m	0 13m	0 20m	0 23m	13 5 48a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 0 4 N.
18	8 5	0 41	0 45	0 47	0 56	1 1	15 9 33a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 1 11 S.
19	8 52	1 15	1 19	1 23	1 36	1 40	18 0 9m	♂ in ☉.
20	9 40	1 53	1 57	2 1	2 15	2 22	21 8 24m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 1 23 S.
S.	10 28a	2 34m	2 39m	2 44m	2 58m	3 5m	8th Sunday after Trinity.	
22	11 17	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	22 1 43a	♂ in Perihelion.
23	♂	7 5a	7 3a	6 59a	6 45a	6 41a	23 9 5m	☐ ♀ ☉.
24	0 4m	7 47	7 43	7 39	7 27	7 23	26 1 43a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 0 29 N.
25	0 51	8 31	8 19	8 18	8 6	8 3	St. James.	
26	1 36	8 54	8 51	8 50	8 42	8 40	28 5 48a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ * 0 11 N.
27	2 21	9 23	9 21	9 19	9 14	9 14	30 1 52a	♂ ♀ ♀ h 2 26 N.
S.	3 5m	9 47a	9 46a	9 47a	9 45a	9 45a	9th Sunday after Trinity.	
29	3 48	10 19	10 19	10 19	10 20	10 21	31 5 18m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 0 15 S.
30	4 33	10 47	10 48	10 50	10 53	10 56	31 5 57a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ h 4 50 N.
31	5 18	11 16	11 20	11 22	11 25	11 32	31 7 20m	Sup. ♂ ♀ ☉.

24 August, Eighth Month, begins on Thursday. [1850.]

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 55m	9 17a	3 5m	9 5a	3 15m	8 53a	3 24m	8 42a	3 34m	8 50a
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 33	8 34	3 40	8 34
Wash'n,	3 14	8 58	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 38	8 28	3 45	8 18
Charles.,	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N Orl's,	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 54

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 7th day, 8h. M.

Apogee, 20th day, 10h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter,	1st day,	0h. 5.6m.	M.	Full Moon,	22d day,	4h. 3.6m.	A.
New Moon,	7th "	4 25.4	A.	Last Quarter,	30th "	9 2.5	M.
First Quarter,	14th "	0 39.3	A.				

Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.

High Water. M. Time.

Days of Month	Days of Week.	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	b. m.	h. m.	b. m.	h. m.	b. m.
1	Th.	4 52	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 11	5 13	6 58	5 18	6 58	4 22m	2 2m	0 22m			
2	F.	53	18	57	16	1	10	14	67	19	52	5 13	2 53	1 13			
3	S.	54	17	58	15	2	9	15	67	20	52	6 19	3 59	2 19			
4	Su.	4 55	7 18	4 59	7 12	5 2	7 8	5 18	6 56	5 20	6 51	7 31m	5 11m	3 31m			
5	M.	56	15	5 0	11	4	7	16	65	21	50	8 47	6 27	4 47			
6	Tu.	57	14	1	10	5	6	17	64	21	49	9 53	7 33	5 53			
7	W.	58	13	2	9	6	5	17	63	22	48	10 50	8 30	6 50			
8	Th.	59	11	3	7	6	4	18	62	23	46	11 41	9 21	7 41			
9	F.	5 0	10	4	6	7	3	19	61	23	47	0 31a	10 11	8 31			
10	S.	1	8	5	5	8	1	19	60	24	46	1 17	10 57	9 17			
11	Su.	5 2	7 7	5 6	7 4	5 9	7 0	5 20	6 49	5 25	6 45	2 32	11 43m	10 3m			
12	M.	3	6	7	2	10	6 59	21	48	25	44	2 45	0 25a	10 45			
13	Tu.	4	4	8	1	11	57	21	47	26	43	3 30	1 10	11 30			
14	W.	5	3	9	0	12	56	22	46	26	42	4 16	1 56	0 16a			
15	Th.	7	1	10	5 58	13	55	23	45	27	41	5 6	2 46	1 6			
16	F.	8	0	11	57	14	54	24	44	28	40	6 11	3 51	2 11			
17	S.	9	6 58	12	56	15	52	24	43	28	39	7 24	5 4	3 24			
18	Su.	5 10	6 57	5 13	6 54	5 16	6 51	5 25	6 42	5 29	6 38	8 40a	5 30a	4 40a			
19	M.	11	55	14	62	17	50	26	41	29	37	9 44	7 24	5 44			
20	Tu.	12	54	15	61	17	48	26	40	30	36	10 34	8 14	6 34			
21	W.	13	52	16	60	18	47	27	38	30	35	11 16	8 55	7 15			
22	Th.	14	51	17	48	19	46	28	37	31	34	11 49	9 29	7 49			
23	F.	15	49	18	47	20	44	28	36	32	33	...	10 5	8 23			
24	S.	16	48	19	45	21	43	29	35	32	32	0 23m	10 35	8 55			
25	Su.	5 17	6 46	5 20	6 43	5 22	6 41	5 30	6 34	5 33	6 31	0 56m	11 42	9 24a			
26	M.	18	44	21	42	23	40	30	33	33	29	1 34	11 37	9 57			
27	Tu.	19	43	22	40	24	39	31	31	34	28	1 57	...	10 30			
28	W.	20	41	23	39	25	37	32	30	34	27	2 30	0 10m	11 0			
29	Th.	21	39	24	37	26	35	32	29	35	26	3 6	0 48	11 47			
30	F.	22	38	24	36	27	34	33	27	35	25	3 47	1 27	...			
31	S.	23	36	25	34	28	32	34	26	36	24	4 57	2 17	0 57m			

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
♂	0 13a	+ 19 20	0 38a	+ 15 40	0 57a	+ 11 28	1 11a	+ 7 2	1 21a	+ 2 39
♂	2 34	+ 6 3	2 35	+ 3 2	2 37	— 0 2	2 38	— 3 7	2 39	— 6 11
♂	2 31	+ 6 9	2 21	+ 4 38	2 11	+ 3 5	2 1	+ 1 31	1 52	— 0 4
♂	11 15m	+ 11 43	0 48m	+ 11 1	0 19m	+ 10 12	11 48	+ 9 5	11 19	+ 8 0
♂	4 16	— 8 49	3 53	— 9 11	3 29	— 9 37	3 5m	— 10 6	2 39m	— 10 39
♂	2 52a	+ 4 15	2 33a	+ 3 48	2 13a	+ 3 20	1 54a	+ 2 51	1 35a	+ 2 22
♂	4 43m	+ 5 49	4 19m	+ 5 47	3 55m	+ 5 43	3 31m	+ 5 39	3 7m	+ 5 33
♂	5 15	+ 11 5	4 52	+ 11 5	4 28	+ 11 4	4 4	+ 11 3	3 40	— 11 1

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Orl's, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	6 5m	11 51a	11 55a	11 59a	...	...
2	6 56	...	...	...	0 7m	0 31m
3	7 50	0 30m	0 34m	0 39m	0 51	0 57
S.	8 49m	1 17m	1 21m	1 27m	1 41m	1 48m
5	9 50	2 12	2 18	2 24	2 39	2 46
6	10 52	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	11 54	7 12a	7 9a	7 6a	6 55a	6 52a
8	0 54a	7 56	7 53	7 51	7 43	7 40
9	1 50	8 32	8 32	8 30	8 25	8 24
10	2 44	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5
S.	3 35a	9 39a	9 41a	9 41a	9 42a	9 45a
12	4 25	10 10	10 11	10 14	10 18	10 21
13	5 13	10 42	10 46	10 48	10 56	11 0
14	6 1	11 17	11 20	11 24	11 34	11 40
15	6 49	11 53	11 57	...	...	...
16	7 37	...	...	0 1m	0 14m	0 21m
17	8 25	0 32m	0 37m	0 42	0 56	1 3
S.	9 13a	1 17m	1 22m	1 27m	1 42m	1 49m
19	10 1	2 5	2 10	2 15	2 30	2 37
20	10 48	2 57	3 3	3 7	3 21	3 29
21	11 34	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
22	♂	6 56a	6 53a	6 51a	6 43a	6 40a
23	0 19m	7 26	7 24	7 22	7 16	7 16
24	1 3	7 55	7 54	7 53	7 50	7 49
S.	1 47m	8 23a	8 23a	8 23a	8 23a	8 24a
26	2 31	8 50	8 51	8 52	8 54	8 57
27	3 16	9 19	9 22	9 23	9 29	9 32
28	4 2	9 52	9 54	9 58	10 6	10 11
29	4 50	10 28	10 32	10 36	10 47	10 53
30	5 42	11 10	11 15	11 20	11 32	11 39
31	6 37	...	...	...	...	...

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.

d.	h. m.		
1	7 0m	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	
1	0 2a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	* 0 44 N.
1	9 43a	♂ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	
10th Sunday after Trinity.			
2	2 31a	♂ ♂ ♀ ♀	* 0 57 N.
3	3 47a	♂ stationary.	
Solar eclipse, partly vis. in U.S.			
5	1 50a	♂ ♂ ♀ ♀	* 1 28 S.
5	4 20a	♂ stationary.	
6	6 35a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	♀ 0 24 S.
11th Sunday after Trinity.			
8	7 1m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	♀ 0 51 N.
8	11 33m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	* 0 1 N.
9	7 0m	♀ stationary.	
10	1 46m	♂ ♂ ♀ ♀	♂ 2 35 S.
10	5 2m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	♀ 2 19 S.
10	10 40m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	♀ 3 13 S.
12th Sunday after Trinity.			
14	2 35a	♂ ♂ ♀ ♀	♂ 0 27 S.
15	9 28m	♂ ♂ ♀ ♀	* 0 1 S.
16	7 25a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	* 0 28 S.
17	9 57a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	♀ 3 52 S.
19	4 21a	♀ in ♄.	
St. Bartholomew.			
13th Sunday after Trinity.			
22	2 3m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	intensity of light 0.379.
25	9 35m	♀ in ♄.	
26	6 46a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	♂ 2 15 N.
27	11 28m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	♂ 4 47 N.
28	5 28a	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	♀ 1 43 S.
31	9 43m	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀	* 1 19 S.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Beginn. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 44m	8 16a	3 51m	8 4a	3 59m	7 32a	4 7m	7 40a	4 16m	7 28a
N. York,	3 48	8 31	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 36
Wash'n,	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 33
Charles.,	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 28	7 16
N. Orl's,	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 4th day, 5h. A.

Apogee, 16th day, 8h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon, 6th day, Oh. 20.2m. M. | Full Moon, 21st day, 7h. 32.2m. M.
First Quarter, 13th " 3 13.0 M. | Last Quarter, 28th " 4 44.8 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor for refr.) M. Time.										High Water M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	5 24	6 34	5 26	6 32	5 28	6 31	5 34	6 25	5 37	6 23	5 40m	3 20m	1 40m
2	M.	26	33	27	31	29	29	35	24	37	21	7 5	4 46	3 5
3	Tu.	27	31	28	29	30	27	36	23	38	20	8 29	6 9	4 29
4	W.	28	29	29	26	31	26	36	21	39	19	9 32	7 19	5 30
5	Th.	29	28	30	24	32	24	37	20	39	18	10 39	8 19	6 30
6	F.	30	26	31	24	33	23	37	18	39	17	11 27	9 7	7 27
7	S.	31	24	32	23	34	21	38	17	40	15	0 13a	9 53	8 13
8	Su.	5 32	6 22	5 33	6 21	5 35	6 20	5 39	6 16	5 40	6 14	0 57a	10 37m	8 57m
9	M.	33	21	34	19	36	18	39	14	41	13	1 39	11 16	9 36
10	Tu.	34	19	35	18	37	17	40	13	42	12	2 18	11 56	10 15
11	W.	35	17	36	16	37	16	41	12	43	10	3 56	0 36a	10 56
12	Th.	36	15	37	14	38	15	41	10	43	9	5 36	1 18	11 38
13	F.	37	14	38	13	39	13	42	9	43	8	4 24	2 4	0 24a
14	S.	38	12	39	11	40	10	43	8	44	7	6 21	3 1	1 21
15	Su.	5 39	6 10	5 40	6 9	5 41	6 9	5 43	6 6	5 44	6 6	6 41a	4 21a	2 41a
16	M.	40	8	41	8	43	7	44	6	45	4	8 4	5 44	4 4
17	Tu.	41	7	42	6	43	6	45	4	45	3	9 18	6 59	5 18
18	W.	42	5	43	4	44	4	46	3	46	2	10 8	7 48	6 8
19	Th.	44	3	44	3	44	2	46	1	46	1	10 49	8 39	6 49
20	F.	45	1	45	1	45	1	47	0	47	0 59	11 34	9 4	7 34
21	S.	46	0	46	0 59	46	0 59	47	0 59	47	58	11 55	9 35	7 55
22	Su.	5 47	5 58	5 47	5 56	5 47	5 57	5 48	5 57	5 49	5 57	...	10 52	8 22a
23	M.	48	56	48	56	48	56	48	56	49	56	0 22m	10 39	8 56
24	Tu.	49	54	49	54	49	54	49	54	49	54	0 59	11 10	9 30
25	W.	50	52	50	53	50	53	50	53	50	53	1 30	11 43	10 2
26	Th.	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	52	50	52	2 3	...	10 42
27	F.	52	49	52	49	52	49	51	50	51	51	2 49	0 22m	11 22
28	S.	53	47	53	47	53	46	52	49	51	49	3 22	1 2	...
29	Su.	5 54	5 45	5 54	5 45	5 54	5 45	5 52	5 48	5 52	5 48	4 13m	1 53m	0 12m
30	M.	56	44	55	44	54	45	53	46	53	47	5 22	3 2	1 23

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
♂	1 28a	— 2 13	1 31a	— 6 0	1 29a	— 9 13	1 22a	— 11 38	1 6a	— 12 44
♀	2 40	— 9 36	2 41	— 12 31	2 42	— 15 14	2 43	— 17 46	2 44	— 20 4
♂	1 41	— 1 55	1 31	— 3 31	1 22	— 5 6	1 13	— 6 41	1 4	— 8 15
♂	10 46	+ 6 39	10 19	+ 5 26	9 52	+ 4 11	9 25	+ 2 57	8 59	+ 1 43
♀	2 9m	— 11 21	1 42m	— 11 57	1 15m	— 12 33	0 47m	— 13 7	0 18m	— 13 37
♂	1 13a	+ 1 47	0 54a	+ 1 17	0 35a	+ 0 46	0 16a	+ 0 15	11 57	— 0 16
♀	2 39m	+ 5 25	2 14m	+ 5 17	1 49m	+ 5 8	1 24m	+ 4 58	0 59	+ 4 48
♂	3 12	+ 10 58	2 48	+ 10 56	2 24	+ 10 52	2 0	+ 10 48	1 35	+ 10 44

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
S.	7 35m	0 0m	0 5m	0 10m	0 25m	0 32m
2	8 34	0 57	1 8	1 9	1 24	1 31
3	9 35	2 5	2 9	2 14	2 28	2 36
4	10 35	3 16	3 20	3 24	3 36	3 43
5	11 33	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
6	0 29a	7 2a	7 0a	7 0a	6 57a	6 56a
7	1 22	7 35	7 36	7 35	7 36	7 37
S.	2 13a	8 7a	8 8a	8 10a	8 13a	8 17a
9	3 3	8 40	8 43	8 44	8 52	8 55
10	3 53	9 14	9 16	9 20	9 29	9 35
11	4 42	9 49	9 54	9 57	10 9	10 16
12	5 32	10 29	10 34	10 38	10 52	10 58
13	6 20	11 12	11 17	11 22	11 37	11 44
14	7 9	...	...	...	...	...
S.	7 57a	0 0m	0 4m	0 10m	0 25m	0 32m
16	8 44	0 51	0 55	1 1	1 16	1 22
17	9 30	1 45	1 50	1 54	2 7	2 14
18	10 16	2 42	2 45	2 50	3 0	3 7
19	11 1	3 39	3 43	3 46	3 55	3 59
20	11 45	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
21	8	6 26a	6 25a	6 22a	6 24a	6 25a
S.	0 29m	6 47a	6 50a	6 51a	6 53a	6 56a
23	1 14	7 22	7 24	7 25	7 31	7 33
24	2 0	7 54	7 56	7 59	8 7	8 11
25	2 48	8 28	8 33	8 36	8 46	8 52
26	3 38	9 7	9 12	9 17	9 20	9 36
27	4 32	9 55	10 0	10 5	10 19	10 27
28	5 28	10 48	10 53	10 59	11 14	11 22
S.	6 25m	11 50a	11 56a	...	...	...
30	7 24	...	...	0 0m	0 15m	0 23m

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.	
d.	h. m.
14th Sunday after Trinity.	
4	1 23a ♀ in Aphelion.
7	0 34m ♂ ♀ ☾ ☾ 2 44 S.
7	5 29a ♂ ♀ ☾ ☾ 6 39 S.
7	5 38a ♂ ♂ ☾ ☾ 4 6 S.
15th Sunday after Trinity.	
7	10 9a ♂ ♀ ♂ ♀ 2 35 S.
9	3 46m ♂ ♀ ☾ ☾ 6 58 S.
11	2 38m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 10 40 N.
12	5 40a ♀ gr. elong. 26 36 E.
16th Sunday after Trinity.	
17	2 30m ♂ ♀ ☾ ☾ * 1 12 S.
18	3 36m ♂ ☾ ☾ ☾ ☾
20	11 9m ♂ ♀ ☾ ☾ * 1 31 N.
22	7 54a ♀ in Aphelion.
22	9 47a ♂ ☾ ☾ ☾ 2 1 N.
St. Matthew.	
17th Sunday after Trinity.	
23	4 52m ☾ enters ☾. Autumn begins.
23	3 51a ♂ ☾ ☾ ☾ ☾ 4 40 N.
24	11 44a ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
25	3 57m ♂ ♀ ☾ ☾ intensity of light 0.721.
25	11 17a ♀ stationary.
26	3 30m ♂ ♀ ♂ ♀ 4 20 S.
18th Sun. after Trin. Michael-	
26	5 42a ♂ ☾ ☾ ☾ ☾ [mas Day.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st Day		7th day.		13th day		19th day.		25th day	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 23m	7 17a	4 30m	7 5a	4 37m	6 55a	4 44m	6 46a	4 50m	6 38a
N. York,	4 25	7 16	4 32	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash'n,	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles,	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's,	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 2d day, 6h. A. | Apogee, 14th day, 1h. A. | Perigee, 29th day, 11h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 5th day, 9h. 47.8m. M. | Full Moon, 20th day, 10h. 2.9m. A.
First Quarter, 12th " 9 21.7 A. | Last Quarter, 27th " 11 51.3 A.

Days of Month	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	5 57	6 42	5 56	6 43	5 56	6 43	5 54	6 45	5 53	6 46	6 51m	4 31m	2 51m
2	W.	58	40	57	41	56	41	54	44	53	45	8 21	8 1	4 31
3	Th.	59	38	58	39	57	40	55	42	54	43	9 30	7 10	5 30
4	F.	6 0	37	59	38	58	39	56	41	55	42	10 23	8 3	6 23
5	S.	1	35	6 0	36	59	37	57	40	56	41	11 11	8 51	7 11
6	Su.	6 2	5 33	6 1	5 34	6 0	5 35	6 67	5 38	6 56	5 40	11 54m	9 32m	7 54m
7	M.	3	32	2	33	1	34	58	37	57	39	0 33a	10 13	8 33
8	Tu.	4	30	3	31	2	32	59	36	57	37	1 12	10 52	9 12
9	W.	6	28	5	29	3	31	6 0	35	56	36	1 49	11 29	9 49
10	Th.	7	27	6	28	4	29	0	33	55	35	2 25	0 52	10 25
11	F.	8	25	7	26	5	28	1	32	54	34	3 5	0 45	11 5
12	S.	9	23	8	25	6	26	2	31	6 0	33	3 49	1 29	11 49
13	Su.	6 10	5 22	8 9	5 23	6 7	5 25	6 3	5 30	6 0	5 33	4 41a	2 21a	0 41a
14	M.	12	20	10	22	8	23	3	29	1	31	5 56	3 36	1 56
15	Tu.	13	18	11	20	9	22	4	27	2	30	7 21	5 1	3 21
16	W.	14	17	12	19	10	21	5	26	3	29	8 35	6 16	4 35
17	Th.	15	15	13	17	11	19	6	25	3	27	9 33	7 13	5 33
18	F.	16	14	14	16	12	18	6	24	4	26	10 15	7 55	6 15
19	S.	17	13	15	14	13	16	7	23	4	25	10 50	8 30	6 50
20	Su.	6 18	5 11	8 16	5 13	6 14	5 15	6 8	5 22	6 5	5 24	11 23a	9 32	7 23a
21	M.	20	9	17	11	15	14	9	20	6	23	11 56	9 36	7 56
22	Tu.	21	8	19	10	16	13	9	19	6	22	. . .	10 11	8 31
23	W.	22	6	20	8	17	11	10	18	7	21	0 31m	10 45	9 5
24	Th.	23	5	21	7	18	9	11	17	8	20	1 5	11 23	9 43
25	F.	24	3	22	6	19	8	12	16	9	19	1 42	. . .	10 20
26	S.	26	2	23	4	21	7	13	15	9	18	2 20	0 0m	11 6
27	Su.	6 27	5 0	6 24	5 3	6 23	5 6	6 13	5 14	6 10	5 17	3 6m	0 46m	. . .
28	M.	28	4 59	25	2	23	5	14	13	11	17	4 1	1 41	0 1m
29	Tu.	29	48	26	0	24	3	15	12	12	16	5 12	2 52	1 12
30	W.	31	50	28	4 58	25	2	16	11	13	15	6 40	4 30	2 40
31	Th.	32	55	29	58	26	1	17	11	13	14	8 7	5 47	4 7

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °
☿	0 38.8	—11 47	11 58.13	—9 30	11 57.12	—4 6	10 44.13	—2 16	10 39.13	—3 20
♂	2 45	—28 6	2 47.8	—28 49	2 48.2	—25 22	2 48.2	—26 30	2 47.2	—27 19
♀	0 66	—9 47	0 47	—11 18	0 40	—12 46	0 22	—14 17	0 24	—15 22
♂	8 35	+ 0 33	8 10	—0 24	7 45	—1 37	7 22	—2 32	7 1	—3 27
♂	11 45	—14 7	11 15	—14 28	10 42	—14 39	10 19	—14 44	9 52	—14 43
♂	11 28.13	—0 46	11 19.13	—1 17	11 0.13	—1 47	10 41.13	—2 17	10 23.13	—2 46
♂	0 24	+ 4 37	0 8	+ 4 26	11 39.2	+ 4 14	11 13.2	+ 4 8	10 45.2	+ 3 53
♂	1 11	+10 39	0 47	+10 34	0 22.13	+10 29	11 54.13	+10 23	11 29.13	+10 18

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'nion, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	Washington Mean Time.	
1	8 22.13	0 57.13	1 2.13	1 6.13	1 19.13	1 26.13	4 8 26.2	♂ ♀ ☿
2	9 12	2 8	2 12	2 15	2 26	2 32	5 7 0.13	♂ ♀ ♀
3	10 14	2 21	2 22	2 26	2 33	2 38	5 2 17.2	♂ ♀ ☿
4	11 7	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	5 11 12	♂ ♀ A. M.
5	11 59	6 22	6 22	6 42	6 52	6 52	6 4 16.13	♀ gr. along.
6	0 50.2	6 34.2	6 35.2	6 38.2	6 41.2	6 47.2	19th Sunday after Trinity.	
7	1 41	7 9	7 0	7 15	7 22	7 26	6 11 55.13	♂ ♀ ☿
8	2 31	7 44	7 42	7 51	8 3	8 9	6 10 3.13	Inf. ♂ ♀ ☿
9	3 21	8 22	8 26	8 31	8 45	8 51	6 10 15.2	♂ ♀ ☿
10	4 12	9 5	9 9	9 15	9 30	9 35	10 7 0.13	♀ stationary.
11	5 1	9 52	9 7	10 2	10 18	10 22	10 11 45.2	♂ ♀ ☿
12	5 50	10 41	10 45	10 52	11 7	11 14	12 4 0.2	♂ ♀ ☿
13	6 38.2	11 28.2	11 40.2	11 45.2	11 55.2	...	20th Sunday after Trinity.	
14	7 25	...	...	...	...	0 2.13	12 8 49.13	♂ ♀ ☿
15	8 11	0 31.13	0 34.13	0 39.13	0 51.13	0 56	12 11 24.2	♂ in ☿.
16	8 56	1 22	1 22	1 35	1 46	1 51	14 4 34.2	♂ ♀ A. M.
17	9 40	2 25	2 30	2 32	2 40	2 44	15 0 59.2	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
18	10 24	3 26	3 29	3 32	3 35	3 39	St. Luke.	
19	11 9	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	16 5 47.2	♀ stationary.
20	11 55.2	5 23.2	5 24.2	5 26.2	5 30.2	5 33.2	21st Sunday after Trinity.	
21	8	5 54	5 57	5 59	6 5	6 10	16 0 59.2	♀ in Perihelion.
22	0 43.13	6 27	6 31	6 34	6 44	6 50	20 1 9.13	♂ ♀ ☿
23	1 34	7 5	7 10	7 15	7 29	7 32	20 8 55.2	♂ ♀ ☿
24	2 27	7 51	7 56	8 0	8 15	8 22	21 9 24.2	♂ ♀ ☿
25	3 22	8 42	8 47	8 53	9 9	9 16	22 10 0.2	♀ gr. along.
26	4 21	9 42	9 48	9 53	10 9	10 16	24 8 55.13	♂ in ☿.
27	5 19.13	10 42.2	10 51.2	10 56.2	11 10.2	11 17.2	22d Sunday after Trinity.	
28	6 16	11 55	11 59	...	...	...	St. Simon and St. Jude.	
29	7 12	...	...	0 4.13	0 16.13	0 23.13	26 8 12.2	♂ ♀ A. Ophi.
30	8 8	1 5.13	1 9.13	1 12	1 20	1 26	27 10 4.13	♂ ♀ ☿
31	8 59	2 13	2 18	2 18	2 25	2 28	28 9 0.2	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends h. m.
Boston,	4 38m	6 30a	5 51m	6 39a	5 11m	6 16a	5 17m	6 14a	5 23m	6 11a
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 34	5 10	6 19	5 18	6 16	5 31	6 13
Wash'n,	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 36	5 9	6 21	5 18	6 18	5 19	6 16
Charles.,	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 39	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 19	6 22
N. Orl's,	4 58	6 38	4 55	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 11th day, 9h. M.

Perigee, 23d day, 10h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 3d day, 9h. 34.0m. A. Full Moon, 19th day, 11h. 28.7m. M.
 First Quarter, 11th " 6 5.9 A. Last Quarter, 26th " 7 24.3 M.

Days of Month	Days of Week	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	6 33	4 54	6 30	4 57	6 27	5 0	6 18	5 9	6 14	5 13	9 12m	6 52m	6 12m
2	S.	34	52	31	56	28	4 59	18	9	16	12	10 5	7 45	6 8
3	Su.	6 36	4 51	6 32	4 54	6 29	4 56	6 19	5 3	6 15	5 12	10 49m	8 29m	6 49m
4	M.	37	50	34	53	30	56	20	7	16	11	11 30	9 10	7 30
5	Tu.	38	49	35	53	32	56	21	6	17	10	0 58	8 49	6 9
6	W.	40	46	36	51	23	54	22	5	18	9	0 47	10 27	6 47
7	Th.	41	46	37	50	24	53	23	4	18	9	1 25	11 5	9 26
8	F.	42	45	38	49	25	52	24	4	19	8	1 59	11 39	9 56
9	S.	43	44	40	48	26	51	25	3	20	7	2 36	0 16a	10 36
10	Su.	6 45	4 43	6 41	4 47	6 37	4 51	6 26	5 2	6 21	5 7	3 17a	0 57a	11 17m
11	M.	46	42	42	46	38	50	27	1	22	6	4 3	1 43	0 33
12	Tu.	47	41	43	45	39	49	27	1	23	6	5 4	2 44	1 4
13	W.	48	40	44	44	40	48	28	0	23	5	6 26	4 5	2 26
14	Th.	50	39	46	43	42	47	29	0	24	5	7 38	5 16	3 35
15	F.	51	39	47	42	43	46	30	4 59	25	4	8 44	6 24	4 44
16	S.	52	38	48	41	44	45	31	58	26	4	9 33	7 13	5 33
17	Su.	6 53	4 37	6 49	4 41	6 45	4 45	6 32	4 56	6 27	5 3	10 14a	7 54a	6 14a
18	M.	55	36	50	40	46	44	33	56	28	3	10 52	8 32	6 55
19	Tu.	56	35	51	39	47	44	34	57	28	3	11 39	9 9	7 29
20	W.	57	34	53	39	48	43	35	57	29	2	. . .	9 46	8 6
21	Th.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	2	9 51m	10 26	8 46
22	F.	59	33	55	38	50	42	37	56	31	2	0 46	11 7	9 27
23	S.	7 1	32	56	37	51	42	38	56	32	1	1 27	11 51	10 11
24	Su.	7 2	32	6 57	4 37	6 52	4 41	6 38	4 56	6 33	6 1	2 11m	. . .	11 12
25	M.	3	31	58	36	54	41	39	56	33	1	3 1	0 41m	11 26
26	Tu.	4	31	59	36	55	40	40	55	34	1	3 58	1 38	. . .
27	W.	5	30	7 0	35	56	40	41	55	35	0	5 2	2 42	1 2m
28	Th.	6	30	1	35	57	39	42	54	36	0	6 23	4 3	2 23
29	F.	7	29	2	35	57	39	43	54	37	0	7 37	5 17	3 37
30	S.	8	29	3	34	58	39	44	54	38	0	8 47	6 37	4 47

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
☿	10 47m	— 7 12	10 56m	— 11 0	11 11m	— 14 43	11 25m	— 19 4	11 40m	— 20 58
♂	2 43a	— 27 51	2 36a	— 27 58	2 27a	— 27 48	2 17a	— 27 30	1 52a	— 26 37
♀	0 16	— 17 3	0 9	— 23 16	0 3	— 19 33	11 57m	— 20 24	11 52m	— 21 20
♂	6 37	— 4 20	6 16	— 5 0	6 58	— 5 33	6 37a	— 6 4		
♂	9 22	— 14 30	8 56	— 14 13	8 31	— 13 50	8 7	— 13 31	7 44a	— 12 47
♂	10 0m	— 3 20	9 41m	— 3 47	9 22m	— 4 14	9 2m	— 4 40	8 43m	— 5 4
♂	10 18a	+ 3 43	9 54a	+ 3 34	9 26a	+ 3 27	9 43	+ 3 23	8 29a	+ 3 16
♂	11 0	+ 10 12	10 35	+ 10 7	10 11	+ 10 3	9 47	+ 9 56	9 23	+ 9 54

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'nston, &c.	N. Ori'a, &c.
		sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	9 49m	4 12	4 22	4 22	4 32	4 42
2	10 39	4 33	4 36	4 36	4 39	4 42
S. 3	11 29m	5 42	5 7a	5 9a	5 17a	5 20a
4	0 19a	5 39	5 42	5 48	5 55	6 0
5	1 10	6 16	6 20	6 24	6 35	6 43
6	2 1	6 57	7 1	7 7	7 21	7 27
7	2 51	7 42	7 46	7 53	8 8	8 15
8	3 43	8 31	8 36	8 42	8 57	9 4
9	4 31	9 24	9 28	9 33	9 49	9 55
S. 10	5 19a	10 18a	10 24a	10 29a	10 41a	10 46a
11	6 5	11 16	11 19	11 24	11 36	11 41
12	6 50	...	...	...	...	...
13	7 32	0 13m	0 17m	0 20m	0 23m	0 33m
14	8 17	1 13	1 16	1 17	1 23	1 26
15	9 1	2 12	2 14	2 15	2 18	2 21
16	9 47	3 16	3 15	3 15	3 16	3 17
S. 17	10 34a	4 19m	4 19m	4 19m	4 14m	4 14m
18	11 25	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
19	8	5 22	5 53	5 53	5 21a	5 26a
20	0 18m	5 46	5 50	5 54	6 8	6 15
21	1 14	6 36	6 41	6 45	7 2	7 10
22	2 12	7 32	7 38	7 44	8 0	8 8
23	3 12	8 27	8 42	8 47	9 2	9 10
S. 24	4 12m	9 47a	9 51a	9 55a	10 9a	10 14a
25	5 8	10 35	11 0	11 3	11 13	11 19
26	6 3	...	...	...	...	...
27	6 55	0 7m	0 10m	0 12m	0 20m	0 23m
28	7 45	1 16	1 17	1 19	1 22	1 25
29	8 24	2 25	2 24	2 24	2 25	2 26
30	9 23	3 23	3 23	3 31	3 27	3 26

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.	
d. h. m.	° ' "
<i>All Saints.</i>	
1 2 44a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 2 27 S.
<i>23d Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
2 3 12a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 3 6 S.
4 6 58m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 5 16 S.
5 2 52a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 9 4 N.
5 7 18a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 10 12 N.
7 7 20m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 8 3 S.
10 8 43m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 1 21 N.
<i>24th Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
10 0 32	♀ at greatest brilliancy.
10 10 29m	♂ ☽ ☾ ☽.
12 10 52	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 1 42 S.
14 6 22a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ B.A.C. 5127. * 0 44 S.
14 7 47a	☾ ☽ ☾ ☽.
16 6 29m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 2 1 N.
<i>25th Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
17 3 43m	♂ ☾ ☽ ☽ 4 39 N.
17 7 0m	gr. Hel. Lat. N.
19 7 0m	stationary.
21 8 52m	♀ in ☽.
21 11 40m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 9 6 S.
25 8 34a	♀ stationary.
<i>26th Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
27 8 43m	Sup. ♂ ♀ ☽.
28 5 54a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 9 27 S.
29 6 11m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 2 47 S.
29 10 54m	♂ ☽ ☾ ☽.
29 4 58a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ * 0 27 N.
<i>St. Andrew.</i>	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 20m	6 2a	5 35m	6 9a	5 40m	6 18a	5 43m	6 10a	5 45m	6 14a
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 12	5 44	6 12
Wash'n,	5 25	6 12	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.,	5 17	6 21	5 22	6 22	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 22
N Orl's,	5 13	6 23	5 18	6 26	5 24	6 27	5 26	6 29	5 28	6 23

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 9th day, 5h. M.

Perigee, 21st day, 1h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 3d day, 0h. 79m. A. Full Moon, 16th day, 11h. 54.6m. A.
 First Quarter, 11th " 3 28.6 A. Last Quarter, 25th " 4 15.5 A.

Days of Month	Days of Week	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time										High Water. M. Time		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su		7 9	4 39	7 4	4 34	6 59	4 39	6 44	4 54	6 39	5 0	9 41m	7 31m	5 41m
2 M.		10	28	5	33	7 0	38	45	54	39	0	10 28	8 8	6 28
3 Tu.		11	28	6	33	1	38	46	54	40	0	11 12	8 53	7 12
4 W.		12	28	7	33	2	38	47	54	41	0	11 52	9 32	7 52
5 Th.		14	28	8	33	3	38	48	54	42	1	0 30a	10 10	8 30
6 F.		15	28	9	33	4	38	49	54	43	1	1 6	10 46	9 6
7 S.		16	28	10	33	5	38	9	54	43	1	1 42	11 22	9 42
8 Su.		7 17	4 28	7 11	4 33	7 6	4 38	6 50	4 54	6 44	5 1	9 18a	11 06m	10 18m
9 M.		17	28	12	33	7	38	51	54	45	1	2 55	0 35a	10 55
10 Tu.		18	28	13	33	8	38	52	54	45	1	3 27	1 17	11 27
11 W.		19	28	14	33	9	38	53	55	46	1	4 22	2 2	0 22a
12 Th.		20	28	15	33	9	39	53	55	47	2	5 19	2 59	1 19
13 F.		21	28	16	33	10	39	54	55	47	2	6 21	4 11	2 31
14 S.		22	28	16	34	11	39	54	55	48	2	7 27	5 17	3 27
15 Su.		7 22	4 29	7 17	4 34	7 12	4 39	6 56	4 56	6 49	5 3	8 39a	6 19a	4 37a
16 M.		23	29	18	34	12	40	55	56	49	3	9 22	7 19	5 22
17 Tu.		24	29	18	34	13	40	56	57	50	3	10 17	7 57	6 17
18 W.		24	29	19	35	14	40	57	57	50	4	11 2	8 42	7 2
19 Th.		25	30	20	35	14	41	58	57	51	4	11 49	9 29	7 49
20 F.		26	30	20	36	15	41	58	58	51	4	. . .	10 13	8 23
21 S.		26	31	21	36	15	42	59	58	52	5	0 23m	10 59	9 19
22 Su.		7 27	4 31	7 21	4 37	7 16	4 42	6 59	4 59	6 52	5 5	1 19m	11 46a	10 52
23 M.		27	32	22	37	16	42	7 0	59	53	6	2 6	. . .	10 56
24 Tu.		27	32	22	38	17	42	0	5 0	53	7	2 56	0 26m	11 49
25 W.		28	33	23	38	17	44	0	0	54	7	3 49	1 29	. . .
26 Th.		28	34	23	39	17	45	1	1	54	8	4 45	2 26	0 45m
27 F.		29	35	23	40	18	45	1	1	54	8	5 50	3 30	1 50
28 S.		29	35	24	40	18	46	2	2	55	9	7 0	4 40	3 0
29 Su.		7 29	4 36	7 24	4 41	7 18	4 47	7 2	5 3	6 55	6 10	8 10m	5 50m	4 10m
30 M.		29	36	24	42	19	47	2	4	55	10	9 16	6 55	5 16
31 Tu.		30	37	24	43	19	48	3	4	56	11	10 6	7 46	6 6

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day		7th day		13th day		19th day		25th day	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
☿	11 56m	—23 10	0 13a	—24 42	0 31a	—25 27	0 50a	—25 19	1 7a	—24 16
♂	1 26a	—26 36	0 53	—24 17	0 16	—23 43	11 37m	—21 2	11 1m	—19 30
☿	11 47m	—22 6	11 42m	—23 49	11 27m	—23 31	11 23	—23 45	11 29	—24 1
♂	7 21a	—12 8	6 50a	—11 26	6 39a	—10 40	6 18a	—9 51		
♂	8 23m	—6 27	8 31m	—6 49	7 43m	—6 9	7 23m	—6 37	7 2m	—6 43
♂	8 15a	+ 3 13	7 51a	+ 3 11	7 27a	+ 3 11	7 38	+ 3 12	6 40a	+ 3 16
♂	8 59	+ 9 50	8 34	+ 9 47	8 10	+ 9 45	7 46	+ 9 43	7 33	+ 9 42

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.	
		Mean Time.						
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Char'ton, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	Sundays and Holidays.	
		sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	Washington Mean Time.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m.	
S.	10 12m	3 37a	3 39a	3 43a	3 50a	3 56a	1st Sunday in Advent.	
2	11 2	4 12	4 16	4 20	4 31	4 37	1 0 37a ☿ in Aphelion.	
3	11 52	4 50	4 55	4 59	5 13	5 19	3 8 25m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 4 45 S.	
4	0 42a	5 34	5 39	5 44	5 59	6 6	3 5 32a ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 5 23 S.	
5	1 33	6 22	6 27	6 33	6 48	6 55	5 0 38m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 4 26 S.	
6	2 23	7 13	7 18	7 23	7 39	7 46	6 5 32m ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	
7	3 12	8 7	8 12	8 17	8 31	8 39	10 7 41a ♀ in ♄.	
S.	3 56a	9 43	9 49	9 54	10 10	10 16	2d Sunday in Advent.	
9	4 44	10 1	10 5	10 6	10 18	10 23	11 7 0a ☿ in Aphelion.	
10	5 38	11 0	11 2	11 5	11 14	11 16	11 7 41a ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 2 9 S.	
11	6 12	11 58	11 59	...	...	...	13 1 00a ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 2 19 N.	
12	6 54	...	...	0 2m	0 6m	0 9m	14 11 52m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 4 50 N.	
13	7 38	1 0m	1 0m	1 6	1 2	1 4	16 10 54m Inf. ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿.	
14	8 23	2 0	1 59	2 0	1 55	1 50	18 5 24m ♀ stationary.	
S.	9 11a	3 31m	3 31m	3 11m	3 56m	3 56m	3d Sunday in Advent.	
16	10 3	4 10	4 7	4 6	3 56	3 55	20 4 12m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 2 57 S.	
17	10 59	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	21 10 30a ☉ enters ♊. Winter begins.	
18	11 57	4 22a	4 27a	4 33a	4 48a	4 55a	21 11 0a ☿ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	
19	8	5 13	5 24	5 30	5 45	5 54	22 3 4m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿.	
20	0 58m	6 21	6 27	6 42	6 48	6 56	23 3 5m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ * 0 28 S.	
21	2 0	7 31	7 38	7 40	7 55	8 2	St. Thomas.	
S.	3 0m	8 44a	8 49a	8 52a	9 3a	9 10a	4th Sunday in Advent.	
23	3 57	9 57	9 59	10 3	10 11	10 15	25 6 32a ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 4 1 S.	
24	4 52	11 8	11 9	11 12	11 16	11 18	29 6 52a ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ * 1 18 S.	
25	5 43	...	...	...	...	...	Christmas Day.	
26	6 33	0 16m	0 16m	0 18m	0 20m	0 21m	St. Stephen.	
27	7 21	1 34	1 23	1 23	1 20	1 21	St. John.	
28	8 9	2 29	2 28	2 26	2 21	2 21	Innocents.	
S.	8 57m	3 33m	3 31m	3 29m	3 20m	3 18m	1st Sunday after Christmas.	
30	9 46	4 37	4 34	4 31	4 20	4 18	31 6 50m ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿ 0 36 N.	
31	10 36	5 32	5 34	5 30	5 17	5 14	31 1 13a ☉ farthest from ☉.	

ECLIPSES IN 1850.

In the year 1850, there will be two eclipses, both of the Sun, one of which will be partly visible in the United States.

I. Monday and Tuesday, February 11th and 12th. An annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible in the United States.

Beginning of the general eclipse, 11th day, 10h. 17.8m. A. [mean time at Washington Observatory], in latitude $11^{\circ} 21'$ S. and longitude $39^{\circ} 22'$ E. of Greenwich.

Beginning of the central and annular eclipse, 11th day, 11h. 24.7m. A., in latitude $10^{\circ} 21'$ S. and longitude $22^{\circ} 55'$ E. of Greenwich.

Central eclipse at noon, 12th day, 1h. 22.8m. M., in latitude $16^{\circ} 58'$ S. and longitude $85^{\circ} 54'$ E. of Greenwich.

End of the central and annular eclipse, 12th day, 3h. 18.3m. M., in latitude $15^{\circ} 49'$ N. and longitude $143^{\circ} 6'$ E. of Greenwich.

End of the general eclipse, 12th day, 4h. 25.2m. M., in latitude $14^{\circ} 50'$ N. and longitude $126^{\circ} 37'$ E. of Greenwich.

The central line passes over the points on the earth's surface whose positions are, —

Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.
$10^{\circ} 21'$ S.	$22^{\circ} 53'$ E.	$5^{\circ} 0'$ S.	$96^{\circ} 21'$ E.
13 47	38 8	1 34 N.	107 7
15 37	49 22	7 1	117 36
16 25	61 23	11 17	128 0
15 9	73 56	15 49	143 6
10 58	85 54		

This eclipse will be visible in the southern and central portions of Africa, in the south of Arabia, in Hindostan, the southeast of China, the northwest of New Holland, the Indian Ocean, and Polynesia.

II. Wednesday, August 7th. A total eclipse of the Sun, partly visible in the southwestern portion of the United States.

Beginning of the general eclipse, 1h. 47.9m. A. [mean time at Washington Observatory], in latitude $11^{\circ} 49'$ N. and longitude $163^{\circ} 52'$ E. of Greenwich.

Beginning of the central and total eclipse, 2h. 42.5m. A., in latitude $12^{\circ} 17'$ N. and longitude $150^{\circ} 5'$ E. of Greenwich.

Central eclipse at noon, 4h. 24.7m. A., in latitude $17^{\circ} 50'$ N. and longitude $141^{\circ} 50'$ W. of Greenwich.

End of the central and total eclipse, 6h. 7.8m. A., in latitude $9^{\circ} 42'$ S. and longitude $80^{\circ} 28'$ W. of Greenwich.

End of the general eclipse, 7h. 24m. A., in latitude 10° 9' S. and longitude 94° 16' W. of Greenwich.

The centre of the shadow passes over the points on the earth's surface whose positions are, —

Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.
12° 17' N.	150° 5' E.	11° 30' N.	127° 38' W.
16 17	164 20	5 26	116 24
19 10	176 52	0 8 S.	105 29
20 59	170 19 W.	5 1	94 11
21 2	156 58	9 42	80 28
17 50	141 50		

This eclipse will be visible throughout the North Pacific Ocean, in California, Mexico, Louisiana, the southern extremity of Florida, the West Indies, Central America, the northwestern portion of South America, the greater part of New Guinea, and in Japan.

The phases of the eclipse in places in the United States, Mexico, and the West Indies are as follows: —

Place.	Mean Time of Place.			Digits eclipsed.
	Beginning.	Middle.	End.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	° '
Galveston,	3 49 26.3	4 15 44.2	4 42 2.2	1 3
Havana,	4 56 34.4	5 51 11.1	6 45 47.8	1 10
Mexico,	3 16 20.0	4 7 51.6	4 59 23.2	4 38
New Orleans,	4 27 48.7	4 38 53.6	4 49 58.5	0 1
San Francisco,	0 54 1.0	1 40 42.1	2 27 23.2	2 32

Place.	Angle of First Point of Contact from Sun's		Angle of Last Point of Contact towards the East from Sun's	
	S. Point towards the West.	Vertex towards the East.	South Point.	Vertex.
Galveston,	24°	139°	24°	91°
Havana,	25	134	25	86
Mexico,	51	153	51	54
New Orleans,	10	125	10	106
San Francisco,	38	195	37	94

The phases of the eclipse for all other places in the United States may be determined by means of the following table. The Sun's semidiameter and horizontal parallax are the same as at conjunction.

Greenwich AL Time.	Moon's Hour Angle for Greenwich.	Moon's less Sun's R. A.	Sun's Dec North.	Moon's Dec. North.	Rel Hourly Mot on in		Moon's Hor Par.	Far Inter- val of	Change in		
					R. A.	Dec.			Moon's Hour Angle	Rel. R. A.	Moon's Dec.
			18 20	18	36	-4	1 70				
0	133 59 4	-1194.7	140.7	27 37 1	31 0	"	10.5	0 10	4 34	8.1	1.2
5	135 10 2	1012.2	137 2	26 53.6	30.6	"	10.5	0 20	4 49	12.1	2.4
10	136 21 59	829.7	133.7	26 20.1	30.2	0.2	10.5	0 30	7 12	13.2	3.6
15	137 33 57	647.2	130.2	25 41.6	29.8	0.8	10.6	0 40	9 36	24.2	4.8
20	138 45 56	464.7	126.7	25 3.0	29.4	1.4	10.4	0 50	12 0	30.3	6.0
25	139 57 53	282.3	123.2	24 24.4	29.0	2.0	10.4	1 0	14 24	36.5	7.2
30	141 9 51	99.9	119.7	23 45.7	28.6	2.6	10.4	1 10	16 48	42.5	8.4
35	142 21 49	+ 82.5	116.2	23 6.9	28.2	3.0	10.4	1 20	19 11	48.6	9.6
40	143 33 47	284.8	112.7	22 28.1	27.8	3.5	10.4	1 30	21 35	54.6	10.7
45	144 45 45	447.1	109.2	21 49.3	27.5	4.1	10.3	1 40	23 59	60.7	11.9
50	145 57 43	629.4	105.7	21 10.4	27.1	4.7	10.3	1 50	26 23	66.8	13.1
55	147 9 41	811.7	102.2	20 41.5	26.8	5.2	10.3	2 0	28 47	72.8	14.3
10 0	148 21 40	993.9	98.6	19 52.5	26.4	5.8	10.3	2 10	31 11	78.9	15.5
5	149 33 38	1176.0	95.1	19 13.4	26.1	6.4	10.3	2 20	33 35	84.9	16.7
10	150 45 37	1358.2	91.5	18 34.4	25.8	6.9	10.2	2 30	35 59	91.0	17.9
15	151 57 35	1540.3	88.0	17 55.3	25.5	7.5	10.2	2 40	38 23	97.1	19.1
20	153 9 33	1722.4	84.5	17 16.1	25.2	8.1	10.2	2 50	40 47	103.1	20.3
25	154 21 31	1904.5	81.0	16 36.9	25.0	8.7	10.2	3 0	43 11	109.2	21.5
30	155 33 30	2086.6	77.5	15 57.6	24.7	9.3	10.1	3 10	45 35	115.2	22.7
35	156 45 28	2268.6	74.0	15 18.3	24.4	9.9	10.1	3 20	47 59	121.3	23.9
40	157 57 27	2450.7	70.5	14 38.9	24.1	10.4	10.1	3 30	50 23	127.5	25.1
45	159 9 25	2632.7	67.0	13 59.5	23.8	11.0	10.1	3 40	52 47	133.5	26.3
50	160 21 23	2814.7	63.5	13 20.0	23.5	11.6	10.0	3 50	55 10	139.6	27.4
55	161 33 22	2996.6	60.0	12 40.5	23.3	12.2	10.0	4 0	57 34	145.6	28.6
11 0	162 45 20	3178.6	56.4	12 1.0	23.0	12.8	10.0	4 10	59 58	151.7	29.8
5	163 57 18	3360.5	52.9	11 21.3	22.7	13.2	10.0	4 20	62 22	157.8	31.0
10	165 9 17	3542.3	49.3	10 41.7	22.4	13.8	10.0	4 30	64 46	163.8	32.2
15	166 21 15	3724.2	45.8	10 2.0	22.1	14.3	9.9	4 40	67 10	169.9	33.4
20	167 23 14	3906.0	42.3	9 22.3	21.8	14.9	9.9	4 50	69 34	175.9	34.6
25	168 45 13	4087.8	38.8	8 42.5	21.5	15.5	9.9	5 0	71 58	182.0	35.8
30	169 57 11	4269.6	35.3	8 2.7	21.2	16.1	9.9				
35	171 9 10	4451.4	31.8	7 22.8	20.9	16.9	9.8				
40	172 21 8	4633.1	28.2	6 42.8	20.6	17.4	9.8				
45	173 33 7	4814.8	24.7	6 2.8	20.3	18.0	9.8				
50	174 45 5	4996.5	21.2	5 22.7	20.0	18.6	9.8				
55	175 57 4	5178.3	17.7	4 42.8	19.8	19.2	9.7				
12 0	177 9 3	5360.0	14.2	4 2.5	19.5	19.8	9.7				

ELEMENTS OF THE ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

1850.	February 11th.	August 7th.
Greenwich M. T. of δ in R. A.,	h. m. s. 18 30 55.8	h. m. s. 9 32 44.8
\odot and δ 's R. A.,	21 42 20.80	9 9 37.65
δ 's Declination,	S. 13 45 55.3	N. 16 23 24.4
\odot 's Declination,	S. 13 46 43.6	N. 16 21 57.8
δ 's Horary Motion in R. A.,	30 24.3	38 51.5
\odot 's Horary Motion in R. A.,	2 27.5	2 23.4
δ 's Horary Motion in Declination,	N. 7 17.8	S. 7 44.9
\odot 's Horary Motion in Declination,	N. 0 49.8	S. 0 42.2
δ 's Equatorial Horizontal Parallax,	54 37.2	61 17.4
\odot 's Equatorial Horizontal Parallax,	8.7	8.5
δ 's True Semidiameter,	14 53.1	16 42.1
\odot 's True Semidiameter,	16 12.9	15 47.9

OCCULTATIONS.

Elements for facilitating the Calculation of Occultations which may be visible in the United States in 1850.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Washington Observatory, Mean Time of ap. Con. in R. A. of Moon and Star	At the Time of Conjunction.			Limiting Parallels between which the Occult. is visible.
				Apparent R. A. of Moon and Star.	Apparent Declination of Star.	Star South of Moon.	
			h. m. s.	h. m. s.	° ' "	' "	° °
Jan. 2	45 Ω	6	1 4 4M.	10 19 43.61	10 31 26.9N	41 15S.	69N. 7N.
2	ρ Ω	4	3 17 24	24 54.66	4 31.8	46 6	60 12
■	σ Ω	4	0 42 13	11 13 23.66	6 50 59.3	16 14	52 19S.
5	48 ηξ	6	1 23 55	12 66 10.30	2 51 10.9S.	65 43	87 36N.
6	γ η	4.5	4 50 37	15 27 7.19	14 16 57.4	48 12	76 16
21	845 B. A. C.	4	8 19 4A.	3 36 50.23	9 26 11.5N	29 42	68 45.
23	1391 B. A. C.	5.8	5 23 52	4 21 59.22	15 61 38.4	28 44	67 1N.
23	85 ζ	6	56 0	23 18.35	21 21.7	52 34	60 25
23	α ζ	1	7 33 43	27 19.54	16 12 3.4	22 22	59 58.
26	∫ Π	6	5 47 5	7 30 49.64	18 0 30.8	57 5	60 35N.
27	σ ¹ ηξ	6	11 23 47	8 48 53.57	15 53 32.6	37 51	61 9
29	α Ω	1.2	3 46 34M.	10 0 23.51	12 41 44.5	5 26N.	80 35S.
30	χ Ω	4.5	39 33	57 17.30	8 8 26.9	22 12S.	56 13
30	JUPITER		7 36 33A.	11 33 39.94	4 22 42.1	70 62	90 40N.
Feb. 14	27 ζ	5	5 36 54A.	23 50 58.23	4 23 26.7S.	17 56S	54N. 18S.
14	29 ζ	5	7 11 31	54 5.88	3 61 53.1	2 36	37 33
16	ν ζ	5	8 23 45	1 33 36.65	4 43 25.0N.	8 23	44 26
17	ξ ² Ceti	4	5 33 30	2 30 10.81	7 46 56.9	53 0	90 20N.
19	48 ζ	6	6 24 2	4 7 15.63	15 1 6.2	35 25	79 7
19	γ ζ	3.4	8 6 7	11 15.78	16 30.1	32 52	74 4
19	θ ¹ ζ	4.5	11 47 59	20 0.57	27 19.8	35 54	60 8
19	θ ² ζ	4.5	50 21	6.20	31 51.2	41 38	90 14
20	α ζ	1	2 52 9M.	27 19.14	16 12 2.7	20 51	57 68.
25	45 Ω	6	10 47 38A.	10 19 44.57	10 31 22.0	46 28	60 12N.
26	ρ Ω	4	0 57 30M.	24 55.64	4 25.9	51 27	60 17
26	σ Ω	4	9 36 37A.	11 13 25.02	6 50 53.0	22 43	59 18S.
27	JUPITER		1 57 25M.	23 24.08	5 33 55.4	50 39	60 13N.
27	10 ηξ	6	7 4 15A.	12 2 1.14	2 44 17.4	23 17	60 18S.
Mar. 3	ξ ¹ η	6	0 1 24M.	14 40 15.19	11 16 52.68.	38 6S.	77N. 2N.
5	5579 B. A. C.	5	3 25 17	16 32 54.25	17 28 41.9	37 33	70 4
22	3 η	6	7 16 4A.	7 52 11.81	17 42 47.3N.	51 47	60 29
23	σ ¹ ηξ	6	6 6 44	8 48 53.40	15 53 33.4	42 1	90 14
23	σ ² ηξ	6	14 41	49 12.92	16 9 7.9	25 35	63 28.
26	χ Ω	4.5	0 10 53M.	10 57 17.78	8 8 34.8	23 0	59 12
26	JUPITER		6 2 46	11 10 39.57	6 55 26.4	32 1	72 5
26	σ Ω	4	7 15 45	13 25.13	50 52.8	23 6	59 13
31	γ η	4.5	4 56 57	15 27 9.57	14 17 7.1S.	45 21	76 11N.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Washington Observatory, Mean Time of ap. Conj. in R. A. of Moon and Star.	At the Time of Conjunction.			Limiting Parallels between which the Occult. is visible.
				Apparent R. A. of Moon and Star.	Apparent Declination of Star.	Star South of Moon.	
			h. m. s.	h. m. s.	° ' "	' "	° °
Apr. 4	29 ♄	6	0 40 25M.	18 40 46.08	20 29 20.5S.	51 51S.	70N. 23N.
26	ξ ¹ ♄	6	6 22 55A.	14 46 16.20	11 17 3.1	25 50	60 11S.
28	5579 B.A.C.	5	8 42 55	16 32 55.69	17 26 44.2	18 5	44 17
30	21 ♄	6	9 16 14	18 16 26.20	20 36 33.6	50 32	69 20N.
May 5	μ ♄	5	2 16 4M.	21 45 6.69	14 15 13.9S.	19 32S.	50N. 16S.
19	σ ♄	4	7 50 0A.	11 13 24.69	6 50 55.7N.	43 53	90 8N.
20	10 ♄	6	6 26 53	12 2 1.13	2 44 18.6	38 15	83 1
24	γ ♄	4.5	9 8 17	15 27 10.36	14 17 8.2S.	37 11	73 2
25	η ♄	4.5	1 11 5M.	35 40.60	15 11 25.6	59 26	75 29
26	5579 B.A.C.	5	4 19 19	16 32 56.15	17 26 44.2	13 18	39 22S.
June 7	ξ ² Ceti	4	2 3 46M.	2 20 11.03	7 47 1.3N.	55 28S.	90N. 21N.
14	α ♄	1.2	5 30 4A.	10 0 22.71	12 41 49.2	36 31	79 3
15	χ ♄	4.5	6 9 23	57 16.95	8 8 39.8	59 35	90 25
16	σ ♄	4	1 22 58M.	11 13 24.39	6 50 57.6	58 28	90 24
22	29 Ophiuc.	6	8 15 18A.	16 53 7.22	18 39 28.2S.	38 20	70 4
26	π ♄	5	9 44 29	20 18 45.73	18 41 44.7	12 39	36 23S.
27	ν ♄	5	3 57 38M.	31 32.14	39 32.5	37 46	70 4N.
28	i ♄	4.5	11 12 39A.	21 58 21.31	14 35 29.7	63 37	75 39
July 24	21 ♄	6	8 19 44A.	20 52 27.29	18 6 27.5S.	54 16S.	72N. 25N.
26	i ♄	4.5	5 15 1M.	21 58 21.95	14 35 26.8	59 54	75 32
Aug. 1	845 B. A. C.	4	2 40 58M.	2 36 51.47	9 28 43.3N.	18 43S.	56N. 15S.
1	f ♄	5.6	11 41 57A.	3 22 36.87	12 25 9.2	41 45	90 9N.
3	θ ¹ ♄	4.5	0 35 26M.	4 20 1.21	15 37 25.9	50 9	90 22
3	θ ² ♄	4.5	37 48	6.84	31 57.3	55 54	90 28
3	α ♄	1	3 38 54	27 19.72	16 12 8.2	36 35	81 8
4	115 ♄	5.6	0 25 10	5 18 25.61	17 49 37.3	57 15	90 34
9	σ ♄	4	6 24 4A.	11 13 23.99	6 51 0.0	70 7	90 37
13	ξ ² ♄	5	8 44 34	14 48 39.39	10 48 4.6S.	6 15	38 3CS.
15	5579 B.A.C.	5	10 29 41	16 32 56.02	17 26 43.1	22 20	49 13
28	ξ ² Ceti	4	0 46 22M.	2 20 13.37	7 47 14.7N.	42 45	90 8N.
30	γ ♄	3.4	3 58 20	4 11 17.32	15 15 39.5	48 1	90 20
30	θ ¹ ♄	4.5	7 46 14	20 2.06	37 28.8	52 51	90 26
30	θ ² ♄	4.5	48 40	7.68	32 0.2	58 36	90 33
30	α ♄	1	10 55 12	27 20.56	16 12 10.9	39 17	89 12
Sept. 16	o ♄	6	5 56 13A.	20 21 20.05	19 4 17.0S.	35 35S.	66N. 2N.
16	ν ♄	5	10 54 24	31 32.60	18 39 32.0	32 51	63 2S.
18	i ♄	4.5	5 57 33	21 58 22.32	14 35 26.2	58 52	75 30N.
24	ξ ² Ceti	4	6 23 42M.	2 20 13.97	7 47 17.3N.	50 5	90 16
28	χ ³ Orionis	5	5 14 9	5 54 36.57	19 41 9.9	9 23	46 10S.
Oct. 2	α ♄	1.2	8 11 19M.	10 0 23.21	12 41 47.2N.	50 41S.	90N. 17N.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Washington Observatory, Mean Time of ap. Conj. in R. A. of Moon and Star	At the Time of Conjunction.			Limiting Parallels between which the Occult. is visible.
				Apparent R. A. of Moon and Star	Apparent Declination of Star.	Star South of Moon.	
Oct. 16	ϵ π	4.5	1 29 21M.	21 58 22.07	14 35 27.83.	49 448.	75N. 17N.
21	845 B. A. C.	4	9 1 18A.	2 36 53.34	9 28 51.3N.	35 22	80 1
22	γ δ	5.6	6 0 34	3 23 38.94	12 25 15.7	61 58	90 23
23	75 δ	6	7 10 2	4 19 55.10	16 1 13.3	49 33	90 21
23	α δ	1	10 21 24	27 22.01	19 13.7	60 26	90 35
24	119 δ	5.6	9 52 12	5 23 28.03	18 28 37.0	52 40	90 30
25	ν Π	4	8 55 54	6 20 5.98	20 17 59.6	6 16	43 118.
29	α Ω	1.9	3 51 46	10 0 23.87	12 41 43.5	68 17	90 33N.
Nov. 7	μ^1 \uparrow	4	5 35 13A.	19 4 48.50	21 5 37.38.	45 218.	69N. 12N.
8	π \uparrow	4.5	7 19 58	19 0 51.48	15 17.5	41 2	69 7
17	ξ^2 Ceti	4	9 51 11	2 20 14.54	7 47 18.0N.	53 24	90 19
18	845 B. A. C.	4	5 37 4M.	36 53.55	9 28 51.1	34 31	78 18.
20	α δ	1	6 4 16	4 27 22.52	16 12 13.7	66 48	90 43N.
21	68 Orionis	6	8 46 5A.	6 3 11.92	19 48 56.6	34 80	79 14
22	ν Π	4	3 25 27M.	20 5.64	20 17 59.6	16 9	56 0
24	d^1 σ	6	0 33 28	8 14 48.91	18 48 23.8	28 45	69 4
Dec. 8	ϵ γ	5	7 0 11A.	21 13 54.61	17 28 2.38.	33 278.	66N. 29.
9	ϵ π	4.5	5 23 26	58 21.32	14 35 31.6	18 31	50 18
17	α δ	1	4 2 17	4 27 22.79	16 12 13.3	65 24	90 41N.
18	χ^1 Orionis	5	11 15 21	5 45 34.00	20 14 20.5N.	7 34N.	30 27S.
18	χ^2 Orionis	6	28 31	46 7.92	19 42 50.1	25 28.	64 3N.
19	χ^3 Orionis	5	2 46 12M.	54 38.61	41 8.3	37 16	83 15
19	χ^4 Orionis	5	56 15	55 4.65	20 8 4.5	10 49	47 96.
20	ζ Π	4	1 55 55	6 55 16.40	46 56.7	1 6	38 14

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1850,

Visible in the United States, Mean Time, Washington Observatory.

Date	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.	Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.
d.	h. m. s.			d.	h. m. s.		
January 1	5 5 22.8M.	Im.	4	January 18	1 54 13.6M.	Im.	3
1	8 1 17.1		1	18	2 58 32.0	Em.	4
3	2 23 32.2		1	18	4 12 30.3		3
3	9 16 44.4A.	Em.	3	19	0 44 13.9	Im.	1
4	8 57 50.8	Im.	1	24	0 44 54.7		2
6	6 17 25.9M.		2	24	5 9 8.9		1
10	4 22 43.1		1	26	5 51 33.5		3
10	9 56 55.8A.		3	26	2 37 29.3		1
11	1 15 49.4M.	Em.	3	27	9 8 45.9A.		1
11	10 51 1.8A.	Im.	1	31	3 20 9.4M.		2
16	10 9 52.8		2				
17	6 15 55.0M.		1	February 2	4 30 46.1M.	Im.	1
17	11 3 41.3A.		4	3	8 47 31.4A.	Em.	4

Date.		Mean Time.			Phase.	Sat.	Date.		Mean Time.			Phase.	Sat.		
d.		h.	m.	s.			d.		h.	m.	s.				
February	3	10	39	4.8A.	Im.	1	May	20	0	34	15.4M.	Em.	3		
	7	5	55	37.7M.		2		23	0	11	3.2		1		
	9	6	24	8.2		1		24	6	39	45.1A.		1		
	10	7	12	59.3A.		2		24	11	52	34.1		2		
	11	0	52	27.9M.		1		27	1	27	29.0M.		Im.	3	
	12	7	20	51.8A.		1		31	8	34	26.1A.		Em.	1	
	14	8	31	19.1M.		2		31	11	13	41.6		Im.	4	
	15	5	45	36.7A.		3									
	16	8	17	35.1M.		1		June	7	10	29		8.7A.	Em.	1
	17	9	48	46.3A.		2			11	6	24		20.0	2	
	18	2	45	56.2M.		1			15	0	23		52.8M.	1	
	19	9	14	21.3A.		1			16	6	52		32.3A.	1	
	22	9	43	41.1		3			17	5	17		33.5	Im.	4
	25	0	24	46.6M.		2			17	7	59		10.1	Em.	4
	25	4	39	30.2		1			18	9	1		0.4	2	
	26	11	7	56.6A.		1			23	8	47		16.9	1	
					24	5	23		46.4	Im.	3				
					24	8	26		29.9	Em.	3				
					25	11	37	31.8	2						
					30	10	42	1.8	1						
March	1	1	41	49.6M.	Im.	3	July	1	9	23	5.7A.	Im.	3		
	4	3	1	0.0		2		9	7	5	26.2		Em.	1	
	4	6	33	10.7		1		13	6	8	18.7		2		
	5	1	1	38.4		1		16	9	0	11.8		1		
	9	5	2	6.7		4		20	8	44	9.6		2		
	13	5	8	13.0		1		25	5	23	31.7		1		
	14	9	42	41.6A.		2									
	14	11	36	40.1		1		August	1	7	18		11.8A.	Em.	1
	16	6	5	7.0		1			6	5	19		2.4	Im.	3
	20	7	2	3.1M.		1			6	8	16		54.3	Em.	3
	22	0	19	18.6		2			8	9	12		49.8	1	
	22	1	30	32.0		1			14	5	47		51.8	2	
	23	7	59	0.9A.		1			17	5	36		7.4	1	
	25	11	3	11.2		4			21	8	22		46.8	2	
	26	2	27	51.7M.		4			23	5	34		18.3	Im.	4
	29	2	56	4.4		2			23	7	27		21.2	Em.	4
29	3	24	30.9	1	24	7	30		39.6	1					
30	8	46	33.2A.	3											
30	9	53	1.2	1											
April	5	5	18	36.7M.	Em.	1	October	22	2	1	54.4M.	Im.	1		
	5	5	32	58.2		2		28	6	6	3.8		2		
	6	11	47	8.6A.		1		29	4	55	53.6		1		
	7	0	45	9.9M.		3									
	8	6	15	40.7A.		1		November	5	6	49		48.6M.	Im.	1
	8	6	50	53.9		2			14	3	12		9.6	1	
	11	8	21	58.1		4			15	3	46		50.1	Em.	3
	14	1	41	22.0M.		1			21	5	5		54.7	Im.	1
	14	4	43	16.2		3			22	3	2		1.1	2	
	15	8	9	55.9A.		1			22	4	56		50.1	3	
	15	9	27	56.2		2			22	7	41		42.8	Em.	3
	21	3	35	41.5M.		1			29	5	34		58.3	Im.	2
	22	10	4	16.8A.		1									
	23	0	5	2.9M.		2			December	6	8		7	53.2M.	Im.
	29	11	58	42.6A.		1		7		3	21		32.1	1	
	30	2	42	11.5M.		2		14		5	15		4.6	1	
					21	7	8	33.6		1					
					23	1	36	58.3		1					
					24	2	30	9.8		2					
					28	0	46	36.4		3					
					28	3	27	1.3		Em.	3				
					30	3	30	23.5		Im.	1				
					31	5	3	7.1		2					
May	1	6	27	19.8A.	Em.	1									
	7	1	53	12.9M.		1									
	8	8	21	50.8A.		1									
	10	6	38	25.6		2									
	12	8	35	49.1		3									
	15	10	16	25.3		1									
	17	9	15	31.9		2									
	19	8	27	40.6		Im.	3								

A Table showing the Illuminated Portions of the Disks of Venus and Mars.

THE numbers in this table are the versed sines of that portion of the disks which, to an observer on the Earth, will appear to be illuminated, the apparent diameters of the planets at the time being considered as *unity*.

To a spectator on the Earth, Venus appears most brilliant when her elongation is about 45°, and she is approaching her inferior conjunction, or receding from it; in the former of which positions she will be on the 10th of November. Mars is most brilliant about the time of his opposition to the Sun, being then also nearest to the Earth; in which position he will not be this year.

1850.		Venus.	Mars.	1850.		Venus.	Mars.
January	15	0.982	0.965	July	15	0.807	0.953
February	14	0.998	0.917	August	15	0.708	0.971
March	15	0.999	0.900	September	15	0.589	0.985
April	15	0.982	0.902	October	15	0.441	0.994
May	15	0.946	0.916	November	15	0.218	0.999
June	15	0.886	0.935	December	15	0.000	0.999

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every Forieth Day in the Year, at 7 hours in the Morning.

Mean Time at Washington.		a.	b.	p.	l.	l'.
7h. M.						
1850, January	1	39".30	−3".15	+3 52.0	−4 36.1	−7 15.3
February	10	37.06	3.96	24.3	6 8.4	51.0
March	22	36.05	5.18	6.8	8 16.0	8 26.5
May	1	36.42	6.57	2 36.0	10 23.3	9 1.9
June	10	38.07	7.92	9.2	12 0.1	37.2
July	20	40.71	8.97	1 54.3	44.0	10 12.3
August	29	43.49	9.33	56.7	23.4	47.1
October	8	44.86	8.73	2 14.0	11 13.3	11 21.7
November	17	43.78	7.68	32.4	10 5.9	56.0
December	27	41.07	7.10	37.3	9 57.2	12 30.1
"	31	40.77	7.09	36.8	10 0.5	33.5

- a denotes the outer semi-transverse axis of the outer ring.
- b " " outer semi-conjugate axis of the outer ring, positive when the northern surface is visible, negative when the southern.
- p " " inclination of the northern semi-conjugate axes of the rings to the circle of declination; + when East, − when West.
- l " " angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, − when South.
- l' " " angle of elevation of the Sun above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, − when South.

The inner semi-transverse axis of the inner ring is *two thirds* of *a* diminished by 0".07. The inner semi-conjugate axis of the inner ring is *two thirds* of *b*.

The Opposition will take place on the 10th of October.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.,

WITH THEIR DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON.

[The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.]

The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West,			Dist. fr. Wash.
			in degrees	in time.		
				h. m. s.	Miles.	
Albany (Capitol),	N. Y.	42 39 3	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376	
Alexandria,	Va.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6	
Amherst (College Chapel),	Mass.	42 22 15.6	72 31 28	4 50 6	383	
Annapolis,	Md.	38 58 35	76 33	5 6 12	37	
Auburn,	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	339	
Augusta,	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	580	
Augusta (State-House),	Me.	44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20	595	
Baker's Island (Lights),	Mass.	42 32 12	70 47 28	4 43 10	452	
Baltimore (Battle Monument),	Md.	39 17 23	76 37 30	5 6 30	38	
Bangor (Court-House),	Me.	44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8	661	
Barnstable (New C. H.),	Mass.	41 42 6	70 18 34	4 41 14.3	466	
Batavia,	N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52	370	
Beaufort (Arsenal),	S. C.	32 25 57	80 41 23	5 22 45.6	629	
Boston (State-House),	Mass.	42 21 22.7	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	432	
Do. (Light),		42 19 41.1	70 53 43	4 43 33.9		
Bridgeport (Baptist Ch.),	Conn.	41 10 30	73 11 46	4 52 47	284	
Bristol (Episcopal Ch.),	R. I.	41 40 3	71 17 19	4 45 9.3	409	
Brooklyn (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 41 50	73 59 30	4 55 58	227	
Brunswick (College),	Me.	43 53 0	69 55	1 4 39	40.1	
Buffalo,	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376	
Burlington,	N. J.	40 5 10	74 52 37	4 59 30.5	156	
Burlington,	Vt.	44 27	73 10	4 52 40	440	
Cambridge (Observatory),	Mass.	42 22 48.6	71 8 0	4 44 32	431	
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 33	5 22 12	467	
Canandaigua,	N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	336	
Cape Ann (North Light),	Mass.	42 38 21	70 34 48	4 42 19.2	470	
Do. (South Light),		42 38 13	70 34 48	4 42 19.2		
Cape Cod (Light-House),	Mass.	42 2 23	70 3 55	4 40 16	507	
Castine,	Me.	44 22 30	68 45	4 35		
Charleston (St. Mich.'s Ch.),	S. C.	32 46 33	79 57 27	5 19 49.8	544	
Charlestown (Navy Yard),	Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	4 44 14.2	433	
Chicago,	Ill.	42 0	87 35	5 50 2	763	
Cincinnati (Fort Wash'n),	Ohio.	39 5 54	84 27	5 37 48	497	
Columbia,	S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	500	
Columbus,	Ohio.	39 57	83 3	5 32 12	396	
Concord (State-House),	N. H.	43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56	474	
Dayton,	Ohio	39 44	84 11	5 36 44		
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 14 57	71 10 59	4 44 44	422	
Detroit,	Mich.	42 24 5	82 58	5 31 58	526	
Dorchester (Ast. Observ.),	Mass.	42 19 10	71 4 19	4 44 17.3	432	

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, indegrees.		in time.	Dist. fr. Wash.
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.		Miles.
<i>Dover</i> ,	Del.	39 10 "	75 30 "	5 2 0		114
<i>Dover</i> ,	N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36		490
<i>Easton</i> (Court-House),	Md.	38 46 10	76 8	5 4 32		80
<i>Eastport</i> ,	Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44		778
<i>Edenton</i> ,	N. C.	39 0	77 7	5 28 28		284
<i>Exeter</i> ,	N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40		474
<i>Frankfort</i> ,	Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40		551
<i>Frederick</i> ,	Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12		43
<i>Fredericksburg</i> ,	Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32		56
<i>Frederickton</i> ,	N. B.	46 3	66 45	4 27 0		
<i>Georgetown</i> ,	S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8		482
<i>Gloucester</i> (Univ. Ch.),	Mass.	42 36 44	70 40 19	4 42 41.3		462
Do. (E. Point Light),		42 34 49.6	70 40 11	4 42 40.8		466
Do. (Ten Pound Isl. Light),		42 36 4	70 40 17	4 42 41.1		463
<i>Greenfield</i> (2d Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 35 16	72 36 32	4 50 26.1		396
<i>Hagerstown</i> ,	Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20		68
<i>Halifax</i> ,	N. S.	44 39 20	63 36 40	4 14 26.7		936
<i>Hallowell</i> ,	Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 30		593
<i>Harrisburg</i> ,	Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20		110
<i>Hartford</i> (State-House),	Conn.	41 45 59	72 40 45	4 50 43		335
<i>Holmes's Hole</i> (Windmill),	Mass.	41 27 15	70 36 38	4 42 26.5		457
<i>Hudson</i> ,	N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4		345
<i>Hudson</i> (Reserve Coll.),	Ohio.	41 14 42	81 24 54	5 25 39.6		
<i>Huntsville</i> ,	Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48		726
<i>Indianapolis</i> ,	Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20		573
<i>Ipswich</i> (Eastern Light),	Mass.	42 41 8	70 46 17	4 43 5		462
Do. (Western Light),		42 41 8	70 46 34	4 43 6.3		
<i>Jackson</i> ,	Miss.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32		1035
<i>Jefferson</i> ,	Mo.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32		980
<i>Key West</i> (S. W. Pt.),	Fa.	24 32	81 47 30	5 27 10		
<i>Kingston</i> ,	C. W.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40		456
<i>Knoxville</i> ,	Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 35 36		516
<i>Lancaster</i> ,	Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2		109
<i>Lexington</i> ,	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12		534
<i>Little Rock</i> ,	Ark.	34 40	92 12	6 8 48		1068
<i>Lockport</i> ,	N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4		403
<i>Louisville</i> ,	Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0		590
<i>Lowell</i> (St. Ann's Ch.),	Mass.	42 38 46	71 19 2	4 45 16		439
<i>Lynchburg</i> ,	Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28		198
<i>Lynn Church</i> ,	Mass.	42 27 51	70 57 25	4 43 50		441
<i>Machias Bay</i> ,	Me.	44 33	67 22	4 29 28		
<i>Marblehead</i> ,	Mass.	42 30 24	70 51 24	4 43 25.6		450
Do. (Light),		42 30 14	70 50 39	4 43 22.6		448
<i>Middletown</i> (W. Univ.),	Conn.	41 33 8	72 39	4 50 36		325
<i>Milledgeville</i> ,	Ga.	33 7 20	83 19 45	5 33 19.0		642
<i>Mobile</i> ,	Ala.	30 41 48	87 59	5 51 56		1033
<i>Monomoy Point Light</i> ,	Mass.	41 33 35	69 59 56	4 40 0		500
<i>Montpelier</i> ,	Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24		524
<i>Montreal</i> ,	C. E.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20		601
<i>Nantucket</i> (South Tower),	Mass.	41 16 56	70 6 12	4 40 24.8		490
<i>Nashville</i> (University),	Tenn.	36 9 33	86 49 3	5 47 16.2		714

Place.			Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, in degrees. in time.			D. of Wash.
				degrees.	minutes.	seconds.	Miles.
Natchez (Fort Panmure),	Miss.		31 34 "	91 24 42	6 5	38.8	1146
Newark,	N. J.		40 45	74 10	4 56	40	215
New Bedford (Mariner's Ch.),	Mass.		41 38 7	70 55 49	4 43	43.3	429
Newbern,	N. C.		35 20	77 5	5 8	20	337
Newburg,	N. Y.		41 31	74 1	4 56	4	222
Newburyport (2d Presb. Ch.),	Mass.		42 48 32	70 52 47	4 43	31.1	466
Do (Light),			42 48 30	70 49	6 4	42 18.0	469
Newcastle,	Del.		39 40	75 33	5 2	8	103
New Haven (College),	Conn.		41 18 30	72 56 45	4 51	47	301
New London,	Conn.		41 22	72 9	4 48	36	354
New Orleans (City Hall),	La.		29 57 30	90	6	0	1203
Newport (Court-House),	R. I.		41 29	71 19 12	4 45	16.8	403
New York (City Hall),	N. Y.		40 42 40	74 1	8 4	56 4.5	226
Nobsque Point Light,	Mass.		41 30 57	70 39 37	4 42	38.5	450
Norfolk (Farmers' Bank),	Va.		36 50 50	76 18 47	5 5	15 1	217
Northampton (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.		42 19 9	72 38 15	4 50	33.2	376
Norwich,	Conn.		41 33	72 7	4 48	28	362
Pensacola,	Fa.		30 24	87 10 12	5 48	40.8	1050
Petersburg,	Va.		37 13 54	77 20	5 9	20	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce Hall),	Pa.		39 56 59	75 9 54	5 0	39.6	136
Do. (High School Obs.),			39 57 9	75 10 37	5 0	42.5	
Pittsburg,	Pa.		40 32	80 2	5 20	8	223
Pittsfield (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.		42 26 55	73 15 36	4 53	2.3	380
Plattsburg,	N. Y.		44 42	73 26	4 53	44	539
Plymouth (Court-House),	Mass.		41 57 26	70 40 19	4 42	41 3	439
Portland (Mount Joy),	Me.		43 39 52	70 13 34	4 40	54 2	542
Do. (Light),			43 36	70 12 12	4 40	49	
Portsmouth (Unitarian Ch.),	N. H.		43 4 35	70 45 50	4 43	3.3	491
Do. (Light),			43 3 30	70 43	4 42	52	
Poughkeepsie,	N. Y.		41 41	73 55	4 55	40	301
Princeton (Nassau Hall),	N. J.		40 20 41	74 39 30	4 58	38	177
Providence (University Hall),	R. I.		41 49 22	71 24 48	4 45	39 2	394
Quebec (Citadel),	C. E.		46 49 12	71 16	4 45	4	781
Raleigh,	N. C.		35 47	78 48	5 15	12	286
Richmond (Capitol),	Va.		37 32 17	77 27 28	5 9	49.9	122
Rochester (Rochester House),	N. Y.		43 8 17	77 51	5 11	24	361
Sable (Cape),	Fa.		24 50	81 15	5 25	0	
Sackett's Harbour,	N. Y.		43 55	75 57	6 3	48	407
Saco,	Me.		43 31	70 26	4 41	44	528
St. Augustine,	Fa.		29 48 30	81 35	5 26	20	841
St. Louis,	Mo.		38 37 28	90 15 16	6 1	0.7	856
Salem (E. I. M. Hall),	Mass.		42 31 18	70 53 53	4 43	35.5	446
Sandwich (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.		41 45 31	70 30 13	4 42	0.8	456
Savannah (Exchange),	Ga.		32 4 56	81 8 18	5 24	33.2	662
Schenectady,	N. Y.		42 48	73 55	4 55	40	391
Springfield,	Ill.		39 48	89 33	5 58	12	801
Springfield (Court-House),	Mass.		42 6 4	72 35 45	4 50	23	357
Squam Harbour (Light),	Mass.		42 30 46	70 41	8 4	42 44.5	466
Stratfordmouth Island (Light),	Mass.		42 39 41	70 35 36	4 42	22.4	471
Stratford,	Conn.		41 11 7	73 8 45	4 52	35	287
Tallahassee,	Fa.		30 28	84 36	5 38	24	896

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, indegrees. | in time.		Dist. fr. Wash.
					Miles.
Taunton (Trin. Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	41° 54' 11"	71° 5' 55"	4 44 23.6	415
Toronto or York (Observ.),	C. W.	43 39 35	79 21 30	5 17 26	500
Trenton,	N. J.	40 14	74 46 30	4 58 36	166
Troy,	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383
Tuscaloosa,	Ala.	33 12	87 42	5 50 48	858
University of Virginia, . . .	Va.	38 2 3	78 31 29	5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church), . . .	N. Y.	43 6 49	75 13	5 0 52	383
Vandalia,	Ill.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	781
Vevay,	Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 56	556
Vincennes,	Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON (Capitol), . . .	D. C.	38 53 34	77 1 30	5 8 6	
Washington,	Miss.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
Wheeling,	Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	264
Williamstown (Cong. Ch.), . .	Mass.	42 42 49	73 13 10	4 52 52.6	406
Wilmington,	Del.	39 41	75 28	5 1 52	108
Wilmington,	N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall), . . .	Mass.	42 16 17	71 48 13	4 47 13.3	394
York,	Me.	43 10 0	70 40	4 42 40	500
York,	Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 6 40	87
Yorktown,	Va.	37 13	76 34	5 6 16	

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN

OBSERVATORIES.

[The Longitudes are from Greenwich.]

Observatories.	Latitude.	Longitude in Time.
		h. m. s.
Altona,	53° 32' 45" N.	0 39 46.6 E.
Armagh,	54 21 12.7 N.	0 26 35.5 W.
Berlin,	52 31 13.5 N.	0 53 35.5 E.
Brussels,	50 51 10.7 N.	0 17 29.0 E.
Cambridge,	52 12 51.8 N.	0 0 23.5 E.
Cape of Good Hope, . . .	33 56 3 S.	1 13 55.0 E.
Dorpat,	58 22 47 N.	1 46 55 E.
Dublin,	53 23 13 N.	0 25 22 W.
Edinburgh,	55 57 23.2 N.	0 12 43.6 W.
Göttingen,	51 31 48 N.	0 39 46.5 E.
Greenwich,	51 28 39.0 N.	0 0 0.0
Königsberg,	54 42 50 N.	1 22 0.5 E.
Munich,	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.5 E.
Paris,	48 50 13 N.	0 9 21.5 E.
Petersburg,	59 56 31 N.	2 1 15.8 E.
Rome,	41 53 52 N.	0 49 54.7 E.
Turin,	45 4 6 N.	0 30 48.4 E.
Vienna,	48 12 35 N.	1 5 31.9 E.

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY					FEBRUARY				
D	Semi-diam	S. D. culm			D	Semi-diam	S. D. culm		
	<i>l</i> <i>h</i>	m. s.				<i>l</i> <i>h</i>	m. s.		
1	16 17.3	1 11.01	Obliquity of the Ecliptic 1st, 23° 27' and 23 78"; 11th, 23 50"; 21st, 24 05"; 31st, 24 23"; Horizontal Parallax 1st, 8 72"; 11th 8 72"; 21st, 8 71"; 31st, 8 70"		2	16 14.7	1 8.09	Obliquity of the Ecliptic 10th, 23° 27' and 24 51"; 20th, 24 72"; Horizontal Parallax 10th, 8 69"; 20th, 8 67"	
3	17.3	10.91			4	14.4	7.84		
5	17.9	10.80			6	14.0	7.61		
7	17.2	10.67			8	13.8	7.38		
9	17.1	10.53			10	13.3	7.16		
11	17.0	10.37			12	12.9	6.94		
13	16.8	10.20			14	12.5	6.73		
15	16.7	10.03			16	12.1	6.52		
17	16.6	9.83			18	11.7	6.33		
19	16.4	9.63			20	11.3	6.13		
21	16.2	9.43			22	10.8	5.94		
23	16.0	9.21			24	10.4	5.76		
25	15.8	8.99			26	9.9	5.59		
27	15.5	8.77			28	9.4	5.43		
29	15.3	8.54			30	8.9	5.28		
31	15.0	8.31							
D	Declination South.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon		D	Declination South	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar. Time	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	
	<i>o</i> <i>i</i> <i>u</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.			<i>o</i> <i>i</i> <i>u</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.	
1	23 1 1.1	3 51.17	18 48 7.37		1	17 6 27.7	13 53.74	20 46 20.61	
2	23 55 49.8	4 19.32	18 47 8.93		2	16 49 14.8	14 1.18	20 49 17.17	
3	23 50 11.1	4 47.12	18 51 0.49		3	16 31 43.3	14 7.82	20 53 13.73	
4	23 44 5.2	5 14.56	18 54 57.04		4	16 13 55.1	14 13.68	20 57 10.28	
5	23 37 32.2	5 41.58	18 58 53.60		5	15 55 50.0	14 19.70	21 1 6.83	
6	23 30 32.3	6 8.19	19 2 50.16		6	15 37 28.5	14 25.96	21 5 3.39	
7	23 23 5.8	6 34.35	19 6 46.72		7	15 18 51.0	14 32.40	21 8 59.94	
8	23 15 12.8	7 0.09	19 10 43.27		8	14 59 57.9	14 39.07	21 12 56.49	
9	23 6 53.5	7 26.20	19 14 39.82		9	14 40 49.6	14 45.96	21 16 53.05	
10	21 58 8.4	7 49.84	19 18 36.38		10	14 21 26.7	14 52.06	21 20 49.80	
11	21 48 57.5	8 18.91	19 22 32.94		11	14 1 49.4	14 58.40	21 24 46.16	
12	21 39 21.1	8 37.40	19 26 29.50		12	13 41 58.1	14 51.97	21 28 42.71	
13	21 29 19.5	9 0.37	19 30 26.06		13	13 21 53.6	14 50.77	21 32 39.26	
14	21 18 53.1	9 22.49	19 34 22.61		14	13 1 35.9	14 58.81	21 36 35.82	
15	21 8 2.2	9 44.06	19 38 19.17		15	12 41 5.6	14 56.11	21 40 32.37	
16	20 56 47.0	10 4.92	19 42 15.72		16	12 20 23.2	14 52.67	21 44 28.92	
17	20 45 7.9	10 25.09	19 46 12.28		17	11 59 29.0	14 48.49	21 48 25.48	
18	20 33 5.2	10 44.52	19 50 8. 4		18	11 38 23.6	14 43.58	21 52 22.03	
19	20 20 22.1	11 3.21	19 54 5. 9		19	11 17 7.3	14 7.97	21 56 18.58	
20	20 7 50.1	11 21.13	19 58 1.95		20	10 55 40.5	14 1.67	22 0 15.14	
21	19 54 28.5	11 58.28	20 1 58.50		21	10 34 3.7	13 54.08	22 4 11.69	
22	19 41 4.9	11 54.64	20 5 55.06		22	10 12 17.2	13 47.04	22 8 8.24	
23	19 27 9.4	12 10.21	20 9 51.62		23	9 50 21.4	13 38.76	22 12 4.80	
24	19 12 52.4	12 24.97	20 13 48.17		24	9 28 16.8	13 29.84	22 16 1.35	
25	18 58 14.2	12 38.92	20 17 44.73		25	9 6 3.7	13 20.32	22 19 57.90	
26	18 43 16.3	12 52.05	20 21 41.28		26	8 43 42.6	13 10.21	22 23 54.45	
27	18 27 56.1	13 4.37	20 25 37.84		27	8 21 13.7	12 59.53	22 27 51.01	
28	18 12 16.8	13 15.87	20 29 34.39		28	7 58 37.5	12 48.32	22 31 47.56	
29	17 56 16.0	13 28.56	20 33 30.95		29	7 36 54.4	12 36.50	22 35 44.11	
30	17 39 59.9	13 36.43	20 37 27.50						
31		13 45.49	20 41 24.06						

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
	<i>l. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>			<i>l. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	
2	16 8.9	1 5.28		1	16 0.9	1 4.42	
4	8.4	5.14		3	0.9	4.46	
6	7.9	5.01		5	16 59.7	4.51	
8	7.4	4.89		7	59.2	4.56	
10	6.8	4.79		9	58.6	4.63	
12	6.3	4.69		11	58.1	4.71	
14	5.8	4.61		13	57.6	4.80	
16	5.3	4.54		15	57.0	4.90	
18	4.7	4.49		17	56.5	5.01	
20	4.1	4.44		19	56.0	5.13	
22	3.6	4.41		21	55.5	5.26	
24	3.1	4.39		23	55.0	5.39	
26	2.6	4.38		25	54.5	5.53	
28	2.0	4.38		27	54.0	5.67	
30	1.5	4.39		29	53.5	5.82	
32	0.9	4.42		31	53.0	5.97	
			Obliquity of the Ecliptic 2d, 23° 27' and 24 30'; 12th, 25 03'; 22d, 25 09'				Obliquity of the Ecliptic 1st, 23° 27' and 25 03'; 11th, 25 03'; 21st, 24 33'
			Horizontal Parallax 2d, 8 65'; 12th, 8 63'; 22d, 8 60'				Horizontal Parallax 1st, 8 59'; 11th, 8 56'; 21st, 8 53'
D.	Declination South.	Equs. of Time to be added to Appar. Time	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination North.	Eq. of Ti. to be added to Ap Time till 16th.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	<i>o. l. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>		<i>o. l. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>
1	7 35 54.4	13 36.00	23 35 44.11	1	4 30 58.2	3 59.10	0 37 57.23
2	7 13 4.8	12 24.27	23 39 40.66	2	4 54 3.6	3 40.87	0 41 53.78
3	6 50 9.0	12 11.66	23 43 37.22	3	5 17 8.8	3 22.78	0 45 50.33
4	6 27 7.4	11 58.49	23 47 33.77	4	5 39 58.6	3 4.86	0 49 46.88
5	6 4 0.4	11 44.89	23 51 30.32	5	6 2 47.6	2 47.10	0 53 43.44
6	5 40 48.3	11 30.87	23 55 26.87	6	6 25 30.4	2 29.86	0 57 39.99
7	5 17 31.6	11 16.45	23 59 23.43	7	6 48 6.7	2 12.23	1 1 36.54
8	4 54 10.6	11 1.66	23 3 19.98	8	7 10 36.1	1 55.14	1 5 33.09
9	4 30 45.7	10 46.49	23 7 16.53	9	7 32 56.4	1 38.29	1 9 29.65
10	4 7 17.3	10 30.99	23 11 13.08	10	7 55 13.1	1 21.70	1 13 26.20
11	3 43 45.8	10 15.17	23 15 9.63	11	8 17 19.8	1 5.39	1 17 22.75
12	3 20 11.7	9 59.03	23 19 6.10	12	8 39 18.3	0 49.37	1 21 19.30
13	2 56 35.2	9 42.60	23 23 2.74	13	9 1 9.3	0 33.65	1 25 15.85
14	2 32 56.7	9 25.89	23 26 59.29	14	9 23 49.3	0 18.24	1 29 12.41
15	2 9 16.7	9 8.92	23 30 55.84	15	9 44 20.9	+ 0 3.16	1 33 8.96
16	1 45 35.6	8 51.71	23 34 52.39	16	10 5 42.6	- 0 11.59	1 37 5.51
17	1 21 53.7	8 34.27	23 38 48.95	17	10 26 54.7	0 25.98	1 41 2.07
18	0 58 11.4	8 16.62	23 42 45.50	18	10 47 56.2	0 40.01	1 44 58.62
19	0 34 29.1	7 58.79	23 46 42.05	19	11 8 47.0	0 53.66	1 48 55.17
20	S. 0 10 47.2	7 40.76	23 50 38.60	20	11 29 26.7	1 6.92	1 52 51.73
21	N 0 12 54.0	7 22.59	23 54 35.15	21	11 49 55.0	1 19.78	1 56 48.28
22	0 38 34.1	7 4.30	23 58 31.71	22	12 10 11.6	1 32.23	2 0 44.83
23	1 0 12.7	6 46.90	0 2 28.26	23	12 30 16.2	1 44.23	2 4 41.39
24	1 23 49.5	6 27.40	0 6 24.81	24	12 50 8.4	1 56.78	2 8 37.94
25	1 47 24.1	6 8.84	0 10 21.36	25	13 9 48.0	2 6.87	2 12 34.49
26	2 10 56.2	5 50.25	0 14 17.91	26	13 29 14.6	2 17.48	2 16 31.05
27	2 34 25.5	5 31.63	0 18 14.46	27	13 48 28.0	2 27.61	2 20 27.60
28	2 57 51.8	5 13.02	0 22 11.02	28	14 7 27.7	2 37.23	2 24 24.16
29	3 21 14.5	4 54.43	0 26 7.57	29	14 26 13.5	2 46.31	2 28 20.71
30	3 44 23.8	4 35.90	0 30 4.12	30	14 44 45.2	2 54.87	2 32 17.26
31	4 7 48.0	4 17.45	0 34 0.67	31	15 3 2.4	3 2.89	2 36 13.81

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

MAY				JUNE			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic and 24 eq ^{ts} , 11th, 24 68", 21st, 24 54", 31st, 24 43" Horizontal Parallax 1st, 8 61"; 11th, 8 49"; 21st, 8 37"; 31st, 8 30".	D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic and 24 eq ^{ts} , 20th, 24 40", 30th, 24 47", 10th, 23 27" and 24 30", 20th, 8 44", 30th, 8 41".
	<i>l</i> <i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>m</i> <i>s</i>			<i>l</i> <i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>m</i> <i>s</i>	
1	15 53.0	1 5.97		2	15 47.1	1 8.28	
3	52.6	6.13		4	46.6	8.48	
5	52.1	6.29		6	46.6	8.57	
7	51.6	6.45		8	46.3	8.65	
9	51.2	6.61		10	46.1	8.73	
11	50.8	6.77		12	45.9	8.79	
13	50.4	6.94		14	45.8	8.84	
15	50.0	7.11		16	45.6	8.87	
17	49.6	7.27		18	45.5	8.89	
19	49.2	7.43		20	45.4	8.90	
21	48.9	7.58		22	45.3	8.90	
23	48.6	7.73		24	45.3	8.88	
25	48.2	7.88		26	45.2	8.85	
27	47.9	8.01		28	45.1	8.81	
29	47.6	8.14		30	45.1	8.75	
31	47.3	8.25		32	45.1	8.68	

D.	Declination North.	Eq. of Time to be subtr fr Appar Time	Sidereal Time at mean noon	D.	Declination North.	Eq. of Time to be subtr fr Ap. Time till 15th	Sidereal Time at mean noon
	<i>o</i> <i>i</i> <i>n</i>	<i>m</i> <i>s</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i> <i>s</i>		<i>o</i> <i>i</i> <i>n</i>	<i>m</i> <i>s</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i> <i>s</i>
1	15 3 2.4	3 2.89	2 35 13.92	1	22 2 53.5	2 34.60	4 38 27.04
2	15 21 4.8	3 10.36	2 40 10.37	2	22 10 54.4	2 25.56	4 42 23.69
3	15 38 52.1	3 17.36	2 44 6.03	3	22 18 32.1	2 16.11	4 46 30.15
4	15 56 24.0	3 23.58	2 48 3.48	4	22 25 46.6	2 6.27	4 50 16.71
5	16 13 40.2	3 29.33	2 52 0.08	5	22 32 37.6	1 55.06	4 54 13.26
6	16 30 40.3	3 34.51	2 56 56.60	6	22 39 5.0	1 45.49	4 58 9.82
7	16 47 24.1	3 39.11	2 59 53.14	7	22 45 8.8	1 34.59	5 2 6.38
8	17 3 51.3	3 43.12	3 3 49.70	8	22 50 48.4	1 23.38	5 6 2.94
9	17 20 1.6	3 46.55	3 7 46.25	9	22 56 4.1	1 11.89	5 9 59.49
10	17 35 54.6	3 49.39	3 11 42.81	10	23 0 55.7	1 0.14	5 13 56.06
11	17 51 29.9	3 51.05	3 15 39.36	11	23 5 23.0	0 48.16	5 17 52.61
12	18 6 47.4	3 53.34	3 19 35.92	12	23 9 25.9	0 36.97	5 21 49.16
13	18 21 46.7	3 54.46	3 23 32.47	13	23 13 4.4	0 23.60	5 25 45.72
14	18 36 27.5	3 55.01	3 27 29.08	14	23 16 18.4	0 11.08	5 29 42.36
15	18 50 49.6	3 54.99	3 31 25.68	15	23 19 7.7	+ 0 1.57	5 33 38.88
16	19 4 52.5	3 54.42	3 35 22.14	16	23 21 32.3	0 14.23	5 37 35.39
17	19 18 35.0	3 53.30	3 39 18.69	17	23 23 32.2	0 27.17	5 41 31.05
18	19 31 59.9	3 51.64	3 43 15.25	18	23 25 7.3	0 40.06	5 45 26.81
19	19 45 3.9	3 49.44	3 47 11.81	19	23 26 17.6	0 52.98	5 49 22.06
20	19 57 47.7	3 46.71	3 51 8.36	20	23 27 8.0	1 5.92	5 53 21.62
21	20 10 11.0	3 43.48	3 55 4.99	21	23 27 23.7	1 18.85	5 57 18.18
22	20 23 13.7	3 39.68	3 59 1.47	22	23 27 19.5	1 31.75	6 1 14.74
23	20 33 56.4	3 36.38	4 2 58.03	23	23 26 50.5	1 44.69	6 5 11.32
24	20 45 16.0	3 30.67	4 6 54.59	24	23 25 56.7	1 57.37	6 9 7.88
25	20 56 16.2	3 25.36	4 10 51.14	25	23 24 38.1	2 10.08	6 13 4.41
26	21 6 52.8	3 19.45	4 14 47.70	26	23 22 54.8	2 22.63	6 17 0.96
27	21 17 8.6	3 13.14	4 18 44.26	27	23 20 46.9	2 35.08	6 20 57.52
28	21 27 2.4	3 6.36	4 22 40.81	28	23 18 14.4	2 47.38	6 24 54.08
29	21 35 34.0	2 59.11	4 26 37.37	29	23 15 17.3	2 59.53	6 28 50.58
30	21 45 43.3	2 51.39	4 30 33.92	30	23 11 55.5	3 11.47	6 32 47.19
31	21 54 29.7	2 43.23	4 34 30.48	31	23 8 9.3	3 23.23	6 36 42.79

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
	° ' "	m. s.			° ' "	m. s.	
2	15 45.1	1 6.88	Obliquity of the Ecliptic 10th, 23° 27' and 24 60"; 20th, 23 78"; 30th, 24 93" Horizontal Parallax 10th, 8 44"; 20th, 8 44"; 30th, 8 45"	1	15 47.0	1 6.59	Obliquity of the Ecliptic 9th, 23° 27' and 25 22"; 19th, 25 45"; 29th, 26 53" Horizontal Parallax 9th, 8 46"; 19th, 8 46"; 29th, 8 50"
4	45.1	8.00		3	47.3	6.41	
6	45.1	8.50		5	47.6	6.24	
8	45.1	8.40		7	47.8	6.07	
10	45.2	6.29		9	48.2	5.90	
12	45.3	6.17		11	48.5	5.74	
14	45.4	6.03		13	48.9	5.58	
16	45.5	7.89		15	49.2	5.42	
18	45.6	7.75		17	49.6	5.27	
20	45.8	7.60		19	50.0	5.12	
22	46.0	7.44		21	50.4	4.98	
24	46.2	7.28		23	50.8	4.85	
26	46.4	7.11		25	51.2	4.73	
28	46.6	6.94		27	51.6	4.61	
30	46.8	6.77		29	52.1	4.50	
32	47.0	6.60		31	52.5	4.40	
D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar. Time	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar. Time	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	° ' "	m. s.	h. m. s.		° ' "	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	23 8 9.9	3 23.22	6 36 43.75	1	16 4 10.7	6 0.61	8 38 56.09
2	23 3 59.7	3 34.74	6 40 40.31	2	17 48 57.5	5 56.97	8 42 53.55
3	22 59 25.3	3 46.01	6 44 36.86	3	17 33 26.8	5 52.74	8 46 50.10
4	22 54 36.9	3 57.01	6 48 33.42	4	17 17 38.9	5 47.92	8 50 46.66
5	22 49 4.6	4 7.72	6 52 29.98	5	17 1 34.1	5 42.53	8 54 43.21
6	22 43 18.2	4 18.12	6 56 26.53	6	16 45 12.7	5 36.56	8 58 39.77
7	22 37 8.6	4 28.18	7 0 23.09	7	16 28 35.1	5 29.00	9 2 36.32
8	22 30 35.1	4 37.88	7 4 19.65	8	16 11 41.5	5 22.88	9 6 32.88
9	22 23 38.3	4 47.19	7 8 16.20	9	15 54 32.2	5 15.10	9 10 29.43
10	22 16 18.4	4 56.11	7 12 12.76	10	15 37 7.6	5 6.78	9 14 25.99
11	22 9 35.4	5 4.60	7 16 9.22	11	15 19 27.9	4 57.87	9 18 22.54
12	22 0 29.5	5 12.63	7 20 5.88	12	15 1 33.6	4 48.39	9 22 19.10
13	21 52 1.0	5 20.20	7 24 2.43	13	14 43 24.9	4 38.33	9 26 15.65
14	21 43 10.0	5 27.30	7 27 58.99	14	14 26 2.1	4 27.71	9 30 12.20
15	21 33 56.8	5 33.89	7 31 55.54	15	14 6 25.6	4 16.62	9 34 8.76
16	21 24 21.6	5 39.06	7 35 52.10	16	13 47 35.6	4 4.79	9 38 5.31
17	21 14 24.5	5 45.51	7 39 48.66	17	13 28 32.6	3 52.52	9 42 1.87
18	21 4 5.8	5 50.62	7 43 45.21	18	13 9 16.6	3 39.72	9 45 58.42
19	20 53 25.7	5 54.97	7 47 41.77	19	12 49 48.6	3 26.41	9 49 54.97
20	20 42 24.5	5 58.86	7 51 38.33	20	12 30 8.1	3 12.60	9 53 51.53
21	20 31 2.4	6 2.19	7 55 34.88	21	12 10 15.8	2 58.30	9 57 48.08
22	20 19 18.6	6 4.94	7 59 31.44	22	11 50 11.9	2 43.54	10 1 44.63
23	20 7 18.4	6 7.12	8 3 27.99	23	11 29 56.8	2 28.33	10 5 41.19
24	19 54 53.1	6 8.73	8 7 24.55	24	11 9 30.8	2 12.68	10 9 37.74
25	19 42 9.8	6 9.76	8 11 21.11	25	10 48 54.1	1 56.02	10 13 34.29
26	19 29 6.9	6 10.20	8 15 17.66	26	10 28 7.1	1 40.16	10 17 30.85
27	19 15 44.4	6 10.08	8 19 14.22	27	10 7 10.1	1 23.32	10 21 27.40
28	19 2 3.9	6 9.24	8 23 10.77	28	9 46 3.3	1 6.12	10 25 23.95
29	18 49 2.5	6 8.08	8 27 7.33	29	9 24 47.1	0 48.57	10 29 20.51
30	18 33 43.6	6 6.13	8 31 3.88	30	9 3 21.8	0 20.70	10 33 17.06
31	18 19 6.1	6 2.66	8 35 0.44	31	8 41 47.8	0 12.51	10 37 12.51

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>m. s.</i>			<i>° ' "</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	
2	15 53.0	1 4.31	Obliquity of the Ecliptic Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 23° 27' and 25.52"; 18th, 25.93"; 28th, 25.96"; 8th, 8.52"; 18th, 8.64"; 28th, 8.57".	2	16 0.8	1 4.33	Obliquity of the Ecliptic Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 23° 27' and 25.96"; 18th, 25.91"; 28th, 25.90"; 8th, 8.59"; 18th, 8.62"; 28th, 8.54".
4	53.4	4.24		4	1.3	4.43	
6	53.9	4.17		6	1.9	4.54	
8	54.4	4.11		8	2.4	4.67	
10	54.9	4.06		10	3.0	4.80	
12	55.4	4.03		12	3.6	4.94	
14	56.0	4.01		14	4.1	5.09	
16	56.6	4.00		16	4.7	5.26	
18	57.0	4.00		18	5.2	5.44	
20	57.6	4.02		20	5.8	5.62	
22	58.1	4.04		22	6.3	5.81	
24	58.8	4.07		24	6.8	6.01	
26	59.2	4.12		26	7.3	6.22	
28	59.7	4.18		28	7.8	6.43	
30	16 0.2	4.26		30	8.3	6.66	
32	0.6	4.33		32	8.8	6.87	
D.	Declination North	Equa. of Time to be subtr. fr Appar. Time	Sidereal Time at mean noon	D.	Declination South	Equa. of Time to be subtr. fr Appar. Time	Sidereal Time at mean noon
	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>		<i>° ' "</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>
1	8 20 6.3	0 5.97	10 41 10.17	1	8 8 57.8	10 16.68	12 39 36.73
2	7 58 14.8	0 24.74	10 45 8.72	2	8 32 16.4	10 35.57	12 42 23.26
3	7 36 16.1	0 43.78	10 49 3.27	3	8 55 32.7	10 54.14	12 47 19.84
4	7 14 10.1	1 3.06	10 52 59.82	4	4 18 46.4	11 12.36	12 51 16.39
5	6 51 57.0	1 22.58	10 56 56.38	5	4 41 57.0	11 30.23	12 56 12.94
6	6 29 37.1	1 42.38	11 0 52.93	6	5 5 4.2	11 47.74	12 59 9.49
7	6 7 10.7	2 2.29	11 4 49.48	7	5 28 7.5	12 4.86	13 3 6.03
8	5 44 38.2	2 22.44	11 8 46.03	8	5 51 6.7	12 21.58	13 7 2.60
9	5 22 0.0	2 42.78	11 12 42.59	9	6 14 1.3	12 37.88	13 10 29.15
10	4 59 18.4	3 3.28	11 16 39.14	10	6 36 50.0	12 53.74	13 14 55.70
11	4 36 27.7	3 23.94	11 20 35.69	11	6 59 35.2	13 9.16	13 18 52.26
12	4 13 34.2	3 44.72	11 24 32.24	12	7 22 13.7	13 24.10	13 22 48.81
13	3 50 36.4	4 5.81	11 28 28.80	13	7 44 46.1	13 38.56	13 26 45.36
14	3 27 34.6	4 26.61	11 32 25.36	14	8 7 11.9	13 52.62	13 30 41.91
15	3 4 29.1	4 47.69	11 36 21.90	15	8 29 30.9	14 6.96	13 34 38.47
16	2 41 20.2	5 8.82	11 40 18.45	16	8 51 42.5	14 18.85	13 38 35.02
17	2 18 6.2	5 29.98	11 44 15.00	17	9 13 46.6	14 31.18	13 42 31.57
18	1 54 53.5	5 51.15	11 48 11.56	18	9 35 49.5	14 42.93	13 46 28.12
19	1 31 38.4	6 12.31	11 52 8.11	19	9 57 30.0	14 54.09	13 50 24.68
20	1 8 17.8	6 33.44	11 56 4.66	20	10 19 8.7	15 4.62	13 54 21.23
21	0 44 56.4	6 54.50	12 0 1.21	21	10 40 38.3	15 14.60	13 58 17.79
22	N 0 21 34.1	7 15.48	12 3 57.75	22	11 1 58.4	15 23.73	14 2 14.34
23	S. 0 1 49.4	7 36.38	12 7 54.32	23	11 23 8.6	15 32.27	14 6 10.89
24	0 25 13.6	7 57.10	12 11 50.87	24	11 43 8.5	15 40.19	14 10 7.43
25	0 48 38.8	8 17.69	12 15 47.42	25	12 4 57.7	15 47.25	14 14 4.00
26	1 12 3.4	8 38.09	12 19 43.97	26	12 25 35.9	15 53.66	14 18 0.56
27	1 35 27.8	8 58.30	12 23 40.52	27	12 46 2.7	15 59.29	14 21 57.11
28	1 58 51.9	9 18.28	12 27 37.06	28	13 6 17.6	16 4.18	14 25 53.66
29	2 22 15.2	9 38.02	12 31 33.63	29	13 26 20.3	16 8.30	14 29 50.21
30	2 45 37.5	9 57.49	12 35 30.18	30	13 45 10.4	16 11.62	14 33 46.77
31	3 8 57.8	10 16.68	12 39 26.73	31	14 5 47.5	16 14.15	14 37 43.32

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
1	16 8.8	1 6.87		1	16 14.9	1 10.21	
3	9.3	7.10		3	15.2	10.39	
5	9.8	7.34		5	15.5	10.55	
7	10.3	7.57		7	15.7	10.69	
9	10.7	7.81		9	15.9	10.81	
11	11.2	8.06		11	16.2	10.92	
13	11.5	8.29		13	16.4	11.02	
15	12.1	8.53		15	16.6	11.10	
17	12.5	8.70		17	16.8	11.16	
19	12.9	8.90		19	16.9	11.20	
21	13.3	9.22		21	17.0	11.22	
23	13.6	9.44		23	17.1	11.23	
25	14.0	9.65		25	17.2	11.21	
27	14.3	9.84		27	17.2	11.18	
29	14.6	10.03		29	17.2	11.13	
31	14.9	10.21		31	17.3	11.05	
Obliquity of the Ecliptic, 23° 27' and 25 67"; 17th, 25 54"; 27th, 25 43"; 7th, 23° 27' and 25 67"; 17th, 25 54"; 27th, 25 43"; Horizontal Parallax 7th, 8.66"; 17th, 8.69"; 27th, 8.70"				Obliquity of the Ecliptic, 23° 27' and 25 36"; 17th, 25 35"; 27th, 25 41"; 7th, 23° 27' and 25 36"; 17th, 25 35"; 27th, 25 41"; Horizontal Parallax 7th, 8.71"; 17th, 8.72"; 27th, 8.73"; 37th, 8.72"			
D.	Declination South.	Eq. of Time to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination South.	Eq. of Time to be subtr. fr. App. Time till 25th.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
1	14 25 11.1	16 15.87	14 41 39.88	1	21 48 50.7	10 46.86	16 39 50.54
2	14 44 30.8	16 16.79	14 45 26.43	2	21 57 59.8	10 23.87	16 43 58.10
3	15 2 16.3	16 16.89	14 49 32.98	3	22 6 43.6	10 0.26	16 47 49.65
4	15 21 57.0	16 16.17	14 53 29.54	4	22 15 1.7	9 36.04	16 51 46.21
5	15 40 22.5	16 14.63	14 57 26.09	5	22 22 54.0	9 11.24	16 55 43.77
6	15 58 32.5	16 12.97	15 1 22.65	6	22 30 30.1	8 45.90	16 59 39.33
7	16 16 26.4	16 9.08	15 5 19.20	7	22 37 19.7	8 20.06	17 3 35.88
8	16 34 3.9	16 5.08	15 9 15.76	8	22 43 52.7	7 55.71	17 7 32.44
9	16 51 24.6	16 0.21	15 13 12.31	9	22 49 58.9	7 26.91	17 11 29.00
10	17 8 25.0	15 54.53	15 17 8.87	10	22 55 38.0	6 59.70	17 15 25.55
11	17 25 13.8	15 49.02	15 21 5.42	11	23 0 49.8	6 32.10	17 19 22.11
12	17 41 41.5	15 40.66	15 25 1.96	12	23 6 34.2	6 4.14	17 23 18.67
13	17 57 50.6	15 32.51	15 28 58.53	13	23 9 51.1	5 35.85	17 27 15.23
14	18 13 40.8	15 23.82	15 32 55.09	14	23 13 40.2	5 7.27	17 31 11.78
15	18 29 11.7	15 15.89	15 36 51.64	15	23 17 1.5	4 38.41	17 35 8.34
16	18 44 23.0	15 8.04	15 40 48.20	16	23 19 54.8	4 9.31	17 39 4.90
17	18 59 14.8	14 51.56	15 44 44.75	17	23 23 20.1	3 40.01	17 43 1.46
18	19 13 45.2	14 39.25	15 48 41.31	18	23 24 17.2	3 10.62	17 46 58.01
19	19 27 55.3	14 26.12	15 52 37.87	19	23 25 45.2	2 40.85	17 50 54.57
20	19 41 44.3	14 12.16	15 56 34.42	20	23 26 45.9	2 11.19	17 54 51.13
21	19 55 11.8	13 57.38	16 0 30.98	21	23 27 19.4	1 41.37	17 58 47.68
22	20 8 17.4	13 41.80	16 4 27.53	22	23 27 23.5	1 11.37	18 2 44.24
23	20 21 0.9	13 25.42	16 8 24.09	23	23 28 59.5	0 41.43	18 6 40.80
24	20 33 21.9	13 8.24	16 12 20.65	24	23 29 7.1	-0 11.49	18 10 37.36
25	20 45 20.0	12 50.38	16 16 17.30	25	23 24 46.4	+0 18.41	18 14 33.91
26	20 56 54.9	12 31.55	16 20 13.76	26	23 22 57.6	0 48.25	18 18 30.47
27	21 8 6.4	12 12.06	16 24 10.31	27	23 20 40.3	1 17.99	18 22 27.03
28	21 18 54.0	11 51.82	16 28 6.87	28	23 17 55.0	1 47.60	18 26 23.59
29	21 29 17.8	11 30.86	16 32 3.43	29	23 14 41.7	2 17.58	18 30 20.14
30	21 39 16.5	11 9.20	16 35 59.98	30	23 11 0.4	2 46.26	18 34 16.70
31	21 48 50.7	10 46.86	16 39 56.54	31	23 6 51.3	3 15.25	18 38 13.28

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every Day of the Year.
Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
	α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).		α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).		α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).		α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).		α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
1850.	h. 1	° 88	h. 1	° 88	h. 1	° 88	h. 1	° 88	h. 1	° 88
	m. s. / "		m. s. / "		m. s. / "		m. s. / "		m. s. / "	
1	5 23.39	30 49.5	4 57.60	30 49.2	4 38.90	30 43.9	4 29.78	30 34.8	4 35.39	30 25.7
2	22.56	49.6	56.82	49.0	38.38	43.6	29.73	34.5	35.79	25.4
3	21.73	49.7	56.04	48.9	37.88	43.3	29.70	34.2	36.21	25.1
4	20.90	49.8	55.27	48.8	37.40	43.0	29.68	33.9	36.64	24.9
5	20.06	49.9	54.51	48.6	36.93	42.8	29.68	33.6	37.09	24.6
6	19.22	50.0	53.75	48.5	36.46	42.6	29.70	33.2	37.56	24.4
7	18.37	50.0	53.00	48.4	36.01	42.3	{ 29.73 } { 29.78 }	{ 32.97 } { 32.6 }	38.03	24.2
8	17.52	50.0	52.26	48.2	35.58	42.0	29.85	32.3	38.52	24.0
9	16.67	50.0	51.52	48.1	35.17	41.8	29.94	32.0	39.02	23.7
10	15.82	50.1	50.79	48.0	34.78	41.5	30.03	31.7	39.53	23.4
11	14.97	50.1	50.08	47.8	34.40	41.2	30.14	31.4	40.04	23.2
12	14.12	50.1	49.37	47.6	34.03	40.9	30.26	31.1	40.57	23.0
13	13.28	50.1	48.67	47.4	33.67	40.6	30.40	30.8	41.10	22.8
14	12.44	50.1	47.97	47.2	33.32	40.2	30.55	30.5	41.65	22.6
15	11.60	50.1	47.27	47.0	32.99	39.9	30.72	30.2	42.21	22.4
16	10.76	50.1	46.59	46.8	32.68	39.6	30.90	29.9	42.79	22.2
17	9.92	50.1	45.93	46.6	32.39	39.4	31.09	29.6	43.38	22.0
18	9.08	50.1	45.28	46.4	32.11	39.1	31.30	29.3	43.98	21.8
19	8.24	50.1	44.64	46.2	31.84	38.8	31.53	29.0	44.58	21.6
20	7 40	50.0	44.02	46.0	31.59	38.5	31.78	28.7	45.19	21.4
21	6.56	50.0	43.40	45.8	31.36	38.2	32.04	28.4	45.82	21.2
22	5.72	49.9	42.79	45.6	31.14	37.9	32.30	28.1	46.46	21.0
23	4.89	49.9	42.20	45.4	30.92	37.6	32.58	27.9	47.10	20.8
24	4.06	49.8	41.62	45.1	30.72	37.3	32.88	27.6	47.74	20.7
25	3.24	49.8	41.05	44.9	30.54	37.0	33.20	27.3	48.39	20.6
26	2.42	49.7	40.49	44.7	30.39	36.7	33.53	27.0	49.05	20.4
27	1.60	49.6	39.95	44.4	30.25	36.4	33.88	26.7	49.73	20.2
28	0.79	49.5	39.42	44.2	30.13	36.0	34.23	26.4	50.42	20.1
29	4 59.99	49.4	38.90	43.9	30.03	35.7	34.60	26.1	51.11	19.9
30	59.19	49.3			29.94	35.4	34.99	25.9	51.81	19.8
31	58.39	49.3			29.85	35.1	35.39	25.7	52.52	19.7
32	57.60	49.2			29.78	34.8			53.24	19.5

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every Day of the Year.
Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
	α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
1850.	h. 1	° 88			h. 1	° 88			h. 1	° 68			h. 1	° 88			h. 1	° 88		
	m.	s.	'	"	m.	s.	'	"	m.	s.	'	"	m.	s.	'	"	m.	s.	'	"
1	4	53.24	30	19.5	5	16.81	30	18.2	5	41.42	30	22.1	6	0.84	30	30.3	6	10.90	30	40.9
2		53.96		19.4		17.64		18.3		42.16		22.3		1.33		30.6		11.06		41.2
3		54.69		19.3		18.47		18.4		42.89		22.5		1.81		30.9		11.21		41.6
4		55.42		19.2		19.29		18.4		43.62		22.7		2.29		31.2		11.34		42.0
5		56.15		19.1		20.11		18.5		44.34		22.9		2.76		31.5		11.46		42.3
6		56.89		19.0		20.92		18.5		45.04		23.1		3.20		31.9		11.56		42.7
7		57.64		18.9		21.74		18.6		45.73		23.3		3.63		32.2		11.65		43.1
8		58.41		18.8		22.56		18.7		46.42		23.6		4.06		32.5		11.73		43.5
9		59.18		18.7		23.38		18.8		47.11		23.8		4.49		32.9		11.79		43.9
10		59.94		18.6		24.20		18.9		47.80		24.0		4.92		33.2		11.84		44.3
11	5	0.70		18.5		25.02		19.0		48.48		24.3		5.32		33.5		11.88		44.6
12		1.47		18.5		25.84		19.1		49.15		24.5		5.71		33.9		11.92		45.0
13		2.25		18.4		26.65		19.2		49.81		24.7		6.08		34.3		11.94		45.4
14		3.04		18.3		27.46		19.3		50.46		25.0		6.44		34.6		11.94		45.8
15		3.84		18.3		28.27		19.4		51.11		25.2		6.79		35.0		11.93		46.2
16		4.63		18.2		29.07		19.5		51.76		25.5		7.13		35.3		11.90		46.6
17		5.42		18.2		29.87		19.6		52.39		25.8		7.46		35.6		11.86		46.9
18		6.21		18.2		30.66		19.7		53.02		26.1		7.78		36.0		11.81		47.3
19		7.01		18.2		31.45		19.8		53.64		26.4		8.09		36.4		11.75		47.7
20		7.82		18.1		32.24		20.0		54.26		26.7		8.39		36.7		11.67		48.0
21		8.63		18.1		33.02		20.2		54.86		26.9		8.68		37.1		11.58		48.4
22		9.44		18.1		33.81		20.3		55.44		27.2		8.95		37.5		11.48		48.8
23		10.26		18.1		34.59		20.5		56.02		27.5		9.22		37.8		11.36		49.1
24		11.08		18.1		35.37		20.6		56.59		27.8		9.47		38.2		11.23		49.5
25		11.89		18.1		36.14		20.7		57.14		28.1		9.71		38.6		11.09		49.9
26		12.71		18.1		36.91		20.9		57.68		28.4		9.94		39.0		10.94		50.3
27		13.53		18.1		37.67		21.1		58.23		28.7		10.15		39.3		10.78		50.7
28		14.35		18.1		38.43		21.3		58.78		29.0		10.35		39.7		10.61		51.1
29		15.17		18.2		39.19		21.5		59.32		29.3		10.54		40.1		10.43		51.4
30		15.99		18.2		39.94		21.7		59.84		29.6		10.72		40.5		10.23		51.8
31		16.81		18.2		40.68		21.9	6	0.34		30.0		10.90		40.9		10.01		52.2
32						41.42		22.1		0.84		30.3						9.78		52.5

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every Day, and of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day, of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			Day of the Month.	δ Ursæ Minoris. 3			α Andromedæ. 1		
	α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.		
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.		Right Asc.	Dec. North.								
1850.	h. 1	° 88	h. 1	° 88	1850.	h. 18	° 86	h. 0	° 28				
	m. s.	' "	m. s.	' "		m. s.	' "	m. s.	' "				
1	6 9.78	30 52.5	5 57.06	31 2.0	Jan. 1	20 25.31	35 55.7	0 37.99	15 48.5				
2	9.54	52.9	56.46	2.3	11	25.55	52.4	37.85	47.4				
3	9.29	53.2	55.85	2.6	21	26.48	49.0	37.71	46.1				
4	9.03	53.5	55.23	2.9	31	28.10	46.0	37.58	44.7				
5	8.75	53.9	54.60	3.2	Feb. 10	30.33	43.3	37.47	43.1				
6	8.45	54.3	53 95	3.4	20	33.09	41.0	37.40	41.4				
7	8.14	54.6	53.30	3.6	Mar. 2	36.24	39.3	37.35	39.7				
8	7.82	55.0	52.64	3.9	12	39.70	38.1	37.34	38.1				
9	7.48	55.3	51.96	4.1	22	43.29	37.6	37.38	36.6				
10	7.13	55.6	51.27	4.3	Apr. 1	46.91	37.8	37.46	35.4				
11	6.77	56.0	50.57	4.5	11	50.37	38.5	37.59	34.6				
12	6.40	56.4	49.87	4.7	21	53.60	39.8	37.76	34.1				
13	6.01	56.7	49.17	4.9	May 1	56.47	41.6	37.97	33.9				
14	5.61	57.0	48.46	5.1	11	58.87	43.9	38.23	34.2				
15	5.21	57.3	47.74	5.2	21	21 0.75	46.5	38.52	34.8				
16	4.79	57.6	47.01	5.5	31	2.04	49.4	38.83	35.9				
17	4.36	58.0	46.27	5.7	June 10	2.71	52.5	39.15	37.2				
18	3.91	58.3	45.52	5.9	20	2.75	55.7	39.49	38.9				
19	3.45	58.6	44.76	6.1	30	2.14	58.8	39.82	40.9				
20	2.98	59.0	44.00	6.3	July 10	0.93	36 1.8	40.14	43.0				
21	2.51	59.3	43.23	6.4	20	59.12	4.8	40.45	45.4				
22	2.02	59.6	42.45	6.6	30	56.77	7.4	40.72	47.8				
23	1.51	59.9	41.67	6.7	Aug. 9	53.94	9.7	40.97	50.3				
24	0.99	31 0.1	40.88	6.8	19	50.67	11.8	41.18	52.7				
25	0.46	0.4	40.08	6.9	29	47.05	13.4	41.35	55.1				
26	5 59.92	0.7	39.28	7.1	Sept. 8	43.16	14.6	41.47	57.4				
27	59.38	1.0	38.48	7.2	18	39.05	15.4	41.56	59.6				
28	58.82	1.3	37.67	7.4	28	34.84	15.6	41.61	16 1.5				
29	58.24	1.6	36.85	7.5	Oct. 8	30.60	15.4	41.62	3.3				
30	57.65	1.8	36.03	7.6	18	26.44	14.6	41.60	4.8				
31	57.06	2.0	35.20	7.7	28	22.47	13.4	41.54	6.0				
32			34.36	7.8	Nov. 7	18.78	11.6	41.46	7.0				
					17	15.45	9.5	41.36	7.6				
					27	12.60	6.9	41.24	8.0				
					Dec. 7	10.29	3.9	41.11	8.0				
					17	8.65	0.8	40.97	7.7				
					27	7.59	35 57.0	40.82	7.1				
					37			40.67	6.3				

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	β Ceti. 2.3			α Arietis. 3			α Ceti. 2.3			α Tauri (Aldebaran). 1			α Aurigæ (Capella). 1		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
1850.	0	0	18	1	1	22	2	2	3	4	4	16	5	5	45
Jan. 1	36	2.59	48 52.6	58	43.65	45 0.9	54	26.77	29 43.7	27	19.68	12 3.8	5	38.01	50 16.4
11		2.46	53.1		43.51	0.5		26.67	43.0		19.64	3.6		37.98	17.8
21		2.33	53.3		43.36	44 59.9		26.55	42.3		19.56	3.4		37.90	19.0
31		2.21	53.3		43.21	59.3		26.41	41.8		19.44	3.2		37.75	20.1
Feb. 10		2.11	53.0		43.05	58.5		26.25	41.3		19.29	2.9		37.56	20.9
20		2.02	52.4		42.89	57.6		26.09	40.9		19.12	2.7		37.33	21.4
Mar. 2		1.95	51.5		42.75	56.6		25.94	40.7		18.94	2.5		37.08	21.6
12		1.92	50.4		42.64	55.6		25.80	40.6		18.76	2.2		36.82	21.5
22		1.91	49.1		42.55	54.7		25.68	40.6		18.59	2.0		36.56	21.1
Apr. 1	♂	1.96	47.3		42.51	54.0		25.59	40.9		18.43	1.8		36.32	20.5
11		2.04	45.5		42.51	53.3		25.53	41.3		18.30	1.7		36.11	19.6
21		2.17	43.4		42.56	52.8		25.52	41.9		18.21	1.6		35.94	18.5
May 1		2.33	41.2	♂	42.66	52.6		25.55	42.8		18.16	1.7		35.82	17.3
11		2.54	39.0		42.81	52.7	♂	25.64	43.9		18.16	1.8		35.76	16.0
21		2.78	36.6		43.00	53.0		25.76	45.2		18.20	2.2		35.76	14.6
31		3.05	34.3		43.23	53.6		25.93	46.6	♂	18.30	2.7		35.83	13.3
June 10		3.34	32.0		43.50	54.5		26.14	48.2		18.44	3.3	♂	35.97	12.0
20		3.65	29.8		43.79	55.6		26.38	49.9		18.62	4.0		36.16	10.9
30		3.97	27.8		44.10	57.0		26.64	51.6		18.83	4.9		36.39	9.9
July 10		4.29	26.0		44.42	58.5		26.92	53.4		19.08	5.8		36.68	9.2
20		4.60	24.5		44.75	45 0.2		27.22	55.2		19.34	6.8		37.00	8.6
30		4.90	23.3		45.07	1.9		27.52	56.8		19.63	7.9		37.35	8.2
Aug. 9		5.16	22.4		45.37	3.7		27.81	58.4		19.92	8.9		37.73	8.0
19		5.40	21.8		45.66	5.5		28.10	59.7		20.22	9.9		38.12	8.1
29		5.61	21.7		45.93	7.3		28.37	30 0.9		20.53	10.8		38.52	8.3
Sept. 8		5.77	21.8		46.17	9.1		28.63	1.8		20.82	11.7		38.92	8.7
18		5.90	22.3		46.38	10.7		28.87	2.5		21.11	12.4		39.32	9.2
28		5.99	23.1		46.56	12.1		29.08	2.9		21.39	12.9		39.72	10.0
Oct. 8		6.04	24.1		46.70	13.5		29.26	3.1		21.65	13.3		40.10	10.8
18		6.05	25.3		46.81	14.6		29.42	3.0		21.90	13.6		40.47	11.9
28		6.03	26.6		46.89	15.6		29.54	2.7		22.12	13.7		40.81	13.0
Nov. 7		5.99	28.0		46.94	16.5		29.64	2.3		22.31	13.8		41.12	14.3
17		5.92	29.4		46.95	17.1		29.71	1.7		22.49	13.7		41.39	15.7
27		5.82	30.7		46.94	17.6		29.75	1.1		22.62	13.6		41.63	17.1
Dec. 7		5.72	31.9		46.90	17.9		29.75	0.3		22.73	13.4		41.81	18.6
17		5.60	32.9		46.83	18.0		29.73	29 59.6		22.79	13.3		41.94	20.2
27		5.47	33.7		46.73	17.9		29.67	58.8		22.81	13.0		42.01	21.7
37		5.34	34.3		41.61	17.6		29.59	58.1		22.80	12.8		42.02	22.1

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	β Orionis (Rigel). 1				β Tauri. 2				δ Orionis. 2				α Orionis. 1				α Canis Majoris (Sirius). 1			
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.	
	h. 5	m. s. / °	8	h. 5	m. s. / °	28	h. 5	m. s. / °	0	h. 5	m. s. / °	7	h. 6	m. s. / °	16					
1850.																				
Jan. 1	7	20.51	22 57.1	16	49.56	28 23.9	24	21.44	25 3.4	47	3.84	22 17.5	38	33.28	31 1.7					
11		20.49	58.6		49.55	24.4		21.44	4.6		3.86	16.7		33.33	4.0					
21		20.43	59.9		49.50	24.8		21.40	5.6		3.84	16.1		33.33	6.1					
31		20.33	23 1.0		49.41	25.1		21.31	6.4		3.77	15.5		33.29	7.9					
Feb. 10		20.19	1.8		49.27	25.4		21.19	7.1		3.67	15.1		33.20	9.4					
20		20.03	2.4		49.10	25.6		21.04	7.6		3.53	14.8		33.07	10.7					
Mar. 2		19.85	2.8		48.91	25.7		20.87	7.9		3.37	14.6		32.91	11.7					
12		19.66	2.9		48.71	25.6		20.69	8.1		3.19	14.5		32.73	12.3					
22		19.47	2.7		48.50	25.5		20.50	8.0		3.01	14.5		32.53	12.6					
Apr. 1		19.30	2.3		48.31	25.2		20.33	7.8		2.83	14.6		32.33	12.6					
11		19.15	1.6		48.14	24.8		20.17	7.4		2.66	14.8		32.14	12.3					
21		19.02	0.7		48.01	24.4		20.04	6.8		2.52	15.2		31.96	11.5					
May 1		18.93	22 59.6		47.91	24.0		19.95	6.0		2.42	15.6		31.81	10.7					
11		18.88	58.2		47.86	23.5		19.89	5.1		2.35	16.2		31.69	9.4					
21		18.87	56.7		47.86	23.1		19.87	4.0		2.32	16.9		31.60	8.0					
31		18.91	55.0		47.91	22.8		19.90	2.7		2.33	17.6		31.55	6.3					
June 10	♂	18.99	52.9	♂	48.01	22.5	♂	19.97	1.3	♂	2.38	18.5		31.53	4.4					
20		19.12	51.0		48.16	22.3		20.09	24 59.7		2.49	19.6		31.56	2.4					
30		19.28	49.0		48.35	22.3		20.24	58.1		2.63	20.7	♂	31.63	0.3					
July 10		19.47	47.0		48.57	22.4		20.43	56.6		2.80	21.8		31.74	30 58.0					
20		19.69	45.1		48.83	22.5		20.64	55.0		3.00	22.9		31.88	55.9					
30		19.93	43.3		49.11	22.8		20.87	53.6		3.22	23.9		32.05	53.9					
Aug. 9		20.19	41.7		49.41	23.1		21.13	52.2		3.47	24.9		32.25	52.1					
19		20.47	40.4		49.72	23.5		21.39	51.1		3.73	25.8		32.47	50.5					
29		20.75	39.3		50.05	23.9		21.67	50.1		4.01	26.5		32.71	49.2					
Sept. 8		21.03	38.6		50.37	24.4		21.95	49.5		4.29	27.0		32.97	48.2					
18		21.31	38.3		50.70	24.8		22.23	49.1		4.57	27.3		33.25	47.7					
28		21.58	38.3		51.02	25.3		22.51	49.0		4.86	27.4		33.53	47.6					
Oct. 8		21.85	38.6		51.33	25.7		22.79	49.2		5.14	27.3		33.82	47.9					
18		22.10	39.4		51.63	26.1		23.05	49.7		5.42	26.9		34.11	48.7					
28		22.34	40.4		51.92	26.5		23.30	50.5		5.69	26.4		34.39	49.9					
Nov. 7		22.55	41.7		52.18	26.9		23.53	51.5		5.94	25.7		34.66	51.5					
17		22.74	43.2		52.41	27.3		23.73	52.6		6.17	24.8		34.92	53.4					
27		22.90	44.8		52.62	27.7		23.91	53.9		6.37	23.9		35.15	55.5					
Dec. 7		23.02	46.6		52.79	28.1		24.06	55.2		6.55	23.0		35.35	57.8					
17		23.10	48.3		52.91	28.6		24.17	56.5		6.68	22.1		35.52	31 0.2					
27		23.15	49.9		52.99	29.1		24.23	57.8		6.78	21 2		35.65	2.6					
37		23.15	51.5		53.02	29.5		24.26	59.0		6.83	20.4		35.73	4.9					

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α ² Geminorum (Castor). 3			α Canis Minoris (Procyon). 1.2			β Geminorum (Pollux). 2			α Hydræ. 2			α Leonis (Regulus). 1		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
1850.	7	32		7	5		7	28		9	8		10	12	
Jan. 1	25	2.02	12 33.1	31	27.45	36 11.1	36	8.48	22 51.4	20	13.45	0 42.2	0	22.91	41 47.5
11		2.16	33.6		27.57	9.9		8.63	51.7		13.66	44.4		23.16	46.2
21		2.24	34.3		27.65	8.9		8.72	52.1		13.83	46.4		23.38	45.1
31		2.27	35.1		27.67	8.0		8.76	52.6		13.96	48.3		23.56	44.4
Feb. 10		2.24	35.9		27.64	7.4		8.74	53.2		14.03	49.9		23.68	43.9
20		2.15	36.8		27.57	6.9		8.67	54.0		14.06	51.4		23.75	43.6
Mar. 2		2.03	37.6		27.46	6.6		8.55	54.7		14.03	52.5		23.78	43.6
12		1.86	38.4		27.32	6.4		8.40	55.4		13.97	53.5		23.76	43.8
22		1.67	39.0		27.16	6.4		8.22	56.0		13.87	54.1		23.70	44.2
Apr. 1		1.47	39.5		26.99	6.5		8.03	56.5		13.75	54.5		23.61	44.7
11		1.27	39.9		26.81	6.8		7.84	56.9		13.61	54.7		23.50	45.3
21		1.07	40.1		26.64	7.1		7.65	57.2		13.46	54.7		23.37	45.9
May 1		0.90	40.1		26.49	7.5		7.48	57.4		13.31	54.4		23.24	46.6
11		0.75	40.0		26.37	8.0		7.34	57.4		13.17	54.0		23.10	47.3
21		0.64	39.7		26.27	8.6		7.23	57.3		13.04	53.4		22.97	47.9
31		0.57	39.3		26.20	9.3		7.15	57.1		12.92	52.6		22.85	48.5
June 10		0.54	38.8		26.17	10.1		7.11	56.8		12.82	51.6		22.75	49.0
20		0.56	38.3		26.17	10.9		7.12	56.5		12.74	50.6		22.66	49.5
30		0.61	37.7		26.21	11.7		7.16	56.1		12.69	49.4		22.59	49.9
July 10	♂	0.71	37.0	♂	26.28	12.6	♂	7.24	55.6		12.66	48.1		22.54	50.2
20		0.86	36.3		26.39	13.5		7.37	55.1		12.66	46.9		22.52	50.4
30		1.03	35.6		26.53	14.3		7.53	54.6		12.69	45.6		22.52	50.5
Aug. 9		1.24	34.9		26.69	15.0		7.71	54.0	♂	12.74	44.4		22.55	50.5
19		1.47	34.2		26.88	15.5		7.93	53.4		12.83	43.2	♂	22.60	50.3
29		1.73	33.4		27.09	15.9		8.17	52.8		12.94	42.3		22.69	49.9
Sept. 8		2.02	32.7		27.33	16.1		8.43	52.1		13.08	41.6		22.81	49.3
18		2.32	32.0		27.58	16.1		8.72	51.4		13.26	41.2		22.95	48.6
28		2.64	31.2		27.85	15.9		9.02	50.6		13.46	41.0		23.13	47.7
Oct. 8		2.98	30.5		28.13	15.4		9.34	49.9		13.69	41.3		23.33	46.5
18		3.32	29.8		28.42	14.6		9.67	49.1		13.95	41.8		23.57	45.2
28		3.67	29.2		28.71	13.7		10.01	48.3		14.22	42.7		23.84	43.7
Nov. 7		4.02	28.7		29.01	12.5		10.35	47.6		14.52	44.0		24.13	42.0
17		4.36	28.3		29.30	11.2		10.68	47.0		14.83	45.6		24.44	40.3
27		4.68	28.0		29.58	9.9		11.00	46.4		15.14	47.4		24.76	38.5
Dec. 7		4.98	27.9		29.83	8.4		11.30	46.1		15.45	49.4		25.09	36.7
17		5.25	27.9		30.06	7.0		11.56	45.8		15.74	51.5		25.41	35.0
27		5.47	28.2		30.25	5.7		11.79	45.8		16.01	53.7		25.72	33.4
37		5.65	28.6		30.40	4.4		11.97	45.9		16.25	55.9		26.00	32.0

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Ursæ Majoris. 1.2				β Leonis. 2.3				α Virginis (Spica). 1				α Bootis (Arcturus). 1				α ² Libræ. 3			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.	
	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1850.	10			62	11			15	13			10	14			19	14			15
Jan. 1	54	25.31	33	18.3	41	23.90	24	33.5	17	17.04	22	28.4	8	47.99	57	55.6	42	34.07	24	43.5
11		25.85		18.8		24.22		31.9		17.37		30.4		48.31		53.4		34.39		45.0
21		26.34		19.8		24.51		30.6		17.69		32.4		48.64		51.4		34.71		46.7
31		26.75		21.3		24.76		29.6		17.99		34.3		48.95		49.8		35.04		48.4
Feb. 10		27.07		23.2		24.98		28.9		18.26		36.1		49.26		48.7		35.35		50.0
20		27.31		25.5		25.15		28.6		18.50		37.8		49.54		48.0		35.64		51.5
Mar. 2		27.44		28.1		25.28		28.6		18.72		39.2		49.79		47.7		35.92		52.9
12		27.48		30.8		25.37		28.9		18.89		40.4		50.01		47.9		36.16		54.1
22		27.43		33.5		25.41		29.5		19.03		41.4		50.20		48.4		36.38		55.1
Apr. 1		27.30		36.1		25.42		30.2		19.14		42.2		50.35		49.3		36.57		56.0
11		27.10		38.5		25.39		31.1		19.21		42.7		50.47		50.5		36.73		56.7
21		26.84		40.6		25.34		32.1		19.25		43.1		50.55		51.9		36.86		57.2
May 1		26.54		42.5		25.25		33.1		19.27		43.2		50.60		53.4		36.97		57.5
11		26.20		43.9		25.16		34.1		19.25		43.2		50.62		55.0		37.04		57.8
21		25.86		44.8		25.05		35.0		19.22		43.1		50.62		56.6		37.08		57.9
31		25.51		45.3		24.94		35.9		19.17		42.9		50.58		58.2		37.10		57.9
June 10		25.18		45.3		24.83		36.7		19.10		42.5		50.52		59.6		37.09		57.8
20		24.86		44.8		24.72		37.4		19.01		42.1		50.44	58	0.9		37.05		57.6
30		24.58		43.8		24.61		37.9		18.91		41.6		50.34		2.0		36.99		57.4
July 10		24.33		42.4		24.51		38.2		18.80		41.0		50.22		2.9		36.90		57.1
20		24.13		40.6		24.42		38.4		18.69		40.4		50.09		3.5		36.79		56.7
30		23.97		38.5		24.34		38.4		18.57		39.7		49.95		3.9		36.66		56.3
Aug. 9		23.87		36.0		24.27		38.3		18.45		39.0		49.80		4.0		36.52		55.8
19		23.83		33.2		24.23		37.9		18.33		38.4		49.65		3.8		36.38		55.3
29		23.84		30.3		24.21		37.3		18.23		37.8		49.50		3.3		36.23		54.8
Sept. 8	♂	23.93		26.8	♂	24.22		36.5		18.15		37.3		49.37		2.5		36.09		54.3
18		24.09		23.6		24.26		35.3		18.09		36.9		49.26		1.4		35.96		53.8
28		24.31		20.3		24.33		34.1		18.07		36.6		49.18		0.0		35.86		53.4
Oct. 8		24.60		17.1		24.45		32.6	♂	18.08		36.5		49.13	57	58.4		35.79		53.1
18		24.95		14.0		24.60		30.9		18.14		36.8	♂	49.12		56.4		35.76		52.9
28		25.37		11.1		24.79		29.0		18.25		37.2	♂	49.16		54.0	♂	35.78		53.0
Nov. 7		25.85		8.4		25.03		26.9		18.40		37.9		49.25		51.6		35.85		53.3
17		26.38		6.0		25.29		24.8		18.60		39.0		49.39		49.0		35.98		53.8
27		26.95		4.1		25.59		22.6		18.84		40.3		49.57		46.3		36.15		54.5
Dec. 7		27.55		2.6		25.91		20.4		19.11		41.8		49.80		43.5		36.37		55.5
17		28.15		1.6		26.24		18.2		19.41		43.5		50.07		40.8		36.63		56.7
27		28.75		1.2		26.57		16.3		19.73		45.4		50.37		38.2		36.92		58.1
37		29.31		1.4		26.90		14.5		20.05		47.4		50.69		35.8		37.23		59.6

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Scorpionis (Antares). 1				α Ophiuchi. 2				α Lyræ (Vega). 1				δ Aquilæ. 3.4				α Aquilæ (Altair). 1.2			
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1850.	16			26	17			12	18			38	19			2	19			8
Jan. 1	20	11.24		5 25.9	27	56.47		40 29.5	31	49.48		38 55.0	17	54.11		49 16.4	43	25.97		28 38.8
11		11.53		26.5		56.66		27.2		49.60		51.8	♂	54.21		14.7	♂	26.03		37.1
21		11.84		27.2		56.88		25.1		49.76		48.7		54.34		13.3	♂	26.14		35.2
31		12.16		28.0		57.13		23.2		49.96		45.8		54.50		12.0		26.27		33.7
Feb. 10		12.49		28.9		57.39		21.5		50.21		43.3		54.69		10.8		26.43		32.2
20		12.82		29.8		57.67		20.2		50.48		41.2		54.90		9.8		26.62		31.0
Mar. 2		13.15		30.7		57.96		19.2		50.78		39.6		55.14		9.1		26.84		30.1
12		13.46		31.6		58.25		18.7		51.10		38.6		55.39		8.7		27.08		29.6
22		13.76		32.5		58.53		18.6		51.43		38.1		55.65		8.6		27.33		29.3
Apr. 1		14.05		33.3		58.81		18.9		51.76		38.2		55.93		8.9		27.60		29.5
11		14.31		34.0		59.07		19.6		52.09		38.9		56.21		9.5		27.89		30.0
21		14.54		34.7		59.32		20.6		52.41		40.2		56.50		10.3		28.18		30.9
May 1		14.75		35.3		59.55		21.9		52.71		41.9		56.78		11.4		28.46		32.1
11		14.94		35.9		59.76		23.5		52.99		44.1		57.06		12.8		28.75		33.6
21		15.09		36.4		59.95		25.2		53.24		46.6		57.32		14.3		29.02		35.2
31		15.21		36.8	28	0.10		27.1		53.45		49.4		57.57		15.9		29.28		37.1
June 10		15.29		37.3		0.22		29.0		53.63		52.3		57.79		17.6		29.52		39.0
20		15.34		37.7		0.30		30.8		53.76		55.3		57.98		19.3		29.72		41.0
30		15.35		38.0		0.35		32.6		53.84		59.3		58.13		20.9		29.90		43.0
July 10		15.32		38.3		0.36		34.3		53.88	39	1.2		58.25		22.4		30.03		44.9
20		15.25		38.5		0.33		35.8		53.86		3.9		58.32		23.8		30.12		46.7
30		15.15		38.6		0.26		37.1		53.79		6.5		58.35		25.1		30.17		48.3
Aug. 9		15.01		38.7		0.16		38.2		53.68		8.7		58.33		26.2		30.18		49.8
19		14.85		38.6		0.02		39.1		53.52		10.6		58.28		27.1		30.14		51.1
29		14.68		38.4	27	59.86		39.7		53.32		12.2		58.19		27.8		30.06		52.1
Sept. 8		14.49		38.2		59.69		40.0		53.10		13.3		58.06		28.3		29.95		52.9
18		14.31		37.8		59.50		40.1		52.85		14.0		57.91		28.6		29.81		53.5
28		14.14		37.3		59.31		39.8		52.59		14.3		57.74		28.7		29.64		53.9
Oct. 8		13.99		36.9		59.13		39.3		52.33		14.1		57.57		28.6		29.47		53.8
18		13.87		36.4		58.97		38.5		52.08		13.5		57.39		28.3		29.29		53.6
28		13.79		35.9		58.84		37.4		51.84		12.4		57.23		27.8		29.12		53.2
Nov. 7		13.76		35.4		58.74		36.0		51.64		10.8		57.08		27.2		28.96		52.5
17		13.78		35.1		58.68		34.4		51.47		8.8		56.96		26.3		28.83		51.6
27	♂	13.87		34.9		58.67		32.5		51.35		6.4		56.88		25.2		28.73		50.5
Dec. 7		14.01		34.9		58.71		30.5		51.27		3.7		56.83		24.0		28.66		49.2
17		14.20		35.0	♂	58.80		28.0		51.25		0.8		56.82		22.7		28.62		47.7
27		14.43		35.4		58.93		25.7	♂	51.28	38	57.6		56.85		21.3		28.63		46.1
37		14.71		35.9		59.11		23.4	♂	51.38		54.1		56.92		19.8		28.67		44.4

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Cygni. 1				α Cephei. 3				α Aquarii. 3				α Pisc. Australis (Fomalhaut). 2				α Pegasi (Markab). 1			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1850.	20			44	21			61	21			1	22			30	22			14
Jan. 1	36	17.37		44	57.96	57	17.5		58	3.13	2	48.6	49	19.33	25	7.6	57	16.45	23	59.1
11		17.31		54.7	57.75		14.7			3.08		49.4		19.23		7.2		16.35		57.9
21		17.30		51.7	57.60		11.7			3.06		50.2		19.16		6.6		16.26		56.6
31	♂	17.36		48.3	57.54		8.4			3.06		51.0		19.11		5.7		16.21		55.2
Feb. 10		17.45		45.4	57.56	♂	4.8		♂	3.09		51.6		19.09		4.6		16.17		53.9
20		17.60		42.6	57.66		1.6		♂	3.16		52.1		19.11		3.2		16.17		52.7
Mar. 2		17.80		40.2	57.84	56	58.6			3.26		52.4	♂	19.16		1.6	♂	16.20		51.6
12		18.04		38.2	58.10		55.9			3.39		52.4	♂	19.26	24	59.6	♂	16.27		50.6
22		18.31		36.6	58.43		53.7			3.55		52.1		19.39		57.7		16.37		50.0
Apr. 1		18.62		35.6	58.82		52.0			3.74		51.6		19.56		55.6		16.51		49.7
11		18.96		35.2	59.26		50.8			3.96		50.8		19.76		53.5		16.69		49.7
21		19.31		35.4	59.74		50.2			4.21		49.8		20.00		51.3		16.90		50.1
May 1		19.68		36.2	15 0.24		50.3			4.48		48.5		20.28		49.1		17.15		50.8
11		20.04		37.5	0.76		51.0			4.77		47.0		20.58		46.9		17.42		51.9
21		20.39		39.3	1.26		52.2			5.07		45.3		20.90		44.8		17.71		53.2
31		20.73		41.5	1.75		54.0			5.37		43.5		21.24		42.9		18.02		54.9
June 10		21.04		44.1	2.20		56.3			5.67		41.7		21.59		41.2		18.33		56.8
20		21.31		47.0	2.60		59.0			5.96		39.8		21.94		39.8		18.64		58.8
30		21.54		50.1	2.95	57	2.0			6.24		38.0		22.27		38.6		18.94	24	1.0
July 10		21.72		53.3	3.23		5.3			6.48		36.2		22.59		37.8		19.22		3.2
20		21.85		56.6	3.43		8.8			6.70		34.6		22.88		37.3		19.47		5.5
30		21.92		59.8	3.56		12.3			6.87		33.1		23.13		37.1		19.69		7.7
Aug. 9		21.93	45	2.9	3.61		15.9			7.01		31.9		23.34		37.3		19.87		9.8
19		21.89		5.9	3.57		19.4			7.10		30.8		23.51		37.8		20.02		11.8
29		21.79		8.6	3.46		22.7			7.15		30.0		23.62		38.6		20.12		13.6
Sept. 8		21.65		11.0	3.28		25.8			7.15		29.4		23.69		39.6		20.18		15.1
18		21.46		13.1	3.03		28.7			7.12		29.0		23.71		40.8		20.20		16.5
28		21.24		14.8	2.72		31.2			7.05		28.8		23.68		42.2		20.18		17.6
Oct. 8		20.99		16.0	2.36		33.3			6.96		28.8		23.62		43.7		20.13		18.5
18		20.72		16.8	1.97		34.9			6.84		29.0		23.52		45.1		20.05		19.1
28		20.45		17.1	1.55		36.0			6.71		29.3		23.40		46.5		19.95		19.5
Nov. 7		20.18		16.9	1.12		36.6			6.57		29.7		23.25		47.8		19.83		19.6
17		19.93		16.2	0.69		36.6			6.43		30.3		23.10		48.9		19.70		19.5
27		19.69		15.1	0.27		36.1			6.30		31.0		22.94		49.8		19.57		19.1
Dec. 7		19.49		13.4	14 59.88		35.0			6.18		31.7		22.79		50.5		19.44		18.5
17		19.32		11.3	59.52		33.3			6.07		32.5		22.65		50.8		19.32		17.7
27		19.19		8.8	59.22		31.2			5.99		33.4		22.52		50.9		19.20		16.8
37		19.11		6.1	58.96		28.6			5.93		34.3		22.42		50.7		19.09		15.6

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47 degrees; with the Corrections for + one inch in the Barometer, and for — one degree in the Thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. I. of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fah.
0 0	33.51	74	8.1
5	32.53	71	7.6
10	31.58	69	7.3
15	31.5	67	7.0
20	30.18	65	6.7
25	29.24	63	6.4
30	28.37	61	6.1
35	27.51	59	5.9
40	27.6	56	5.6
45	26.24	56	5.4
50	25.43	55	5.1
55	25.2	53	4.9
1 0	24.35	62	4.7
5	23.48	50	4.6
10	23.13	49	4.5
15	22.40	48	4.4
20	22.8	46	4.2
25	21.37	45	4.0
30	21.7	44	3.9
35	20.38	43	3.8
40	20.10	42	3.6
45	19.43	40	3.5
50	19.17	39	3.4
55	18.52	39	3.3
2 0	18.29	38	3.2
5	18.5	37	3.1
10	17.43	36	3.0
15	17.21	35	2.9
20	17.0	34	2.8
25	16.40	34	2.6
30	16.21	33	2.7
35	16.9	33	2.7
40	15.45	32	2.6
45	15.25	32	2.5
50	15.8	31	2.4
55	14.61	30	2.3
3 0	14.35	30	2.3
5	14.19	29	2.2
10	14.4	29	2.2
15	13.50	28	2.1
20	13.35	28	2.1
25	13.21	27	2.0
30	13.7	27	2.0
35	12.53	26	2.0
40	12.41	26	1.9
45	12.28	25	1.9
50	12.16	25	1.9
55	12.8	25	1.8
4 0	11.52	24.1	1.70
5	11.30	23.4	1.64
10	11.10	22.7	1.58
15	10.50	22.0	1.53
20	10.32	21.3	1.48
25	10.15	20.7	1.43
30	9.58	20.1	1.38
35	9.42	19.6	1.34
40	9.27	19.1	1.30
45	9.11	18.6	1.26
50	8.58	18.1	1.22
55	8.45	17.6	1.19
5 0	8.32	17.2	1.16
5	8.20	16.8	1.11
10	8.9	16.4	1.09
15	7.58	16.0	1.08
20	7.47	15.7	1.08
25	7.37	15.3	1.00
30	7.27	15.0	.96
35	7.17	14.6	.96
40	7.8	14.3	.93
45	6.59	14.1	.91
50	6.61	13.8	.89
55	6.48	13.5	.87
6 0	6.35	13.3	.85
5	6.28	13.1	.83
10	6.21	12.8	.82
15	6.14	12.6	.80
20	6.7	12.3	.79
25	6.0	12.1	.77
30	5.54	11.9	.75
35	5.47	11.7	.74
40	5.41	11.5	.73
45	5.36	11.3	.72
50	5.30	11.1	.71
55	5.25	11.0	.70
7 0	5.20	10.8	.69
5	5.15	10.6	.67
10	5.10	10.4	.65
15	5.5	10.2	.64
20	5.0	10.1	.63
25	4.58	9.9	.62
30	4.51	9.8	.60
35	4.47	9.6	.59
40	4.43	9.5	.58
45	4.39	9.4	.57
50	4.35	9.2	.56
55	4.31	9.1	.55
8 0	4.28.1	9.00	.556
5	4.24.4	8.96	.548
10	4.20.8	8.74	.541
15	4.17.3	8.63	.533
20	4.13.9	8.51	.524
25	4.10.7	8.41	.517
30	4.7.5	8.30	.509
35	4.4.4	8.20	.503
40	4.1.4	8.10	.496
45	3.58.4	8.00	.490
50	3.55.5	7.80	.482
55	3.52.6	7.79	.476
9 0	3.49.9	7.70	.469
5	3.47.1	7.61	.464
10	3.44.4	7.52	.458
15	3.41.8	7.43	.453
20	3.39.2	7.34	.448
25	3.36.7	7.26	.444
30	3.34.3	7.18	.439
35	3.27.3	6.95	.434
40	3.20.6	6.73	.411
45	3.14.4	6.51	.399
50	3.8.5	6.31	.385
55	2.9	6.12	.371
10 0	2.57.6	5.94	.362
5	2.47.7	5.61	.340
10	2.38.7	5.31	.322
15	2.30.5	5.04	.305
20	2.23.2	4.79	.290
25	2.15.5	4.57	.276
30	2.10.1	4.35	.264
35	2.4.2	4.16	.252
40	1.58.8	3.97	.241
45	1.53.6	3.81	.230
50	1.49.1	3.65	.219
55	1.44.7	3.50	.209
11 0	1.40.5	3.36	.201
5	1.36.6	3.23	.193
10	1.33.0	3.11	.186
15	1.29.5	2.99	.179
20	1.26.1	2.88	.173
25	1.23.0	2.78	.167
30	1.20.0	2.68	.161
35	1.17.1	2.58	.155
40	1.14.4	2.49	.149
45	1.11.8	2.40	.144
50	1.9.2	2.32	.139
55	1.6.9	2.24	.134

Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 10 Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 10 Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 10 Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 10 Fah.
0	"	"	"	55	"	"	"	70	"	"	"	85	"	"	"
42	1 4.6	2.16	.120	56	40.8	1.36	.082	71	24.7	.83	.050	86	11.2	.58	.028
43	1 2.4	2.09	.126	57	39.3	1.31	.079	72	23.6	.79	.047	87	10.9	.54	.021
44	1 0.3	2.02	.130	58	37.8	1.26	.076	73	22.4	.75	.045	88	9.2	.51	.018
45	58.1	1.96	.116	59	36.4	1.22	.073	74	21.2	.71	.043	89	8.3	.47	.016
46	56.1	1.88	.112	60	35.0	1.17	.070	75	19.9	.67	.040	90	7.1	.44	.014
47	54.9	1.81	.108	61	33.6	1.12	.067	76	18.8	.63	.038	91	6.1	.40	.012
48	52.3	1.75	.104	62	32.3	1.08	.065	77	17.7	.59	.036	92	5.1	.37	.010
49	50.5	1.69	.101	63	31.0	1.04	.062	78	16.6	.56	.033	93	4.1	.34	.008
50	48.9	1.63	.097	64	29.7	.99	.060	79	15.5	.52	.031	94	3.1	.31	.006
51	47.1	1.58	.094	65	28.4	.95	.057	80	14.4	.48	.029	95	2.0	.27	.004
52	45.4	1.52	.090	66	27.2	.91	.055	81	13.4	.45	.027	96	1.0	.23	.002
53	43.8	1.47	.088	67	26.0	.87	.052	82	12.3	.41	.025	97	0.0	.00	.000
54	42.2	1.41	.086												

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0.003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer for each degree that the thermometer near it is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
0	"	"	"	"	"	0	"	"	"	"	"
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	6.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.98	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.30	4.26	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.92	7.99	8.08	8.16	8.27	65	3.56	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.73
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.98	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.26	2.28
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.12	7.21	80	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.78	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	6.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9986126.

" " " Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874.

A second of time at the Equator contains 1521 feet.

MELLONI'S RESEARCHES IN RADIANT HEAT.

By Professor Lovering, of Harvard University.

It is a fact which has not failed to attract notice, that heat, although the element with which man was early familiar, and by which so many of his wants were supplied, was the last to be studied as a science. Indeed, both optics and thermotics owe their origin, late as it was, to the necessities of astronomy and chemistry. It is not surprising, therefore, that each was studied most carefully under that point of view from which it stood in the closest relations with those interesting elder sciences at whose call it sprung into existence. The fundamental laws of optics, which express the physical and mechanical characters of the science, were developed simultaneously with the grand discoveries in modern astronomy. Optics had its Newton, as well as astronomy. Both sciences, the stronger no less than the weaker, derived benefit from this early alliance. Astronomy alone could furnish to Römer and Bradley spaces vast enough, and landmarks and instruments of sufficient stability, to compete with the exceeding great velocity of light, and elicit this element. Optics, in return, presented astronomy with the telescope, the microscope, and the sextant. As an equal stimulus was wanting to the study of the physico-chemical laws of light, the foundations of this branch of optics have been laid by the present generation.* In the development of thermotics, it has been otherwise. It is in chemistry that heat plays so many important parts, and assumes such Protean shapes. Accordingly, while the chemical relations of heat are coeval with chemistry itself, its mechanical laws have been left to be inferred from analogy, or to be settled whenever, in the progress of general science, they should be interesting in themselves, or promise to throw light on the theory of any of the other grand elements of nature.

Mr. Powell, in his Report on Radiant Heat, made to the British Association in 1832, comes to the conclusion, that, although some facts are known, few laws have been established in this science. At this very time, however, Melloni was entering upon a career of scientific investigation, which, extending over a period of seventeen years, and filling the transactions of academies and the journals of science throughout Europe with luminous results, justly entitles him to be considered the founder of the science. Professor James D. Forbes, honorably known by his writings on the causes of glacier motion, has redeemed the pledge which his appointment to the chair once filled by Leslie in the University of Edinburgh might seem to imply, and has been a valuable, though an independent, collaborer with Melloni in the same field. Still, the researches of Melloni have been so careful, refined, and comprehensive, that the entire science might be constructed out of the materials which they will furnish.

His skill and perseverance might not have been so richly rewarded,

* See Discoveries of Niepce, Daguerre, Talbot, J. Herschel, Draper, and R. Hunt.

had it not been for his happy idea of measuring the degree of radiant heat by the thermo-electric current it is capable of exciting in one of Seebeck's thermo-electric batteries. The current itself is measured by a rheometer, composed of an extremely delicate system of astatic needles and Schweigger's multiplier. Despretz * attributes the invention of this instrument, as a thermoscope, to Nobili. Melloni states, on the contrary, that the first idea of measuring heat in this way belongs to Becquerel. The thermo-electric battery of this eminent physicist was constructed of infusible metals, — such as palladium and platinum, — and was only used by him as a pyrometer, to measure high degrees of temperature. Nobili next used it to indicate the heat of contact, for which purpose the places of junction of the metals are not blackened. Its most fruitful application is that made of it by Melloni to the measurement of radiant heat at a distance from its source. When Nobili presented his electrical thermometer to the French Academy, in 1831, he introduced the name of Melloni as deserving to be forever associated with his own in the history of this invention. Melloni's thermo-electric battery consists of thirty-six pairs of bismuth and antimony needles, very small, so as to prevent returning currents, and about three fourths of an inch in length. The whole is so compact as to fill less than a quarter of a cubic inch of space. The end exposed to the heat is smoked, to increase the absorption, and when it is desired to collect the heat from large surfaces, such as the walls of rooms, a Gourjon's conical reflector of metal is attached to this end, which condenses the rays seven or eight times. The apparatus is mounted in brass, to keep it from being heated, and is protected from all radiations, except those subjected to experiment, by double and triple screens of metal. The multiplier contains forty turns of copper wire, wound with silk, and otherwise insulated by ivory. When the temperature of the air is below 60° , the heat of the hand, if held in front of the conical reflector, is sufficient to deflect the needles 90° . There are provisions for altering the delicacy of the same instrument to suit the experiment. Although Melloni used a disk of copper between the needles, to diminish, by the reaction of the induced magneto-electric current, the number of the oscillations, several minutes are required every time the needles are disturbed before they come to rest. But Melloni has shown that a constant ratio exists, for the same instrument, between the first impulsive deviation and the final one; and that the former, which consumes only a few seconds, may be taken as the observation. In the course of his researches, he instituted a series of experiments to prove that rays of heat, whatever changes they have experienced, still excite in the thermo-electric circuit currents proportional to the dilatation which the same rays would produce in common thermometers. By arranging the distances so that, in every experiment, the same constant deviation of 30° is obtained, the necessity is avoided of calculating, in each case, the quantity of electricity and of heat; neither of

* *Traité de Physique.*

which is proportional simply to the deviation. At the present time, many physical cabinets in Europe and this country are adorned with an apparatus made after this model, which is known throughout the scientific world as Melloni's thermo-electric thermoscope. Ruhmkorff, of Paris, has acquired an extensive reputation for the manufacture of this apparatus, which, as it leaves his hands, is an elegant instrument, displaying beauty, compactness, and unity of plan, admirably arranged for the convenient repetition of the manifold experiments of Melloni on radiant heat, which we now propose to recapitulate. The apparatus consists of a wooden platform, with levelling screws. On two uprights is supported a graduated beam of massive metal, a metre in length. The movable parts, used in the various experiments, can be attached by binding screws to this beam, and the distances easily arranged. The instrument is furnished with four sources of heat, — the alcohol flame, the Locatelli lamp, a spiral of platinum made incandescent by a flame, and a cubical box of metal for boiling water. In the delicate experiments on polarization, Melloni inclosed the whole apparatus in a case with double walls. He dispenses with the microscope, used by Forbes to read the deviations of the needles.

As a luminous body emits rays of light in diverging lines, so does a hot body project rays of heat. It is not necessary to decide now whether these rays, mechanically considered, are to be represented by delicate projectiles, or by waves propagated through a disturbed ether. Radiation is easily distinguished from conduction and convection of heat. The former requires no other vehicle than the attenuated ether; the latter suppose some more substantial medium, which, in the case of convection, must be fluid. Radiation goes on, not only through bodies which are poor conductors of heat, but also in the most perfect vacuum that human ingenuity can produce, as the experiments of Davy, Dulong, and Petit attest. Moreover, radiant heat conforms to the general rule of radiant forces; namely, that the force exerted is proportional to the inverse square of the distance. In conduction, the heat diminishes in a geometrical ratio, while the distance increases by an arithmetical progression. The most intense heat that can be applied to one extremity of a bar of iron six feet in length, even if sufficient to melt it, will not be able sensibly to warm the other end. Again, the conduction of heat is slow, whereas its transmission by radiation is almost instantaneous. When Pictet had placed a heated body in the focus of one mirror, he observed that the effect was instantly perceived at the conjugate focus of another, sixty-nine feet distant. Wrede has remarked, that, if the velocities of solar light and heat are different, the amount of aberration will not be the same for the two elements; and the luminous and calorific images of the sun will not be superposed. He thinks he can detect a displacement of this kind, by which the temperature of the sun's eastern limb exceeds that of the western by a fraction of a degree. The amount of displacement indicates an excess of aberration of the heat above the light of twenty-five per cent., and consequently a velocity so much less. If the experiments hitherto made are insufficient to settle so nice a point as

this, they prove, in general, that the velocity of solar heat is of the same order as that of light, and that radiant heat cannot be confounded with the sluggish process of conduction. Conductors of heat allow it to spread in all directions through them, and are themselves heated. Radiation travels in straight lines from its source, and passes through media without raising their temperature. Still less can radiation be mistaken for convection, which is only upward.

When the rays of heat which have radiated from their primitive source fall upon a body, they are apportioned into three divisions;—1st, the absorbed rays; 2d, the reflected rays; 3d, the transmitted rays. The rays which are absorbed are again radiated, as from a new centre. The rays which are transmitted are refracted and dispersed. The rays which are reflected or transmitted are polarized. The whole subject of radiant heat may be very properly divided into five parts:—1. Absorption, including secondary radiation; 2. Reflection; 3. Transmission; 4. Refraction and Dispersion; 5. Polarization.

1. *Absorption.*—With regard to all those bodies which are incapable of transmitting heat, the absorbing power is the reciprocal of the reflecting power. It has been known since the experiments of Hooke and Franklin, that the absorption of the solar heat increases with the darkness of the color of the body; that is, with the absorption of light. The solar beam contains, we now know, both dark and luminous rays. Black bodies absorb both, and are much heated. White bodies absorb only the first, and are less heated. The luminous part of terrestrial rays is subject to the same law of absorption; but the dark rays, like the dark rays of the sun, are absorbed more or less, not according to the color, but the texture of the body on which they fall. What is known with respect to the connection between texture and absorption, we shall consider under the head of reflection. We will only remark here, that Melloni * found that paints ground to different degrees of fineness did not, if of the same color, alter the relative proportion of the absorbed and reflected rays. It also appeared that the proportion of heat absorbed was not the same when it was received directly from its source as when it was stopped by one body and then thrown by secondary radiation into another body.†

Bodies that absorb heat become hot, and form independent centres of radiation. As several bodies, if exposed to the same heat, become heated to different degrees, so these same bodies, if brought to the same temperature, will not radiate it out again with equal facility. Ritchie's ingenious experiment is familiar, by which he showed that bodies radiated heat with the same facility as that which governed the absorption; therefore, the best radiators are the poorest reflectors. Some kinds of surface radiate seven or eight times better than others. Rumford proved that radiation went on, not at the surface merely, but from underneath. He added from one to four layers of varnish to a body, and improved the radiation

* Compt. Rend., 1840, XI. 659–678; XII. 375.

† Ibid., 1838, VII. 298.

by each additional coat. Leslie persevered in this till he had shown there was a limit of thickness, beyond which the radiation did not increase. Melloni* undertakes to discover whether this limit is at the same thickness, whatever the material. He applies to a body 19 coats of varnish, and finds that each addition is an advantage up to 16, when he obtains the maximum radiation of 40.9, that of a single coat being 9.3. He finds that the thickness of the 16 coats equals .044 of a millimetre. Gold-leaf is then added to the varnish, and it appears that, with this substance, the parts that radiate from beneath are not so far below the surface as for varnish. Melloni considers this experiment as a refutation of the theory of Prevost, Fourier, and Poisson, all of whom supposed the failure to radiate arose from internal reflection. For why could not the heat leave the varnish and come into the gold? Melloni also refers to an experiment exhibited by him in presence of our own countrymen, Henry, Bache, and Locke.

2. *Reflection of Heat.*—It had been frequently demonstrated by various experiments, previous to the labors of Melloni, that the law of reflection of light held good for heat also. The trial had been made upon luminous and dark heat, with plane and parabolic mirrors, and also with the frustum of a cone. Something was determined also in regard to the comparative reflecting power of different materials. No one, however, previous to the publication of Melloni's Memoir in 1835,† had aimed to show the precise number of reflected rays of heat as compared with the incident beam. Melloni selected two plates of the same substance, and so nearly alike in thickness that one transmitted just as much heat as the other. The excess of matter was split from the thickest plate, and placed at a little distance behind it. Since this thin portion produced no sensible absorption upon heat which had escaped from the principal portion, the heats transmitted and reflected by the thin portion were complementary to each other. If each was measured, the proportion of the transmitted or reflected portion to the incident beam could be assigned. It appears that the amount of reflected heat is sensibly the same at a perpendicular incidence, and for 25° or 30° from it; and even at larger angles of incidence it is not much increased.

The reflecting power of bodies which will not allow heat to pass through them is found by comparing the heat which they reflect with that which is reflected by a body which does transmit it; the incident beam being the same in both experiments. Melloni ascertains from his experiments, that a lens of rock-salt will have a focus twice as hot as the best metallic mirror of the same aperture. Few bodies reflect much heat, except the metals. Nobili and Melloni both state that polish produces much less effect on the reflection of heat than has been supposed, and none except with metal reflectors. Even with the metals, as we learn from Melloni, the improved reflection is not a consequence of the roughness and smoothness as such, but of the increased hardness of surface which the polishing has effected. In elastic bodies, as marble, ivory, and amber, whose density

* Compt. Rend., 1845, XX. 575, 1796.

† Ann. Ch. Ph., LX. 402.

cannot be altered by attrition, smoothness does not improve the power of reflecting heat. Rough metal oxidates more easily than smooth metal, and the oxide absorbs better and reflects more poorly than the clean metal; hence the impression, that smooth metals reflect most perfectly. Melloni guarded his experiments by the use of gold and platinum, and roughened the surface by marking it with a diamond, that the substance used in polishing might not alter its metallic character. If the metal was hammered, the external density was diminished by scratching, and the surface did not reflect so well. But if the metal was cast, the scratching hardened the surface, and it reflected better when rough. This accounts for a fact noticed before by Dulong, that some new specula, furnished to the Polytechnic School, Paris, and of cast metal, did not work so well as the old ones, which, though smaller, were hammered.

3. *Transmission*. — Melloni's paper on the diathermancy of bodies, that is, their transparency to heat, was presented to the French Academy of Sciences in 1833. Before this investigation, the diathermancy of bodies to all kinds of heat was far from being satisfactorily established. The burning-glasses of the Greeks tell us how long ago the penetration of glass by the sun's rays was known; and yet this material is often used as a screen against the intense radiation of a hot fire. The contrast herein betrayed between the heat from different sources was distinctly noticed by Mariotte,* who observed that, when a metallic mirror was placed five or six feet in front of a fire, the heat at its focus was very painful; but if a plate of glass was interposed, the focus, though as bright as before, was not sensibly warm. Lambert represents the focus in a similar experiment as scarcely warm. Scheele,† a century later, repeated the experiment with a similar result. Pictet,‡ however, placed a candle or a vessel of boiling water in one of the foci of two conjugate mirrors, and changed the mercury of a thermometer in the other focus several degrees, though a very thin plate of glass was interposed. Sir Wm. Herschel§ describes a successful experiment which he made on the transmission of heat, unconcentrated by reflectors. It has been objected to this experiment, that heat was absorbed at the surface of incidence, and then, passing by conduction to the opposite side, was sent to the thermometer by secondary radiation. Prevost,|| of Geneva, contrived an experiment to elude this objection. He substituted for the plate of glass a layer of water, one fourth of a line thick, and spouted from a fountain through a jet of parallel plates. The heating and secondary radiation, above described, which require time, could not occur in this layer, constantly renewed. Yet Prevost found that a candle or heated ball on one side of the jet affected an air-thermometer on the other side.¶

* *Traité de la Nature des Couleurs*, Paris, 1686, Pt. 2, end of Introd.

† *Traité de l'Air et de Feu*, Paris, 1777, § 56.

‡ *Essai sur le Feu*, 1791.

§ *Phil. Trans.*, London, 1800.

|| *Du Cal. Ray.*, 1809.

¶ Ritchie made a similar experiment on liquid held by threads. *Phil. Trans.*, 1827.

De la Roche interposed between the heated body and the thermometer a plate of glass, and afterwards the same plate covered with Indian ink on the side towards the heat. The greatest effect is produced by the simple glass, though the absorption and secondary radiation must be then the least. Powell * confirms the result of De la Roche, but he does not consider it as proving the transmission of heat. Leslie, in 1804, had tried two plates of glass covered on one side with tinfoil ; as the effect was different according as the plates were in contact or otherwise, and according as the coated surfaces faced one another or not, it was referred to absorption and secondary radiation. This was the explanation adopted by Brewster,† and received by Laplace, of all these ingenious experiments. Not much weight would be allowed, at the present day, to one of the arguments on which they confidently rested ; namely, that a thick glass, though more transparent than a thin one, nevertheless intercepted the heat more effectually.

Thus perplexed had the subject of diathermancy grown, when Melloni applied himself to the study of it. He soon devised means for distinguishing the effect of conduction and secondary radiation from that of direct transmission. The heat absorbed, and then radiated, will vary in amount with every position which is given to the plate between the heated body and the thermoscope, and will be a minimum when it is midway between the two. The heat directly transmitted is independent of the position of the plate. When Melloni finds that the deviation of the rheometer remains constant in all positions of the plate, he concludes that the heat sent by absorption and secondary radiation is not sensible. He owes this exemption from an interference, so fatal to other experimenters, to the great delicacy of his thermoscope, which enables him to use large distances in all his experiments. For greater security, his rule is always to place the plate midway between the thermoscope and the source of heat. Still further, the effect of absorption and secondary radiation is slow to appear, and remains for a time after the original cause has gone. But in Melloni's experiments, the effect began and ended instantaneously, and could, therefore, be referred only to direct transmission.

Melloni's experiments were not confined to glass or water, but were made on every variety of substance, and with heat from the four sources elsewhere enumerated. The diathermancy of bodies is subject to the same variety, both in degree and kind, as their transparency. We must not infer from this that the most diaphanous substances are always the most diathermanous. Smoky quartz, which transmits heat as well as ordinary quartz, does not transmit light. Chloride of sulphur, which transmits 63 per cent. of the incident heat, intercepts most of the light, and appears of a deep red-brown color. Alum, on the contrary, which is very transparent, is highly adiathermanous. Spirit of turpentine transmits only 31 per cent. of heat ; sulphuric ether, 21 per cent. ; sulphuric acid, 17 per cent. ; and water 11 per cent., though so much more diaphanous than the chloride of

* Phil. Trans., 1826.

† Phil. Trans., 1816.

sulphur. Alum, which is highly transparent, will not transmit heat enough to deflect the needles more than 6° , when a piece of smoky quartz, fifty times as thick, which we cannot see through at all, will transmit sufficient to produce a deviation of 19° . Gold-leaf so thin that a landscape can be seen through it obstructs the passage of heat. Metal, wood, and marble, which wholly stop the light, also intercept the heat. Bodies which are highly diathermanous transmit the most rays, and without being much heated. The radiation from a red-hot ball is felt at a considerable distance, though the temperature of the surrounding air is not raised. The heat of the sun, when concentrated by a lens on the delicate web of the spider, does not consume it. Melloni agitated fluid screens in various ways, and fiddled upon solid ones, without disturbing the transmission of heat through them. Biot and Dove made a similar observation on light.

It is interesting to know whether any distinction belongs to the rays proceeding from different sources of heat, or to the various rays from the same source analogous to the colors of light. There are four ways in which the colors of light are analyzed : — 1. By reflection ; 2. By refraction ; 3. By absorption ; 4. By interference. If the rays of heat possess specific characters corresponding to the colored rays of light, it will be difficult to verify the fact, as we have no eye for heat, as for light, which can perceive at a glance the difference in question. Red waves of light differ from violet waves, not only in the sensation they awaken, but in length and quickness of succession ; and this is a difference of which the eye takes no direct cognizance. Moreover, a special refrangibility distinguishes, if not the simple colors, at least such as are found in the solar spectrum. Now, the amount of refraction and the length of the wave admit of measurement, and with the same facility for the waves of heat as those of light. All the fundamental mechanical variety on which color depends is as easy of conception in a wave of heat as a wave of light, and, if it exist in nature, is as easy of demonstration. We shall first consider the specific qualities of the rays of heat, as indicated by absorption. Some bodies, as air, glass, water, absorb the same proportion of all the colors, so that, when looked through by sunlight, they appear white. Others absorb more of one color than another, so that the light which traverses them is discolored, and the bodies themselves appear of the color which they transmit most freely. Now, diathermanous bodies manifest the same elective absorption for heat as for light. A few, such as rock-salt and air, transmit all kinds of heat in the same proportion ; in respect to heat, they are white. Some bodies, however, which are white in reference to light, are colored in relation to heat ; and some bodies may have one color for light, and another for heat. Alum, which is white to light, is tinged with violet as to heat ; that is, it transmits only the most refrangible rays of heat. The same is true, in a less degree, of white glass. Colored glasses, with the exception of green and black, are not colored for heat. They transmit the same kinds of heat, as Melloni shows by sending the rays of heat first through them, and then through a piece of alum. The alum, though possessing so decided an

elective absorption, transmits the same quantity of rays from whatever glass they have emerged. The alum, however, will not transmit the rays that have passed through the black or green glass, because these are the least refrangible, or the red rays. A plate of alum, with one of green or black glass, is as impervious to all kinds of heat as a blue and a green glass united are to light. Most bodies transmit the more refrangible rays of heat in greater abundance than the less refrangible rays, so as to have more or less of a calorific tinge of violet. Melloni prepared an artificial medium, smoked rock-salt, which stopped the more refrangible rays and allowed the others to pass. The calorific color of such a body is red. Forbes states that laminated mica, split by heat, possesses the same property. As rock-salt is the only known substance, except the air, which transmits heat without discoloring it, it is indispensable in calorific experiments analogous to those optical experiments in which we use white glass. It is the true glass for heat, as Melloni expresses it; and lenses and prisms should be made of it. Tepid water placed in the focus of a lens of rock-salt sends forth a beam of parallel rays of heat, which will affect a differential thermometer with small bulbs at a great distance. It becomes a Pharos of heat.

4. *Refraction.*—In his second memoir on transmission, which Melloni presented in 1834, the refraction of heat is also discussed. A prism of rock-salt is mounted so as to be traversed by a parallel beam of rays, and the battery placed so that the refracted heat will fall upon it. He ascertains that the rays from the most intense sources of heat have the greatest refrangibility; those from the sun being refracted nearly the same as the rays of light. All the rays which come from any one source have not the same refrangibility. The sunbeam may contain some rays like those of terrestrial origin; and artificial flames may emit a few kindred to those which proceed from the sun. The rays of different refrangibility for the experiments on transmission were obtained by using heat from sources of different intensity. In uncrystallized bodies, the diathermancy increases with the intensity of the heat, that is, with the refrangibility; but the same rule does not hold good for crystallized media.

The dispersion of solar heat, which has long perplexed physicists, was fully investigated by Melloni, and the results of his labors were published in 1844.* Since the time of Newton's experiments on the dispersion of light, it had been assumed that the heat of the different portions of the spectrum was proportional to their illuminating power. The experiments of Landriani, Rochon, and Sennebier, which placed the maximum calorific effect in the yellow, near the orange, seemed to confirm this view. About 1800, researches were made by Sir Wm. Herschel, which placed this maximum outside of the red. Malus and Berard performed some experiments in presence of Berthollet, which indicated that the heat extended sensibly beyond the red, though the maximum was in it. A host of physicists of

* Compt. Rend., XVIII. 39.

high reputation for delicate manipulation and intellectual gifts followed in the investigation, among whom we may enumerate the names of Leslie, Englefield, Wüch, Ritter, Ruhland, and Davy. As some disputed, while others defended, the conclusions of Herschel, the question still remained in as unsatisfactory a state as before. The difficulty seemed to clear up a little when Seebeck showed, in 1819, that prisms of water, sulphuric acid, alcohol, and crown and flint glass give the maximum in different positions. With the water prism, it is in the yellow; with the sulphuric acid and alcohol, in the orange; with crown glass and some kinds of flint, in the red; in other kinds of flint glass, outside of the red; and more in the English than in the Bohemian. The fidelity of the old experiments was thus vindicated, but not explained. After Melloni's experiments on the elective absorption of media, there can be no doubt as to the origin of this shifting maximum. The heat sent through rock-salt is the only true white heat; and the position of the maximum in a spectrum formed by such a prism is its true position. Melloni finds, that, in this case, it is as far on one side of the red as the yellow is on the other side. This is the normal spectrum of heat. Any other would be as imperfect as the luminous spectrum would have been had Newton performed his grand experiment of dispersion with colored glass. Melloni tests the accuracy of these views, by sending the calorific spectrum, derived from a prism of crown glass, through a layer of water; the maximum leaves the red, and marches towards the violet, because the water absorbs the less refrangible rays in larger proportion than the most refrangible. He displays the thermochroic influence of other limpid bodies, such as alcohol and crown and flint glass, by sending the normal spectrum through each. The maximum moves towards the violet, but more for the first than the last.

5. *Polarization*.—Melloni's Memoir on the Polarization of Heat appeared in 1836,* and the sequel in 1837. Berard, of Montpellier, announced,† as long ago as 1817, that heat, not only from the sun, but from terrestrial sources, luminous and non-luminous, was capable of double refraction and polarization. Berard employed Malus's contrivance of two mirrors, mounted in a tube, and detected, as he supposed, a difference in the intensity of the heat, depending on the relative azimuthal position of the planes of reflection. These experiments were not guarded by screens and otherwise. Still, as they were repeated in the presence of Berthollet and Dulong, the results were enrolled among the established truths of science, until doubts were cast upon their accuracy by the failure of Powell,‡ in 1829, to realize them. In Melloni's second Memoir on the Transmission of Heat, he refers to an experiment which he made to polarize heat by crystalline absorption. He assures the reader that no difference was perceived in the effect upon the thermoscope, whether the axes of the tourmalines were crossed or parallel, although, in the former case, the light

* Ann. Ch. Ph., LXI. and LXV.

† Edinb. Jour., VI. and X., 1829.

‡ Société d'Arcueil, III. 5.

was so much diminished, that the incandescent platinum was no longer visible. Nobili, though in possession of very delicate thermoscopes, failed to polarize heat by reflection. In 1834, Professor Forbes * read a paper before the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the polarization of heat by tourmalines; also by reflection and refraction; and on depolarization and double refraction. He followed up the subject in a second and third series of experiments, accounts of which he read to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1836 and 1839. In one of these he speaks of a successful exhibition of the circular polarization of heat. In his first paper, Mr. Forbes states that the amount of polarization which he discovered was .29 for the heat of an Argand flame; .24 for that of a Locatelli lamp; .36 for that of an alcohol flame; .40 for that of incandescent platinum; .22 for copper heated to 400° Fah.; .17 for the heat radiated from an iron vessel containing mercury at 280° ; and only .06 for that of boiling water. The polarizing apparatus consisted of two bundles of mica plates, each of ten laminæ, which produced a polarization of all the colors of light equal to 90 per cent.

The great want of diathermancy in tourmalines is a serious obstacle in attempting to show the polarization of heat by them. To economize his heat, without making the distance between the various parts of the apparatus so small as to introduce secondary radiation, Melloni placed the source of heat in the focus of a metallic mirror, and sent it out in a parallel beam. He next received it upon a lens of rock-salt, two and a half inches in diameter; then it passed through the tourmalines, and afterwards upon another lens of rock-salt, fourteen lines in diameter. The transmitted rays of heat went to the battery nearly parallel. The second lens served to disperse the rays of secondary radiation, should there be any. With these precautions, sufficient heat was obtained from a Locatelli lamp, at the distance of a metre, to produce a deviation of 60° or 80° in the needles. Melloni repeats now his old experiment with tourmalines, and produces a polarization of heat, varying with the color of the tourmaline, from 3.71 to 21.89 per cent. Melloni found, that, with some specimens of tourmaline, the proportion of polarized heat increased with the elevation of temperature, while, in other specimens, it diminished. He next took that pair of crystals in which the polarization was most complete, and sent the heat through them after it had been sifted by passing through various diathermanous bodies. Heat which had passed through distilled water was polarized 66 per cent.; that from alum, 95.81. Colored glasses did not alter the proportion, except black and green. The first reduced the proportion from 21.89 to 1.51, the second to 2.76.

In the second part of this memoir, Melloni discusses the polarization of heat by refraction and reflection. Bundles of thin glass, which answer for the polarization of light, cannot be used with advantage for heat, on account of their want of diathermancy. Rock-salt, which is the best material for

* Edinb. Phil. Trans., XIII.

this purpose, cannot be procured in abundance, and of a pure quality. Melloni selects plates of mica, as Forbes had already done. Forbes effected the cleavage of the mica into very thin plates by heat. Melloni splits it with the lancet, and then unites the parts again by glue, in their original position, having placed a rectangular frame of paper between them. He eliminates the doubly refracting structure of the mica by so placing it that the plane of refraction coincides with one of the neutral sections of the crystal, when it will act like glass, or any other amorphous body. The number of laminæ in a bundle varied from three to twenty.

The results of Melloni differ widely from those of Forbes. The specific polarization of different kinds of heat by tourmalines is easily understood, as the specific diathermancy of the substance would have play. Indeed, there are certain rare specimens of tourmaline which polarize the colors of light unequally. Biot mentions one in his possession which did not absorb and polarize the red as it did the other colors. But Forbes's experiments show an equally remarkable difference in the polarization of various kinds of heat by refraction, which Melloni attributes to a defect in the experiment. Melloni thinks that the distance from the bundles of mica to the thermoscope (five and a half inches) was so small that the latter was influenced by secondary radiation. Moreover, when Forbes altered the distance from the thermoscope to the source of heat, to make the deviation of the needle independent of the intensity of the source of heat, he did not allow for the change in the amount of polarization which arose from that in the angle of incidence. The second series of experiments is less objectionable; the distance from the source to the bundles is three times as great as before, and is constant throughout the series. The improvement betrays itself in the results, which exhibit, not only a general increase, but a much closer approximation. The polarization of the Argand flame is 73 per cent., and of the boiling water, 44.

Melloni guards against the error that would be induced by a change in the angle of incidence, by placing the source of heat in the focus of a lens of rock-salt. Thus he can increase his distances, and still preserve an intense parallel beam of rays, sufficient to produce large deviations in the needles. The two bundles of mica are close together, and removed half a metre from the radiant centre, and two or three tenths of a metre from the battery. The deviation is rendered constantly about 35° , for the different intensities of the rays, by a mirror placed behind the heated body, and covered more or less with lampblack. Melloni's experiments conduct him to the following conclusions:—

1. The proportion of polarized heat increases with the angle of incidence, measured from the normal.

2. With a large number of laminæ, a maximum is reached when this angle has been increased to a certain value, and the polarization remains constant for all larger angles.

3. The angle at which this constant maximum begins is less as the number of laminæ is greater.

When the angle of incidence is 45° , the polarization is 22 per cent. The limit of polarization approximates very closely to 100 per cent. Melloni thinks that the small deficiency is due to a fault in the plane of refraction, which ought exactly to coincide with one of the neutral sections. Placing his eye where the battery stood, he saw that the optical polarization also was incomplete. The heat, which disappears when the planes of refraction are crossed, is not absorbed or destroyed, but reflected. Melloni proves this by shifting the thermoscope to a position where it can receive the reflected beam, and, while in this position, changing the planes of refraction from a parallel to a rectangular position. He sends the rays of heat through black and green glass, water, citric acid, or alum, before it comes to the bundles of mica. But the amount of polarization does not change, in this case, with the quality of the heat, as it did with the tourmalines. The heat from various sources was tried, and all, even that of boiling water, gave the same proportion of polarized rays. With the feeble sources of heat, Melloni used the second lens of rock-salt, as in the tourmaline experiment, and thereby doubled the effect. Melloni attributes the discrepancy between his results, and even the later ones of Forbes, to traces of secondary radiation which still deranged the experiments of the Scotch physicist. This secondary radiation would add a constant quantity of heat to the battery in both positions of the mica plates, and would tend, therefore, to mask that difference of transmission in the two positions from which the amount of polarization is deduced. The apparent polarization would be diminished, and most when the experiment was made on the lowest temperature. Melloni considers that Forbes's use of the conical reflector in this experiment is objectionable, as it serves to collect heat from surrounding objects.

So far, according to Melloni, polarization by refraction obeys the same laws in heat as in light. By the theory of undulations, the maximum intensity of the transmitted force occurs at the angle of maximum polarization by reflection. As the former angle is determined by experiment to be $56^\circ 30'$ for heat, it follows that this is the angle of maximum polarization by reflection for this ray. The same angle for light is $56^\circ 19'$, when mica is used. Melloni thinks that, in the present state of thermoscopic science, it is not possible to measure the several indices of polarization belonging to the coloration of heat. The difference for the extreme colors of light amounts to only about one per cent., and could not have been discovered without an organ capable of recognizing colors. Melloni interposes between the bundles of mica a single lamina of mica. In the proper positions of this mica, which can turn in its own plane, depolarization is produced on the polarized rays of heat as it is on polarized light. Sufficient heat penetrated the whole system to produce a deviation of 31° , and the depolarization was so complete that the amount of heat transmitted in the two positions of the mica bundles did not change by one five-hundredth of the whole quantity. Forbes had previously performed this experiment, but

not in a satisfactory manner. When the polarization amounted to 20 or 30 per cent., the deviation in his needles was somewhere between $0^{\circ}.26$ and $2^{\circ}.32$. A microscope even was needed to read off these small deviations with exactness. When the depolarizing plate was interposed, a change in the position of the mica bundles still made considerable difference compared with the whole amount of deviation. Melloni describes in this connection a curious method of exhibiting polarization by reflection. Malus's arrangement of mirrors to polarize and analyze is very inconvenient even for light. It is much easier and safer, however, to move the eye into the positions required by the change of the planes of reflection than the thermoscope. The reflectors in Melloni's experiment are kept in a fixed position, with their planes of reflection parallel to one another. The thermoscope is so placed as to receive the beam after it has left the last reflector. When a lamina of mica is interposed between the first and second reflector, if a motion of this lamina in its own plane is accompanied by an alteration in the position of the needles, it proves that the heat has been polarized by reflection. Melloni assures us that he has repeated all his experiments frequently, and in presence of other physicists, and that they are neither difficult nor uncertain in their indications.

Interference of Heat. — Melloni observes, in one of his papers on the polarization of heat, that he had sought in vain for any thing in the rays of heat equivalent to color, which might indicate that interference had taken place among the rays. By the interference of heat, we mean, that a ray of heat superimposed upon another ray of heat, under the appropriate conditions, should produce cold. It is stated by Babinet that this result, only surprising to those not familiar with the theory of undulations, has been obtained by Arago, in Paris. We learn from Professor Henry, of Washington, that he has found evidence of fringes of heat analogous to, though not exactly coincident with, the fringes of light. He used for this experiment a battery, in which the places of junction were arranged upon a fine line. The fringes of heat will be indicated, not by color, but by maxima and minima of calorific intensity.

We have now arrived at the conclusion of this analysis of the labors of Melloni upon radiant heat. We wait only to cast a momentary glance back with him on the ground which has been trodden, and to recall some of the general conclusions to which he was conducted by this review. It appears that light and heat, with sufficient contrasts to distinguish them, are related by numerous and wonderful analogies.* Some bodies are diaphanous and not diathermanous; others are diathermanous without being diaphanous. While air and rock-salt transmit both light and heat without discoloring them, others are colored for one agent and not for the other, or have a different color for one from what they have for the other. Specular reflection, where absorption has no influence, is the same for light and heat.

* Ann. Ch. Ph., LXV.

Diffused radiant reflection varies with the quality of the heat; white bodies, which reflect in equal proportions all the colors of light, reflect variously the different qualities of heat. Polarization by reflection and refraction is the same for light and heat. Polarization by tourmalines, where absorption intervenes, is not so. Many bodies, if exposed to radiant heat, become hot, and remain so till they have cooled down by secondary radiation. A few bodies, when exposed to light, will become luminous, and shine in the dark. Heat, when absorbed, seems to have lost its character. It spreads by conduction in every direction, and its transmission is disturbed when the medium is agitated. Light and heat, while free, obey the same mechanical laws; but when restrained at the surface, or in the interior of a body, heat differs as much from free heat as it does from light.

Before the researches of Melloni and Forbes, when the science of heat was chiefly in the hands of chemists, in whose favorite science it played the part of an atom, and when the contrasts between light and heat were better known than the resemblances, it is not surprising that the corpuscular view of heat was generally received. Within twenty years, the position of thermotics has essentially changed. The analogies between light and heat are now the rule, and the contrasts are the exceptions. It is hardly possible, at this day, to receive the undulatory theory of light, and reject the undulatory theory of heat. In the language of this theory, heat is a vibration, cold a stagnancy; heat is life and motion, cold is the repose of death. The difficulties under which the undulatory theory still labors appear whenever the free undulations of the ether are constrained by the molecular forces of the grosser matter with which this ether is intermingled. Thus conduction differs from radiation not in velocity merely. The parts first heated always remain hotter than the rest. This is not the case in waves of sound through the grossest kind of matter. Ampere has tried to account for this by an ingenious distinction between the vibrations among molecules and the atoms of a molecule. Heat, we have said, is motion; in friction, we see motion transformed into heat, that is, one kind of motion into another. When heat becomes latent, the motion is destroyed. If, however, the physical or chemical state of a body alters, the ether that permeates it must be disturbed, and the undulation thus excited in the ether is the latent heat when it reappears.

If we assume that heat, as well as light, is caused by undulations, we have still to settle whether they are diversified phases of the same wave, or the characteristics of different waves, varying from one another in length and quickness of succession, or excited each in its own ether, which interpenetrates the other throughout all space. The contrasts to which we have referred have hitherto led physicists, who received the undulatory view of heat, to suppose it to belong to its own independent undulations. Some have thought, that, while light was due to the transverse element of the vibrating motion, heat was a phenomenon proceeding from the longitudinal part of the motion. The polarization of heat is not compatible with

this view, as the idea can only be entertained of a transverse motion. Ampere* suggested that the longer and slower waves were calorific, while the luminous were the shorter and quicker. These long waves would be less refracted than the short ones, and appear at one end of the spectrum, in the red or outside of it.

In 1835, while Melloni was in the midst of his investigations, before his ideas upon the general subject had cleared up entirely, he was disposed to consider the waves of light as distinct from those of heat.† To prove it, he separates the calorific from the luminous spectrum, and makes one change independently of the other. 1. He obtains a solar spectrum with a prism of rock-salt, and then sends it through a layer of some transparent substance, such as glass or water. The calorific maximum moves, but the ordinates of luminous intensity remain fixed. 2. Then he sends the same spectrum through colored glasses, and observes that the ordinates of calorific intensity are not affected, but the maximum of light moves. In general, uncolored media change the heat and not the light; colored media change the light and not the heat. A compound plate, consisting of water and green glass (made so by oxide of copper), will sift from the rays of the sun or a fire all the heat, so that if, afterwards, they are collected in the focus of a lens, though it is very brilliant, it is not hot enough to affect the most delicate thermoscope.

In 1842, Melloni published a memoir‡ on the identity of the radiations of light, heat, and chemical action, containing new views, which are explained and illustrated still further in another memoir,§ which appeared in 1844. He now assumes but one ether and one system of undulations, the individual waves of which differ in length and quickness. On these characters depends the quality of the wave, while the intensity of the action is regulated by the depth of the wave, or what in a vibrating cord we should call the bulge. If there were a larger number of the waves of a particular length, on this account also they would have greater intensity. This intensity is truly measured only by the calorific effect. The property of heating is the most universal characteristic of undulations; the only equivalent and measure of the mechanical motion. Now the ordinates of heat begin in the solar spectrum, even in the chemical rays beyond the violet, and increase towards the red extremity. Hence it is inferred, that the least refrangible waves are deep as well as long, or else that the sun sets in motion more long waves than short ones. Whether undulations produce the chemical and luminous effects is accidental. It depends on their quality, and the harmony between this quality and that of the surface against which they strike. Bodies are chemically affected by light when

* Bib. Univ. Geneva, 1832; Ann. Ch. Ph.; or Phil. Mag.

† Ann. Ch. Ph., L. 418.

‡ Compt. Rend., XIV. 823, and XV. 454.

§ Compt. Rend., XVIII. 39.

its vibrations are of such a nature as to awaken responding vibrations in them of such intensity as to disturb the molecular arrangement. The precise character of the disturbance depends on the color of the light, and the preparation of the surface on which it falls. So is it also when the waves of ether strike upon the retina of the eye. The quality of the impression depends partly upon the light and partly upon the organ. Without the organ, there would be no impression of light, and with a defective organ, the impression of color is confused. The eyes of some insects are not adapted to give an image of an external body, but only a sensation of light.

The intensity of the calorific effect depends on the strength of the wave, as we have said. But the intensity of the luminous effect depends on the quality of the wave. This explains why, although the maximum of heat is in or beyond the red, the maximum of light is in the yellow. The retina of the eye is constituted like musical bodies, so as to have its own fundamental tone of vibration. It is a resonant surface, capable of vibrating variously, and yet responding most vigorously to those notes of light most in unison with its own harmonics. Experience shows that the undulations of yellow are most in tune with the natural mode of vibration of the retina, so that the yellow impressions, though not so powerful in themselves mechanically, are most brilliant. We can suppose light and heat to be different views of the same wave, and the maximum of one to be in a different place from that of the other; because light depends on the quality and heat on the quantity of motion in the wave. Although the retina responds imperfectly to other undulations beside the yellow, the extremes of the spectrum are beyond the limits of elasticity of most eyes. Brewster, however, has rendered visible the hot rays outside the red, and J. F. W. Herschel the chemical rays outside the violet, or the lavender. The length of the red wave is about twice as great as that of the violet wave; it is an octave lower.* The eye, therefore, is as much in tune with one extreme of the spectrum as the other. If the violet end of the spectrum appears fainter than the red end, it is because it is longer, and has been more diluted by its greater refrangibility. Mosotti has measured the gradations of brightness of the different colors in an experiment of interference, and ascertained that the violet, when no more dispersed, is as bright as the red.

The question now recurs, how to explain the independent march of the luminous and calorific spectra on which Melloni, at one time, laid such stress, as proving the independency of waves of heat and light. Melloni explains these experiments now by the want of care in perfectly separating the more refrangible from the less refrangible rays. When Newton and Fraunhofer operated on the sunbeam, they carefully separated the rays from one another. The same precautions have not been taken in the experiments on heat. The beam of heat has been too broad, and the waves of

* The violet and red of Newton are as 1 to 1.58. Melloni must refer to the extreme invisible rays.

different refrangibilities have been mixed. Moreover, generally the thermoscope has been too large to indicate heat on a single line of the spectrum, and it has had no reference to the size of the prism. Attending to these considerations, and repeating the experiments, Melloni found the maximum always in the red. Limpid substances affected light and heat equally. These purified tints of heat were reflected, diffused, and polarized in the same manner as light.

Melloni finally adduces some physiological facts to support his theory of the harmonic relation between the yellow undulations and the retina of the eye, and the inferior aptitude of the other waves to promote vibrations on the retina. Since the time of Newton, it has been understood that the color of a body was the color of the light which it reflected. The election of one set of colored waves, rather than the rest, grows out of a sympathetic correspondence between the vibrations of this color and the luminous note of the body which reflects them. Accordingly, the retina itself, if possessing the elective power already described, ought to be yellow. Melloni appeals for proof of this to the black spot on the retina, known as the "Tache de Soemmering." He asserts, however, that an Italian, Buzzi, anticipated Soemmering in a work published in 1782.* If the rest of the retina seems white when looked through, it is because it is so thin that the color does not appear. The thickness of the retina increases towards the optic nerve, where the color is of a deep yellow, almost black. The yellow color can be brought out from the thinnest parts by making them overlap several times. The dark spot is enlarged when we look through the retina obliquely. Buzzi examined the retina of two men, who died of jaundice. Before death, one of them saw every thing tinged with a yellow hue, and his retina had grown thicker than usual, and looked yellow throughout. The retina of the other, whose sight was not affected, only exhibited a yellow spot a little larger than usual. The luminous tone of the eye is impaired by age. If there were no compensation, white bodies would have a purple stain, because the retina would not respond with the usual energy to the yellow waves. It appears that another change accompanies this of the retina, and checks its influence. The crystalline lens grows yellow with age; in men of seventy or eighty, it is sometimes as yellow as amber. Old and young organs have been dissected. The old retina, if used with the young crystalline, left a deficiency of yellow, while the young retina with the old crystalline produced an excess of yellow. But when the parts were combined in their natural fitness, one exhibited the same color as the other. Were it not for this balance between different parts of the organ, what is white to the young would not be white to the old.

* Opuscoli Scelti di Milano per l' Anno 1782.

II. METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR BIDDEFORD, ME.*

*Lat. 43° 31' N., Long. 70° 26' W. Barometer, 45.919 above high-water-mark.
By James G. Garland.*

Months.	Monthly Means of Barometer						Monthly Means of Attached Thermometer.				Monthly Means of External Thermometer					
	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1848.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
July	30.00	30.09	30.02	30.333	30.30	29.57	61.08	79.96	74.26	71.766	61.74	75.45	69.42	68.870	93.	42.
Aug	30.10	30.12	30.12	30.113	30.40	29.40	60.00	80.93	72.33	71.086	60.67	76.06	66.61	67.780	95	42
Sept.	29.93	29.95	29.96	29.943	30.28	29.50	51.05	67.09	60.61	59.543	50.16	60.45	56.70	55.570	74	24
Oct.	29.97	29.96	29.93	29.953	30.45	29.60	40.84	55.27	49.42	48.510	39.66	53.33	47.33	46.773	62	24
Nov	29.94	29.99	29.94	29.970	30.36	29.46	29.04	41.56	33.35	36.326	29.63	40.43	35.57	35.210	60	24
Dec.	30.01	30.00	30.01	30.006	30.40	29.53	29.19	36.54	32.85	32.193	26.58	34.93	31.33	30.946	45	24
1849																
Jan.	29.93	29.95	29.96	29.946	30.50	29.30	11.96	24.11	21.11	21.080	7.65	21.27	18.56	15.826	44	30
Feb.	30.06	30.06	30.07	30.073	30.70	29.46	7.92	27.40	21.64	18.973	4.44	23.21	16.66	14.770	42	28
Mar	30.03	30.04	30.03	30.03	30.45	29.50	28.33	42.74	33.51	36.526	25.50	39.11	35.33	33.313	61	16
Apr	29.93	29.97	29.94	29.943	30.45	29.46	33.12	51.67	44.95	43.313	30.30	47.97	39.23	39.166	65	16
May	30.03	30.09	30.05	30.056	30.41	29.49	43.96	62.22	54.92	53.700	40.06	60.53	49.33	49.973	90	30
June	30.04	30.07	30.02	30.043	30.40	29.78	57.54	77.50	72.19	69.076	55.83	77.18	67.27	66.776	101	40
Mean.	30.001	30.003	30.034				37.762	53.854	48.422	46.543	36.047	50.827	44.445	43.772		

2. WINDS AND CLOUDS.

Months.	Force of Wind, 0—6.				Quantity of Clouds, 0—10.				Direction of the Wind.				Depth of Rain in inches.
	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Days North-wind.	Days East-wind.	Days South-wind.	Days West-wind.	
1848.													
July	506	1300	1000	855	4.90	5.50	6.07	5.49	8	7	12	7	4.454
Aug	812	304	770	997	3.00	3.53	4.22	3.68	5	5	12	9	2.940
Sept.	961	134	961	1022	5.36	6.18	5.82	5.79	6	3	11	10	4.014
Oct.	943	285	1078	1135	5.32	6.18	5.86	5.79	6	3	11	9	5.672
Nov	852	333	1028	1077	5.63	3.73	3.55	4.44	1	9	8	18	2.261
Dec.	956	134	178	1150	6.65	6.93	6.69	6.72	11	6	4	11	5.342
1849.													
Jan.	923	1276	964	1056	3.14	3.75	4.14	3.67	6	1	3	21	2.408
Feb.	777	926	777	826	5.48	5.81	5.56	5.61	9	6	1	12	2.029
Mar	1400	533	1200	1377	6.30	5.80	5.50	5.86	4	11	4	12	5.391
Apr	1333	2154	1769	1762	4.85	4.5	4.81	4.60	5	7	8	10	2.907
May	1080	1926	1111	1372	6.33	4.92	8.00	5.75	6	7	8	10	4.656
June	615	1816	500	987	3.88	2.50	3.27	3.21	4	7	8	11	2.192
Mean	944	452	1029	1142	5.074	4.944	5.140	5.061	70	71	84	140	44.666

For winds, 0 denotes a calm, 6, a gale.

For clouds, 0 denotes a clear sky; 10, rain or snow.

White frost, August 25, 1848. — Ice formed, October 11, 1848. — First snow, November 9, 1848. — Saco River closed by ice, December 22, 1848, opened, March 28, 1849.

* Biddeford is on the Saco River, directly opposite Saco.

II. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR MENDON, MASS.

*Lat. of Spire of Unitarian Church, 42° 06' 23" N., Long. 71° 33' 35" W. from Greenwich. By John Geo. Metcalf, M. D., Member of the American Statistical Association. For the Year 1848.**

Months. 1848.	Weather						Thermometer.											
	Coldest day.	Warmest day.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rainy days.	Snowy days.	Thunder.	Greatest cold.	Date.	Greatest heat.	Date.	Range.	Mean Temperature.					
													Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	
January,	10	1	18	13	6	3		-9	11	58	1	67	24	1	28.6	44.1	25.1	27.3
February,	11	21	22	7	1	2		-4	12	42	23	46	18	1	24.5	39.4	22.1	24.5
March,	15	31	18	13	7	3		4	16	63	31	59	25	1	31.9	37.0	30.5	31.1
April,	19	11	21	9	5	3		26	20	71	22	45	36	4	46.0	38.8	42.1	41.6
May,	11	19	15	16	15		1	34	1	8	12	52	16	6	53.2	65.6	54.6	56.2
June,	14	17	22	8	10		3	36	1	92	17	56	56	9	66.9	71.5	61.6	64.2
July,	7	23	21	10	9		5	50	9	82	21	38	8	7	67.9	76.2	65.0	67.7
August,	25	15	26	5	7			48	25	89	11	43	60	3	71.8	77.5	66.9	64.8
September,	27	1	23	7	11		2	31	28	78	1	47	50	1	59.9	65.9	54.8	57.7
October,	13	1	17	14	10			31	9	74	1	43	44	2	60.9	63.1	47.3	44.9
November,	11	25	24	6	3	4		10	11	60	5	50	30	3	36.8	41.1	33.0	36.0
December,	23	8	11	20	6	7	1	5	23	63	8	58	31	0	34.7	34.5	15.5	24.9
Year,			234	128	90	27	12	9		92		101	40	4	48.0	53.6	44.8	46.6

2. WINDS AND CLOUDS.

Months. 1848.	Monthly Means of the Force of Wind, 0-6, at the Hours					Monthly Means of Clouds, 0-10, at the Hours					Direction of the Wind							
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	N. W.	North.	N. E.	East.	S. E.	South.	S. W.	West.
January, . . . . .	.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.6	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	12	1	3	2	3	3	4	2
February, . . . . .	.9	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.4	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	11		2		3	10	2	
March, . . . . .	.7	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.5	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.4	8		5	1		10	5	
April, . . . . .	.6	1.0	2.2	.7	1.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.3	9		3			12	2	
May,	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.1	1.6	7.5	7.2	6.0	6.9	6.9	2		4	5	1	17	1	
June, . . . . .	.9	1.9	2.1	.8	1.4	5.6	5.2	3.7	4.2	4.7	5		7	2		13	2	
July, . . . . .	.8	1.6	2.3	.6	1.3	6.6	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.7	9		2	1	1	14	1	
August, . . . . .	.4	1.7	1.8	.5	1.1	4.1	4.1	3.1	2.8	3.5	2		3	7		14	1	
September, . . . . .	.9	2.0	2.3	.7	1.4	3.6	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.3	12		2		5	10	1	
October,	1.0	1.5	1.5	.8	1.2	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.3	5.0	9		4	3	1	4	3	7
November, . . . . .	.8	1.4	1.6	.6	1.1	5.0	5.2	3.6	3.0	4.2	9		4		1	10	5	
December,	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.4	5.9	6.8	6.3	5.3	6.0	5		13		3	6	2	
Year . . . . .	.8	1.7	2.0	.9	1.3	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.6	93	1	52	21	13	30	123	33

* The volume of the American Almanac for 1849 contains tables of the mean monthly temperature and of the weather at Mendon for fifteen years, — from 1833 to 1847, inclusive.

III. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR LOWELL, MASS.

Abstract of the Record of the Heights of the Thermometer, at the Lower Locks, Lowell, in 1848. By Mr James R. Moor.

Months.	Temperature of the Air				Temperature of the Water in the Canal.		
	Mean at starting of the Mills in the Morning	Mean at 2 P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January,	19.50	33.31	58	-10	32.	32	32
February,	17.16	34.24	46	-8	32.	32	32
March,	23.81	39.87	68	2	33.41	40	32
April,	36.00	55.67	76	24	48.29	54	41
May,	51.15	62.93	92	33	58.63	67	51
June,	57.00	74.96	96	41	66.69	74	59
July,	62.37	81.65	94	50	74.12	79	69
August,	60.92	82.44	93	49	74.41	80	68
September,	50.26	69.27	84	32	64.58	74	55
October,	41.00	56.19	72	28	51.11	57	46
November,	27.32	42.23	54	12	38.76	48	34
December,	28.67	36.81	60	0	35.12	37	32

The temperature of the water in the canal, which in the summer months receives the whole waters of the Merrimac River, was above 32° from March 23d to December 22d.

IV. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR WORCESTER, MASS.

Lat. 42° 16' 17" N. ; elevation 483 feet. For the Year 1847 - 48.

1847 - 48.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November	Total.
<i>Barometer</i>	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	
Greatest height,	29.96	29.95	29.78	29.96	30.00	29.63	29.54	29.66	29.70	29.65	29.82	29.88	
Least height,	28.79	28.80	28.00	28.85	28.89	28.62	29.08	28.93	29.16	28.40	28.90	28.89	
Mean,	29.37	29.27	28.88	29.40	29.44	29.17	29.31	29.29	29.13	29.02	29.36	29.38	
<i>Thermometer</i>	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Greatest height,	62	56	46	73	73	87	94	89	92	80	73	66	
Least height,	2	-10	-4	4	26	37	40	50	49	32	30	9	
Mean,	30	23	21	38	49	67	67	69	70	56	51	32	
Fair days,	10	11	18	7	12	6	10	14	16	11	14	13	143
Cloudy days,	10	9	4	8	4	14	9	6	2	2	6	2	75
Rain fall, days	5	4	1	4	3	10	8	9	6	6	9	4	69
Snow fall, days	8	3	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	24
Inches of rain,	4.93	3.08	1.61	3.89	1.52	6.82	1.31	3.13	3.19	2.36	5.75	1.94	39.53
Inches of snow,	10.50	4.50	15	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.75	48.75
<i>Days of</i>													
N wind,	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	10
N W. "	7	14	19	16	17	10	14	10	11	16	11	14	159
W "	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
S. W. "	4	3	1	7	0	8	8	9	6	2	1	4	50
S. "	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	4	3	2	21
S. E. "	1	3	1	1	7	7	0	3	3	1	1	1	29
E. "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N E. "	3	3	2	3	1	4	6	1	0	0	2	2	27

V. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Summary of Meteorological Observations made at Brown University. Lat. 41° 49' 22" N., Long. 71° 24' 43" W. from Greenwich. Barometer reduced to the Sea-level, and after April, 1847, corrected for Capillary Action and reduced to the Temperature of 32° Fahr. By A. Cancell.

Months.	Barometer. — Means of three daily Observations.					External Thermometer — Means of three daily Observations, with Maximum and Minimum.					
	Sunrise* or 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	10 P. M.	Range.	Monthly Means	Sunrise or 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly Means	Maxim.	Minim.
1847.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°
January,	30.11	30.11	30.08	1.00	30.10	25.7	23.9	22.2	23.3	50	7
February,	30.00	30.01	30.01	1.14	30.01	23.9	21.7	27.9	23.6	51	6
March,	30.02	30.01	30.01	1.95	30.01	27.7	37.2	31.7	32.4	52	17
April,	30.02	29.99	30.02	0.94	30.01	36.6	51.6	40.8	43.0	59	15
May,	30.00	29.99	30.00	0.84	29.97	48.1	63.3	51.5	54.3	75	26
June,	29.96	29.92	29.94	0.87	29.94	60.4	74.1	62.9	65.8	90	49
July,	30.02	30.01	30.02	0.67	30.02	66.2	78.6	69.3	71.3	93	58
August,	30.03	30.00	30.06	0.73	30.04	61.8	77.3	66.2	68.6	86	53
September,	29.99	29.93	29.98	0.63	29.97	59.7	68.0	59.4	62.5	86	43
October,	30.12	30.02	30.09	1.40	30.08	44.1	59.1	47.7	49.9	71	22
November,	30.08	30.03	30.07	1.09	30.06	41.6	52.7	43.9	46.1	72	9
December,	30.06	30.06	30.07	1.13	30.06	23.7	43.2	36.0	37.6	65	2
Ann. Means,	30.03	30.01	30.03	1.06	30.02	44.1	56.1	47.2	49.1	93	8
1848.											
January,	30.12	30.05	30.11	1.49	30.09	26.7	26.9	31.4	28.3	55	—4
February,	29.89	29.82	29.89	1.30	29.86	22.7	23.2	26.2	27.4	47	2
March,	30.08	29.99	30.00	0.95	30.03	29.1	40.6	33.3	34.5	64	8
April,	30.08	30.02	30.05	1.06	30.05	40.7	56.3	43.2	46.7	69	28
May,	29.88	29.84	29.89	1.06	29.87	53.5	67.0	56.1	54.8	84	42
June,	29.85	29.84	29.80	0.72	29.85	59.9	75.1	63.4	66.1	91	44
July,	29.92	29.94	29.92	0.75	29.97	64.6	79.0	66.9	70.1	90	55
August,	30.03	29.99	30.09	0.62	30.04	74.8	82.8	71.0	76.5	87	69
September,	29.93	29.90	29.93	0.65	29.92	53.5	68.4	57.1	59.7	83	34
October,	30.09	30.02	30.05	0.98	30.06	46.0	58.6	49.2	51.3	75	33
November,	30.08	30.04	30.10	1.07	30.07	33.9	44.3	35.3	37.2	64	13
December,	30.00	30.03	30.06	1.06	30.06	34.0	41.2	26.1	37.3	62	11
Ann. Means,	30.01	29.96	30.00	0.96	29.98	45.1	57.0	47.5	49.6	91	—4
Mean 1847-8.	30.02	29.98	30.01	1.02	30.00	44.6	56.5	47.2	49.5	93	—4

REMARKS. — 1847. The highest temperature in the year occurred on July 19th, being 93° in the shade; the lowest, on the morning of February 24th, being 6°. The coldest day, was January 23d, the mean temperature being 13.3°.

The barometer was highest at 1 P. M., October 28th, being, after reductions as above, 30.70 inches; the lowest, at from 9 to 10 A. M. on the morning of March 27th, being 29.63 inches. This is the lowest point which my barometer has reached in 18 years.

1848. The highest temperature occurred at 1 P. M. on the 16th of June, being 91° in the shade; the lowest, on the morning of January 11th, being 4 degrees below zero. The preceding day, the 10th, was much the coldest day in the year, the mean temperature being only 5.3°, with a piercing wind all day from the northwest.

The barometer was highest April 3d, being, when reduced, 30.69 inches. The lowest point occurred February 5th, from 9 to 11 P. M., being 29.93 inches.

* The hour of the morning observation is 6 A. M. from the 1st of March to the 1st of October; during the remainder of the year, at sunrise.

2. WINDS, CLOUDS, AND RAINS.

Months. 1847	Number of Days in which the prevailing Winds come from any Point between N & E, E & S, S & W., W & N.				Quantity of Clouds, from 0—10.				No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.	Quantity of Rain and Snow in inches of water
	N. to E.	E. to S.	S. to W.	W. to N.	6 A. M.	1 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly Means.		
January,	3	2	12	14	5.8	4.9	4.1	4.7	9	2.13
February,	7	5	0	16	6.5	7.1	6.9	6.8	10	2.71
March,	3	4	4	20	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.4	8	3.17
April,	3	0	14	13	4.4	5.5	4.8	4.9	4	1.73
May,	10	7	9	5	4.3	5.3	4.8	4.8	4	2.02
June,	6	1	11	13	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.7	14	6.98
July,	9	3	13	6	5.3	4.0	3.8	4.4	6	2.28
August,	2	2	9	10*	5.7	3.6	3.2	4.1	5	5.50
September,	13	1	6	10	6.4	5.9	5.1	5.5	6	7.45
October,	9	1	9	13	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.6	6	1.98
November,	3	2	13	12	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.9	3	4.19
December,	4	2	11	14	6.2	6.3	6.9	6.5	11	5.97
Annual Means,	5.8	2.5	9.8	12.1	5.3	5.1	4.7	5.0	7.2	3.83
Totals for the Year, . .	70	30	111	148					86	45.99
1848.										
January,	7	1	10	13	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	7	4.82
February,	3	0	3	23	3.8	3.6	2.8	3.4	6	3.80
March,	6	1	9	16	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.8	7	2.40
April,	5	1	7	17	4.1	3.6	2.8	3.5	■	0.90
May,	6	8	3	6	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.1	6	5.00
June,	7	3	7	13	4.4	5.4	4.0	4.6	4	3.80
July,	3	6	12	10	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.0	4	1.85
August,	1	3	9	5*	4.7	4.0	3.3	4.0	5	3.73
September,	6	2	6	16	4.1	4.8	3.0	5.3	4	2.45
October,	7	2	8	14	5.2	5.7	4.2	5.0	9	4.06
November,	3	1	8	18	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	7	3.80
December,	9	5	6	12	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.4	13	3.83
Annual Means,	5.4	2.7	7.7	13.4	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.7	6.2	3.37
Totals for the Year, . .	65	33	92	161					75	40.43
Month Means, 1847-8,	5.6	2.6	9.5	12.7	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.8	6.7	3.60
Mean of Totals, 1847-8,	67.8	31.5	101.5	153.5					80.5	43.71

NOTE. The barometric observations prior to May, 1847, were made with a good common barometer, and are reduced to the sea-level, and corrected for index error, but not for capillary action or temperature. Since that period I have used a standard cistern barometer, made by J. H. Temple, Boston, and fitted with a screw for bringing the surface of the mercury in the cistern to a contact with an ivory point, and a microscope for the adjustment of both the upper and lower surfaces, and for the "reading off." The interior diameter of the tube is nearly three tenths of an inch, and the readings are to hundredths of an inch, and are uniformly taken at the top of the convexity of the mercury. The correction for the sea-level was determined by experiment. Its approximate value is $+.13$ of an inch.

* Observations were omitted on several days in this month.

3. MEAN TEMPERATURE AND THE QUANTITY OF RAIN AND SNOW (REDUCED TO WATER) IN INCHES FOR EACH MONTH OF THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS. ALSO THE ANNUAL MEANS, AND THE MEANS FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD.

Years.	January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.
1832.	28.0	2.81	27.6	4.25	35.0	3.16	41.0	3.33	52.7	4.47	62.2	0.33	66.0	1.52
1833.	31.8	1.77	24.4	1.55	31.0	1.97	44.4	3.17	56.2	2.00	62.2	4.11	70.1	1.11
1834.	23.6	1.67	33.0	1.13	36.1	1.43	46.7	3.13	52.8	5.61	63.6	5.00	73.1	7.50
1835.	25.9	2.67	23.5	1.20	30.9	4.56	42.5	4.01	54.5	1.50	64.9	1.95	71.1	2.94
1836.	25.4	3.63	19.6	3.43	30.0	5.00	43.1	2.30	54.4	2.41	59.9	3.25	69.5	1.53
1837.	21.3	1.40	22.1	2.65	36.4	3.17	43.7	4.65	52.9	7.24	61.1	2.22	67.9	1.34
1838.	32.5	2.70	17.9	2.33	35.1	2.70	40.4	2.70	53.5	2.86	64.2	3.36	75.0	0.63
1839.	26.3	0.76	28.0	1.50	34.9	1.50	46.7	3.63	56.0	3.77	62.2	2.31	71.7	5.26
1840.	18.7	3.21	32.9	2.05	36.0	3.50	47.5	3.45	57.3	3.35	67.7	2.28	72.2	3.38
1841.	30.5	6.45	25.0	1.50	35.0	2.26	42.2	7.74	54.1	2.18	68.6	0.94	70.0	5.23
1842.	30.8	1.30	34.4	4.05	30.7	2.07	46.3	2.10	53.4	3.40	61.2	9.61	72.0	1.48
1843.	34.2	0.68	22.4	5.27	22.7	5.58	45.3	4.34	54.4	3.50	64.3	2.12	69.9	1.73
1844.	20.2	4.52	25.2	1.95	36.3	4.75	50.7	0.67	59.5	1.95	64.6	1.15	68.4	4.42
1845.	30.7	3.20	24.5	2.70	41.4	3.64	44.5	2.34	54.2	2.75	64.5	2.32	69.0	3.10
1846.	27.4	1.72	21.7	2.05	39.4	2.26	46.3	1.75	53.2	4.58	60.7	1.30	67.5	1.44
1847.	29.3	2.13	25.7	2.71	32.3	3.17	43.0	1.72	54.3	2.02	65.6	6.94	71.3	2.29
1848.	32.3	4.52	27.4	3.70	34.3	4.40	46.8	0.95	62.2	5.00	68.2	3.40	70.2	2.85
Mean.	28.4	2.74	26.3	2.60	34.5	3.19	45.0	3.08	55.5	3.45	65.0	3.19	70.3	1.76

Years.	August		September		October		November		December		For the Year	
	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Mean Temp.	Quantity of Rain.
1832.	56.2	3.97	60.5	3.50	51.6	2.00	42.1	3.56	31.0	5.63	47.2	34.83
1833.	66.7	2.15	61.6	1.53	50.7	6.94	37.5	4.50	31.3	4.67	47.9	34.51
1834.	69.3	1.15	62.8	3.81	48.1	4.64	37.7	3.80	27.5	2.97	47.8	41.84
1835.	60.0	2.25	57.4	0.86	54.5	3.26	37.7	1.72	22.1	3.25	46.2	30.06
1836.	65.2	0.72	60.9	1.03	44.8	2.35	34.0	5.25	28.2	4.85	44.6	37.77
1837.	68.0	2.00	58.5	0.45	44.3	1.29	39.2	1.95	22.2	2.75	45.2	11.62
1838.	71.0	3.55	61.4	6.76	47.3	4.61	35.3	3.15	25.8	1.04	46.5	36.39
1839.	67.9	5.00	61.0	1.73	51.5	3.75	37.3	2.30	30.6	5.12	47.8	36.63
1840.	70.9	3.20	58.5	2.95	51.3	5.17	39.2	5.35	27.7	3.10	48.4	41.59
1841.	69.3	6.12	63.2	2.35	45.8	3.20	37.3	4.35	32.7	5.66	47.8	47.96
1842.	68.3	3.35	59.3	1.40	50.9	1.16	38.7	3.42	30.2	3.93	49.1	37.71
1843.	69.9	5.23	61.3	2.20	49.3	6.45	37.6	1.35	30.9	3.03	47.4	42.40
1844.	67.8	1.11	50.6	2.53	49.9	5.80	39.2	3.30	32.2	2.75	48.0	35.00
1845.	68.2	5.63	57.5	1.63	50.7	3.40	43.5	9.08	24.9	3.48	48.0	41.56
1846.	71.3	2.73	66.0	1.33	50.2	1.85	44.7	4.62	29.8	3.15	48.2	29.51
1847.	68.7	5.50	62.3	7.45	49.4	1.95	45.8	5.72	37.6	5.97	49.9	47.60
1848.	70.4	3.73	59.7	2.45	51.3	4.06	37.8	3.80	37.3	3.83	50.0	40.49
Mean.	68.8	3.38	60.6	2.60	49.8	3.58	39.1	3.98	29.9	3.44	47.7	36.41

REMARKS. From this table it appears that the annual quantity of rain is distributed with considerable uniformity through the several months of the year. The largest amount, on the average, falls in November; the least, in July. The monthly mean of the entire period is 3.20 inches. The quantity in the first six months falls short of the same in the last six by the amount of 0.93 inch.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

For the Years 1847 and 1848. Lat. 43° 8' 17" N., Long. 77° 51' W. Elevation above Tide-water, 506 feet. By Leander Wetherell.

1847.*	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Results.
<i>Barometer.</i>	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch.
Greatest height,	30.00	29.90	29.97	29.90	29.88	29.78	29.85	29.82	29.90	30.30	30.17	29.96	30.30
Least height,	28.90	28.78	29.15	29.09	29.17	29.04	29.40	29.30	29.10	29.10	29.40	29.45	29.78
Mean,	29.50	29.46	29.58	29.53	29.56	29.52	29.62	29.53	29.57	29.66	29.71	29.71	29.59
<i>Thermometer.</i>	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Monthly Mean,	24.63	25.31	28.44	41.42	58.27	61.94	71.76	67.31	58.48	47.36	41.05	32.23	46.64
Highest degree,	54	45	57	76	82	87	95	84	72	69	69	62	
Lowest degree,	4	0	11	13	37	42	50	54	40	25	8	10	
Range,	50	45	46	63	45	45	45	30	45	47	61	52	
Warmest day,	15	2	20	21	28	27	19†	15	8	18	2	10	
Coldest day,	21	23†	16	1	1	15	27	19	14	27	29	26	
Fair days,	8.5	4.5	15.5	15.5	19	15	22.5	22.5	17.5	14	6.5	5.5	186.5
Cloudy days,	22.5	23.5	15.5	14.5	12	15	8.5	8.5	12.5	17	23.5	25.5	193.5
Rain fell, days,	4	2	5	9	11	14	12	12	15	12	14	9	119
Snow fell, days,	10	14	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	14	56
Rain and snow,	7	6	2	7	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	2	33
Solar halos,	■	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
Lunar halos,	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	7
Aurora borealis,	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	9
Inches of rain, etc.	3.01	3.71	0.92	2.65	1.73	2.65	2.06	5.27	4.25	4.94	3.65	4.16	38.99
<i>Days of</i>													
N. wind,	0	1	2	1.5	1	1	2	0.5	2.5	1.5	0	1	14
N. E. "	2	4	3	2	5	1	3	4.5	3	1	0	4	32.5
E. "	0	1.5	1	0	2.5	0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	8
S. E. "	4	7	1.5	1	5	1	4	4	5.5	3	1.5	1	39.5
S. "	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.5	2.5	5.5	2	6	2.5	7	33.5
S. W. "	2	1.5	4.5	7	2.5	7.5	7	11.5	2.5	7.5	10	4.5	63
W. "	10	5.5	7	4.5	3	6	6.5	3	5.5	4.5	8	4.5	68
N. W. "	11.5	7	10.5	12.5	11.5	11	5	1.5	8	7	8	9	102.9
1848.													
<i>Barometer.</i>	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch.
Greatest height,	29.97	29.72	29.75	30.02	29.68	29.61	29.70	29.77	29.72	29.79	29.82	29.85	30.02
Least height,	28.62	28.50	28.93	29.14	29.85	29.26	29.01	29.27	29.16	29.99	29.97	29.10	28.50
Mean,	29.51	29.33	29.44	29.51	29.37	29.40	29.48	29.56	29.44	29.45	29.49	29.51	29.46
<i>Thermometer.</i>	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Monthly Mean,	30.66	29.56	32.25	44.70	59.72	67.63	69.23	72.81	66.20	49.33	36.81	34.36	48.55
Highest degree,	61	49	76	76	87	94	92	94	84	79	52	61	
Lowest degree,	0	8	6	27	37	39	52	56	30	29	20	12	
Range,	61	43	70	49	50	55	40	38	50	44	32	49	
Warmest day,	1	20	31	10	5	17	21	16‡	4	16	4	19	
Coldest day,	10||	11	14	19	13	12	16	17	22	13	10	22	
Fair days,	8	16	10	22	18.5	21	21.5	22.5	17.5	16.5	7	9	188.5
Cloudy days,	23	13	21	8	12.5	9	9.5	8.5	12.5	15.5	23	22	177.5
Rain fell, days,	5	4	■	6	15	14	17	9	13	13	4	5	111
Snow fell, days,	9	12	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	57
Rain and snow,	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	7	23
Solar halos,	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	19
Lunar halos,	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	8
Aurora borealis,	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	17
Inches of rain, etc.	2.25	1.04	1.77	0.78	4.48	2.13	6.16	2.78	2.96	1.77	1.80	4.11	32.03
<i>Days of</i>													
N. wind,	0.5	3	2	3.5	1.5	1.5	0	1	2	1.5	0	1	17.5
N. E. "	0.5	1.5	4	2.5	3.5	0	1	1	0.5	2.5	1	6.5	24.5
E. "	0.5	0	2	1	0	0	0.5	4	0	1	2.5	0	11.5
S. E. "	5	2.5	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	3	7.5	0.5	3	2.5	3.5	33
S. "	5.5	1.5	1	1	0.5	1.5	1.5	6.5	3	0	0.5	1	23.5
S. W. "	9.5	8.5	2.5	2.5	4.5	2	6	3	7	6	4.5	6.5	62
W. "	1.5	3.5	5	4.5	4	10.5	6.5	4.5	6.5	6	6.5	8	67
N. W. "	8	8.5	10.5	14.5	16.5	14	12.5	3.5	10.5	11	12.5	4.5	126.5

* First frost in Autumn, September 16th. First fall of snow, October 11th.
 † Warmest day. ‡ Coldest day. § Warmest day. || Coldest day.

VII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR NEW YORK, N. Y.

Summary of Meteorological Observations made at the New York Hospital, for the Year 1848. By John Darcey.

1848.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
<i>Barometer.</i>	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
Greatest height,	30.64	30.24	30.28	30.57	30.16	30.04	30.14	30.22	30.19	30.24	30.40	30.40	30.67
Least height,	29.26	29.07	29.41	29.60	29.27	29.75	29.47	29.76	29.56	29.54	29.50	29.63	29.07
Average,	30.01	29.86	29.95	29.98	29.82	29.86	29.95	30.03	29.83	29.93	30.02	29.99	
<i>Thermometer.</i>	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Highest range,	66	62	64	73	85	89	85	83	83	77	69	68	
Lowest range,	5	11	13	35	47	48	58	61	41	41	25	21	
Average,	34	32	38	50	61	70	74	72	68	64	40	40	
Warmest day,	2	21	31	10	20	16	26	17	5	15	5	18	
Coldest day,	10	11	16	19	1	1	17	23	23	11	11	23	
Clear days,	7	10	12	16	6	12	9	9	12	9	11	9	120
Cloudy days,	6	4	7	3	7	0	5	7	10	9	9	3	69
Foggy days,	6	5	1	3	4	1	3	7	0	3	2	5	40
Rain fell, days	9	2	8	6	15	17	13	8	8	9	7	9	111
Snow fell, days	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	11
Rain and snow,	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11
Inches of rain,	2.84	1.45	1.73	1.15	6.13	5.73	4.01	2.22	2.45	6.16	2.25	6.37	42.34
Inches of snow,	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	24
<i>Days of</i>													
N. wind,	2	6	3	2	1	2	0	1	4	4	1	0	26
N. E. " "	5	6	5	3	5	2	4	5	3	3	4	1	56
E. " "	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	3	1	3	19
S. E. " "	3	1	1	5	4	3	5	7	2	4	3	4	41
S. " "	2	0	3	4	4	2	5	5	5	3	0	0	33
S. W. " "	6	1	5	6	8	8	9	6	4	2	5	5	65
W. " "	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	4	5	4	29
N. W. " "	11	12	10	8	5	9	5	3	11	8	11	4	97

VIII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

Summary of the Meteorological Observations made at the National Observatory, Washington, D. C., North Lat. 38° 53' 39" 25", Long. West of Greenwich 77° 03' 30". From January 1st to December 31st, 1848. By Lieut. M. F. Maury.

Months.	Means of the Barometer.					Means of External Therm.			
	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Range.	Monthly Mean.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.
1848.	inch	inch	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°
January,	30.222	30.123	30.122	.100	30.155	35.5	43.5	33.5	37.5
February,	29.974	29.902	29.977	.075	29.951	34.8	43.4	34.5	37.6
March,	30.082	30.007	30.027	.075	30.039	39.5	47.3	39.1	41.6
April,	30.104	30.049	30.060	.055	30.074	57.1	64.0	56.5	59.2
May,	29.911	29.853	29.871	.048	29.882	68.0	76.0	65.5	69.8
June,	29.953	29.933	29.943	.050	29.963	74.7	81.3	75.0	77.0
July,	29.999	29.982	29.972	.037	29.978	76.3	81.6	74.0	77.3
August,	30.072	30.039	30.044	.033	30.052	74.9	81.4	70.8	75.7
September,	30.063	29.956	29.974	.047	29.978	65.1	73.4	60.8	66.5
October,	30.039	29.950	29.994	.074	29.999	54.8	64.3	53.0	57.4
November,	30.148	30.107	30.094	.084	30.116	39.3	46.6	37.5	41.1
December,	30.104	30.047	30.074	.057	30.075	44.1	48.8	42.7	44.9
Annual Mean,	30.054	29.906	30.013	.068	30.021	55.4	62.6	53.5	57.2

2. WINDS AND CLOUDS.

Months. 1848	Force of the Wind.				Quantity of Clouds.				Depth of Rain in Inches.
	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	
January, . . .	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.6	1.87
February, . . .	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.3	6.4	6.4	4.3	5.7	1.04
March, . . .	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.7	5.0	6.7	5.2	5.3	1.64
April, . . .	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	6.2	5.8	3.8	5.3	0.89
May, . . .	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	6.9	8.0	5.4	6.8	2.64
June, . . .	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.4	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.4	2.53
July, . . .	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.6	5.26
August, . . .	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	6.0	6.0	3.6	5.2	1.44
September, . .	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	3.9	4.7	3.7	4.1	1.20
October, . . .	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.5	3.8	4.8	2.32
November, . .	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	4.9	5.6	5.0	5.2	1.27
December, . .	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	8.0	7.0	7.7	7.6	1.14
Annual Mean,	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	5.7	6.0	4.7	5.6	1.94

In the mode of notation used for the winds, 0 denotes a perfect calm, and 6 the greatest violence. For the clouds, 0 denotes a clear sky, and 10 a sky completely overcast.

IX. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.

Lat. 40° 23' N., Long 74° 56' W. By L. H. Parsons.

1. SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

Months.	Thermometer								Barometer.							
	Mean.			Maximum.	Day of M'th.	Minimum.	Day of M'th.	Range.	Mean.			Maximum.	Day of M'th.	Minimum.	Day of M'th.	Range.
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.						7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.					
1848.	°	°	°	°		°			inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.		inch.		in.
July,	68.82	81.07	70.97	94	26	53	17	42	29.984	29.967	29.998	30.16	12	29.55	3	61
August,	67.10	82.70	70.19	90	16	53	30	37	30.062	30.056	30.053	30.26	26	29.77	12	49
September,	64.84	73.49	59.39	90	5	33	27	57	29.969	29.942	29.961	30.26	13	29.59	15	63
October,	66.57	61.88	52.28	89	30	32	23	37	30.00	29.962	29.967	30.36	9	29.60	19	76
November,	62.68	46.12	38.54	57	4	16	11	47	30.067	30.048	30.067	30.46	11	29.52	24	94
December,	35.74	45.63	41.27	69	8	18	23	51	30.008	30.005	30.005	30.54	26	29.61	30	93
1849.																
January,	21.16	33.52	27.33	60	26	54	11	65	30.194	30.135	30.156	30.82	19	29.67	5	15
February,	18.79	32.41	26.37	41	23	3	16	54	30.139	30.122	30.153	30.64	23	29.65	8	99
March,	34.56	47.32	38.05	70	31	10	4	60	30.070	30.059	30.047	30.47	23	29.55	21	92
April,	13.06	57.51	46.30	72	13	24	15	48	30.008	29.996	29.973	30.35	27	29.54	19	111
May,	52.72	65.36	55.23	84	23	40	16	44	30.033	30.021	30.019	30.48	3	29.56	13	92
June,	56.52	70.92	69.92	96	22	45	12	51	30.034	30.014	30.014	30.33	18	29.70	6	63
Year,	45.30	59.03	49.65	96	22	61	11	103	30.049	30.027	30.034	30.82	19	29.24	19	1.59

* June.

† January.

‡ January.

§ April.

2: WEATHER FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

Months. 1848-9.	Clear *	Cloudy *	Rain or Snow.	Water, in Inches.	Months. 1849.	Clear *	Cloudy *	Rain or Snow.	Water, in Inches.
July, 1848,	1	2	9	2.008	February,	1	8	9	1.996
August,	3	2	6	.694	March,	4	9	16	5.629
September,	5	2	6	2.374	April,	4	8	6	2.093
October,	5	4	12	4.626	May,	1	8	12	4.386
November,	3	3	6	2.972	June,	2	2	7	2.620
December,	2	6	14	4.913	Year,	33	60	108	35.202
January, '49,	2	5	6	.690					

* Perfectly clear, or entirely cloudy, during the whole day.

X. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT CHAPEL HILL.

Lat. 35° 54' 21" N. Long. 79° 17' 30" W.

By James Phillips, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Months.	Barometer.				Thermometer attached.			
	Sunrise.	9 A.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.
1848.	Inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°
June,	29.726	29.745	29.727	29.719	68.1	75.2	85.2	77.3
July,	29.691	29.711	29.705	29.697	70.7	75.8	86.0	75.4
August,	29.725	29.759	29.743	29.735	69.8	75.3	82.9	74.9
September,	29.678	29.714	29.696	29.678	61.4	70.3	79.1	69.6
October,	29.637	29.673	29.648	29.643	55.7	62.6	70.1	61.6
November,	29.714	29.746	29.729	29.732	40.3	45.8	55.6	47.6
December,	29.729	29.752	29.719	29.719	40.9	54.5	55.6	54.0
1849.								
January,	29.820	29.864	29.828	29.830	37.2	41.6	50.1	42.4
February,	29.702	29.738	29.710	29.729	35.2	40.7	48.4	40.9
March,	29.664	29.698	29.638	29.650	47.0	53.7	62.6	53.6
April,	29.673	29.720	29.635	29.677	52.2	61.1	71.2	60.6
May,	29.630	29.666	29.638	29.639	60.5	66.9	76.4	66.5
Mean,	29.699	29.733	29.707	29.705	54.0	60.5	69.4	60.4

Months.	Thermometer detached.					Clearness fr 0 to 10.				Rainy Days.	Cloudy Days.	Clear Days.
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.			
1848.	°	°	°	°	°							
June,	67.5	75.3	82.6	73.1	74.6250	5.9	5.8	5.2	6.8	7	29	1
July,	69.6	77.1	83.7	74.3	76.1653	3.8	4.6	4.0	5.0	10	31	0
August,	68.2	74.8	80.5	73.4	74.2379	3.1	3.3	3.5	6.0	7	31	0
September,	58.4	69.4	77.6	67.3	68.1709	5.8	6.4	5.0	6.9	3	26	4
October,	51.7	61.6	69.0	59.3	60.4070	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.5	7	27	4
November,	38.2	43.4	52.2	42.9	46.5793	4.8	5.5	3.9	4.7	5	27	3
December,	47.5	53.7	59.6	61.5	53.0887	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.7	9	30	1
1849.												
January,	34.1	40.1	46.7	39.3	40.0484	4.2	3.6	3.6	4.2	5	28	3
February,	31.6	38.2	44.9	37.5	38.0759	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.0	8	26	2
March,	44.4	52.1	60.2	50.2	51.7459	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.9	11	28	3
April,	49.4	58.9	67.9	57.2	58.3642	5.2	5.6	5.0	6.9	10	25	5
May,	58.5	65.8	74.5	64.3	65.7500	3.3	3.5	3.4	5.0	15	31	0
Mean,	51.6	59.2	66.6	57.5	58.9374	4.2	4.4	4.1	5.3	97	339	26

There were two snowy days in November, three in January, and one in February.

First frost, 21st October, 1848. Frogs singing, 23d January, 1849. *Houstonia cerulea* in flower 9th; *Prunus chicensa*, 10th; Peach, 13th; *Prunus*, 15th; and the first Martin appeared, 23d March. Whip-poor-will singing, 8th April.

Hottest day, 23d June:—

Barometer, sunrise, 29.75 in.; 9 A. M. 29.76; 3 P. M. 29.700; 9 P. M. 29.700. Mean, 29.725.

Attached therm. " 76° " 81. " 83. " 82.

Detached therm. " 76° " 82. " 92. " 83. " 83.25.

Coldest day, 26th December:—

Barometer, sunrise, 29.772 in., 9 A. M. 29.924; 3 P. M. 29.924; 9 P. M. 29.976. Mean, 29.899.

Attached therm. " 24° " 28. " 37.5 " 24.5.

Detached therm. " 19° " 23. " 30. " 20. " 23.

XI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

For the Year ending May, 1849. By Dr. John F. Posey.

1. BAROMETER.

Barometer 43 feet above half-tide in the river.

Months.	Highest.			Lowest.			Monthly Mean.				
	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
1848.		inch.	inch.	inch.		inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
June,	15	30.09	30.11	30.10	5	29.87	29.84	29.85	30.02	30.00	30.00
July,	19	.12	.15	.10	16	.83	.78	.84	.00	29.99	29.99
August,	26	.11	.08	.10	20	.83	.78	.79	.00	.99	30.00
September,	11	.10	.11	.09	26	.70	.74	.79	29.96	.94	29.94
October,	3	.15	.16	.15	13	.60	.48†	.68	.96	.93	.95
November,	28	.23	.24	.26	24	.79	.73	.72	30.08	30.04	30.06
December,	5	.23	.26	.26	29	.87	.72	.70	.09	.06	.08
1849.											
January,	19	.57	.60*	.55	9	.71	.84	.98	.20	.17	.19
February,	19	.48	.50	.48	12	.50	.70	.86	.09	.06	.08
March,	23	.22	.25	.25	11	.78	.72	.74	.03	.00	.01
April,	7	.27	.25	.25	18	.72	.63	.74	.03	.01	.02
May,	3	.27	.25	.26	11	.64	.75	.85	29.95	29.95	29.94
Annual Mean,									30.03	30.01	30.02

* Highest.

† Lowest.

2. THERMOMETER.

Months.	Highest.				Lowest.				Monthly Mean.			Rain Gauge. inches.	Rainy Days
	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	Day	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.		
1848.													
June, . . .	24	80	93	76	2	72	73	73	74.9	85.6	77.2	11.915	16
July, . . .	30	77	96*	88	20	69	86	80	76.2	88.3	80.5	12.770	14
August, . . .	31	76	94	85	22	68	87	81	74.8	88.6	81.5	4.510	9
September, . .	1	76	95	85	23	58	73	65	69.4	84.1	78.5	2.816	4
October, . . .	1	71	85	77	21	47	69	60	60.8	75.3	67.5	6.330	2
November, . .	24	64	72	68	28	31	51	44	45.9	59.5	53.7	1.225	5
December, . .	17	66	79	70	3	33	59	53	58.6	68.2	62.2	2.355	8
1849.													
January, . . .	31	60	78	66	12	24	46	40	48.0	59.6	52.7	1.135	2
February, . . .	2	58	78	70	19	20†	41	36	43.9	58.5	51.7	3.510	4
March, . . .	11	65	86	78	27	41	59	54	55.6	71.1	63.5	0.755	5
April, . . .	9	65	90	73	16	34	60	52	58.5	75.7	66.4	1.305	2
May, . . .	15	73	92	78	12	53	76	67	63.4	82.3	74.1	7.200	6
Annual Mean,									60.90	74.73	67.46	56.825	82

* Highest, July 30, 1848.

† Lowest, February 19, 1849.

Range,

96°

20°

76°

XII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR BLOOMINGTON,* Iowa.

For the Year 1848. By T. S. Parvin.

Months.	Thermometer.				Barometer.				Weather.						Winds.						
	Mean Temp.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Height.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Clear days.	Cloudy days.	Variable days.	Rainy days.	Rain in inch.	Snowy days.	Snow in inch.	N. E.	S. E.	N. W.	S. W.	Light Wind.	High Wind.
1843.	°	°	°	°	inch.	in.	in.	in.													
January.	28.0	50	-8	58	29.41	29.8	28.8	1.0	18	11	2	4	1.1	1	1.0	4	4	8	15	23	8
February.	28.3	50	-4	46	29.36	29.8	28.1	1.7	14	9	6	3	1.6	2	1	4	3	6	16	23	6
March.	35.1	70	-8	78	29.32	29.8	28.1	1.7	15	6	10	4	2.1	2	2.1	3	2	8	18	18	13
April.	45.0	80	22	58	29.45	29.8	29.0	.8	22	8	6	2	.7			1	8	10	11	22	8
May.	62.0	84	35	49	29.4	29.8	28.6	.8	19	4	8	10	3.4			2	7	14	8	27	4
June.	64.3	88	33	55	29.15	29.8	29.0	.4	14	3	13	7	2.5			3	9	5	13	25	5
July.	63.9	85	48	37	29.34	29.8	28.9	.5	17	4	10	14	5.7			1	5	19	6	28	3
August.	66.6	86	48	38	29.29	29.8	29.0	.5	15	6	10	13	9.1			3	15	5	8	29	2
September.	56.3	84	43	41	29.29	29.8	28.7	.9	15	4	11	4	3.0			1	11	6	12	20	10
October.	43.9	72	27	45	29.27	29.8	28.1	1.1	14	5	12	5	4.3			4	7	5	15	25	5
November.	30.6	50	5	45	29.27	29.8	28.1	.8	10	11	9	1	1.5	6	3.5	3	8	5	17	20	10
December.	19.1	4	-5	50	29.22	29.8	28.1	.8	17	12	2	1	1.0	7	29.5	2	2	10	17	27	4
Year.	47.78	89	-6	94	29.345	29.8	28.6	1.2	190	77	99	71	36.0	18	36.2	31	78	101	156	288	78

Warmest day, 75° 3', August 12th. Coldest day, -2° 0', January 9th. Highest temperature, 86° 0', August 12th. Lowest, -8° 0', January 9th. Mean, 47° 78'. Range, 94°.

Mississippi opened, February 16th; closed, December 15th.

XIII. FLOWERING OF TREES, SHRUBS, &c., AT NATCHEZ, MISS., IN 1849.

Furnished the American Almanac by Wm. P. Mellen, Esq.

Day of the Month.	Name of Tree, &c.	Day of the Month.	Name of Tree, &c.	Day of the Month.	Name of Tree, &c.
Jan. 1	Sweet Violet.	Jan. 25	Luxemburg Rose.	Mar. 17	York and Lanc. Rose.
" 1	White Hyacinth.	Feb. 5	Yellow Jasmine.	" 19	Duchess of Modena.
" 1	Red Velvet Rose.	" 5	Yellow Tea Rose.	" 23	Geo. the Fourth Rose.
" 3	White Flag.	" 6	Almond-trees.	April 7	Indian Pink.
" 6	Peach-trees.	" 6	Cherokee Rose.	" 5	Eglantine Rose.
" 6	Periwinkle.	" 7	White Lady Banks.	" 10	White Jasmine.
" 6	White Tea Rose.	" 7	Strawberry.	" 19	White Lily.
" 6	Yellow Rose.	Mar 1	Quince-trees.	" 24	Cape Jasmine.
" 20	Plum-trees.	" 3	Cherry-trees.	" 20	Magnolia Grandiflora.
" 20	Pink Tea Rose.	" 4	Apple trees.	May 12	Althea.
" 20	Jonquille.	" 8	Mountain Laurel.	" 28	Crape Myrtle.
" 20	Purple Hyacinth.	" 9	Purple Magnolia.	" 30	Yellow do.
" 20	Yellow Lady Banks.	" 14	Flowering Almond.	June 6	Tube Rose.
" 23	Pink Cluster Rose.	" 15	Arabian Honeysuckle.	" 20	Indigo.
" 25	Glory of France	" 16	Yellow do.		

* New Muscatine.

† No cold weather to this date; one or two very light frosts only during the entire season. But at this time (7 February) it became very cold, with snow and ice.

IV. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES IN 1849.

Places.	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Biddeford, Me., . . .		May 22	May 7
Cambridge, Mass., . .	May 10	May 4	May 25
Montpelier, Vt., . . .		May 10	May 20
New Haven, Conn., . .	May 4	May 4	May 19
Lambertville, N. J., . .	April 11	April 21	April 29
Perth Amboy, N. J., . .	April 23	April 29	May 4
Philadelphia, Penn., . .	April 30	May 7	May 10
King George C. H., Va.,*	April 7	April 11	April 19 - 22
Natchez, Miss., . . .	January 6	March 3	March 4
Little Rock, Ark., . .	March 1	March 1	April 1
Bloomington, Iowa, . .	May 5	May 20	May 3
Sandusky, Ohio, . . .	April 25	April 28	May 7
Madison, Wisc., . . .		May 12	May 16

* Frost, 15th and 16th April. Ice half an inch thick was made each morning. Fruits — apricots, peaches, cherries, apples, and early strawberries — were killed.

XV. FROSTS, SNOWS, &c., IN HIRAM, OXFORD COUNTY, ME., FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

Record of the First Frosts in each Fall; the First Snows, the Number of Snows, the Whole Depth, and the Greatest Depth at one Time, in each Winter, from 1817 to 1849. By Peleg Wadsworth.

Winters.	First Frost.	First Snow.	Number of Snows.	Whole Depth.	Greatest Depth at one Time.
				ft. in.	in.
1817-18,	Sept. 26	Nov. 2	30	7 0	12
1818-19,	" 24	" 19	26	7 6	30 Mar. 8 & 9
1819-20,	" 15	Oct. 15	30	6 8	15
1820-21,	" 21	" 25	27	7 10	15
1821-22,		Nov. 21	21	4 2	14
1822-23,	" 18	Oct. 28	26	6 2	9
1823-24,	" 22	" 23	25	6 10	16
1824-25,	" 25	Nov. 1	29	7 0	12
1825-26,	" 3	" 16	22	4 11	13
1826-27,	" 17	" 14	14	5 4	12
1827-28,	Aug. 29	" 7	18	6 0	13
1828-29,	Oct. 4	" 12	16	7 8	14
1829-30,	Sept. 13	" 8	18	5 5	14
1830-31,	" 2	" 26	21	6 8	14
1831-32,	" 18	" 22	23	9 8	12
1832-33,	" 14	" 7	25	9 5	19
1833-34,	" 3	Oct. 20	14	6 0	16
1834-35,	" 13	" 26	28	6 11	15
1835-36,	" 8	Nov. 11	26	9 5	24
1836-37,	" 7	Oct. 12	17	8 2	36
1837-38,	" 1	" 13	24	4 6	12
1838-39,	" 25	" 14	28	5 3	8
1839-40,	" 14	Nov. 3	16	6 11	18
1840-41,	" 14	Oct. 26	32	10 1	12
1841-42,	Oct. 2	Nov. 9	20	5 4	10
1842-43,	Sept. 21	" 8	28	13 9	17 April 6
1843-44,	" 11	" 8	28	8 3	10 1/4
1844-45,	" 23	Oct. 31	37	9 8	16
1845-46,	" 9	Nov. 30	21	6 4	12
1846-47,	" 10	Oct. 30	37	7 2	12
1847-48,	" 17	Nov. 14	30	6 11	13
1848-49,	" 13	" 9			

1826. March 18th, a very heavy thunder-storm commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening, and continued till 3 o'clock the next morning; thunder and lightning almost without intermission.

1835. Jan. 4th, at sunrise, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees below zero.

1836. Feb. 7th, 8th, and 9th, severe snow-storm and very windy.

1839. March 4th, snow four feet deep in the woods.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC,
FOR
1850.

PART II.

UNITED STATES.

I. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, For the Sixteenth Presidential Term, commencing March 4th, 1849.

STATES.	POPULAR VOTE.			ELECTORAL VOTE.				
	TAYLOR.	CASS.	VAN BUREN	No. of Electors.	President.		Vice-Pres.	
					TAYLOR.	CASS.	FILLMORE.	HUTCHESON.
<i>N. England States.</i>								
Maine,	35,273	40,195	12,157	9		9		9
New Hampshire,	14,781	27,763	7,560	6		6		6
Vermont,	23,122	10,943	13,857	6	6		6	
Massachusetts,	61,072	35,284	38,133	12	12		12	
Rhode Island,	6,639	3,600	706	4	4		4	
Connecticut,	30,314	27,046	5,006	6	6		6	
<i>Middle States.</i>								
New York,	218,561	114,592	120,519	36	36		36	
New Jersey,	40,009	36,880	949	7	7		7	
Pennsylvania,	186,113	172,661	11,263	26	26		26	
Delaware,	6,440	5,910	80	3	3		3	
<i>Southern States.</i>								
Maryland,	37,702	34,522	125	8	8		8	
Virginia,	45,124	46,546	9	17		17		17
North Carolina,	43,519	34,869	85	11	11		11	
South Carolina,*				9		9		9
Georgia,	47,603	44,736		10	10		10	
Florida,	4,539	3,239		3	3		3	
Alabama,	30,482	31,363		9		9		9
Mississippi,	26,621	26,555		6		6		6
Louisiana,	18,273	15,380		6	6		6	
Texas,	3,770	8,765		4		4		4
Arkansas,	7,568	9,300		3		3		3
<i>Western States.</i>								
Tennessee,	64,705	58,419		13	13		13	
Kentucky,	67,141	49,730		12	12		12	
Ohio,	138,358	154,783	35,494	23		23		23
Michigan,	23,940	30,637	10,339	5		5		5
Indiana,	69,907	74,745	8,100	12		12		12
Illinois,	53,215	66,629	16,804	7		7		7
Missouri,	32,571	40,077		7		7		7
Iowa,	10,557	12,051	1,126	4		4		4
Wisconsin,	13,747	15,001	10,418	4		4		4
Aggregate,	1,362,024	1,222,419	291,878	290	163	127	163	127

The above table has been prepared from the official statements published in the newspapers, and must be nearly correct. Between five and seven thousand scattering votes were thrown; most of which were for the Hon. Gerrit Smith of New York.

* The Electors of South Carolina are chosen by the Legislature.

POPULAR VOTE IN 1832, 1836, 1840, AND 1844.

STATES.	1832.		1836.		1840.		1844.	
	JACKSON.	CLAY	VAN BUREN	OTHERS	HARRISON	VAN BUREN	POLK	CLAY
Maine,	33,201	27,204	22,300	15,239	46,612	46,201	45,719	34,378
New Hampshire,	25,486	19,010	18,722	6,228	26,434	32,670	27,150	17,466
Vermont,	7,870	11,152	14,037	20,991	32,445	18,009	18,041	26,770
Massachusetts,	14,545	33,003	33,501	41,093	72,874	51,948	52,985	66,872
Rhode Island,	2,126	2,810	2,964	2,710	5,278	3,301	4,848	7,323
Connecticut,	11,269	17,755	19,234	18,466	31,601	25,246	29,841	32,842
New York,	163,497	154,896	166,815	138,543	225,812	212,519	237,568	232,473
New Jersey,	23,856	23,393	26,347	26,892	33,262	31,034	37,495	35,318
Pennsylvania,	90,983	66,716	91,475	87,111	144,018	143,676	167,535	161,203
Delaware,	4,110	4,276	4,155	4,738	5,967	4,884	5,969	6,257
Maryland,	19,156	19,160	22,167	25,852	33,528	28,752	33,676	35,984
Virginia,	33,609	11,451	30,261	23,368	42,501	43,893	49,417	43,677
North Carolina,	24,862	4,563	26,910	23,626	46,676	34,218	39,287	43,232
South Carolina,								
Georgia,	20,750	none.	22,126	24,930	40,264	31,933	44,155	42,106
Alabama,	No opp. to Jackson.		19,068	15,637	28,471	33,991	36,223	24,850
Mississippi,	5,919	none.	9,979	9,688	19,518	16,945	25,188	19,193
Louisiana,	4,049	2,529	3,553	3,383	11,297	7,617	13,477	12,818
Tennessee,	28,740	1,436	26,120	35,962	60,391	48,289	59,915	60,030
Kentucky,	36,247	43,396	33,435	36,955	58,489	32,616	51,980	61,262
Ohio,	81,246	76,539	96,948	105,405	142,157	124,782	149,061	155,113
Michigan,			7,360	4,000	22,987	21,098	27,703	24,223
Indiana,	31,552	15,472	32,480	41,281	65,308	51,695	70,181	67,867
Illinois,	14,147	5,429	18,007	14,983	45,537	47,476	58,515	45,612
Missouri,	5,192 m aj.		10,995	8,337	22,972	29,760	41,369	31,251
Arkansas,			2,400	1,238	4,363	6,049	9,546	5,504
Total,	687,502 550,189	550,189	762,149 736,736	736,736	1,274,783 1,128,702	1,128,702	1,335,834 1,297,033	1,297,033
Majority,	137,313		95,413		146,081		38,801	

* No vote by the people.

Total vote in 1848,	. . . . .	2,882,121	Total vote in 1836,	. . . . .	1,498,885
" " 1844,	. . . . .	2,697,520	" " 1832,	. . . . .	1,255,564
" " 1840,	. . . . .	2,403,485	" " 1828,	. . . . .	1,162,178

II. PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

		Term Began.	Term Ended.	
1.	George Washington,	Virginia,	April 30, 1789,	March 3, 1797.
2.	John Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1797,	March 3, 1801.
3.	Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	March 4, 1801,	March 3, 1809.
4.	James Madison,	Virginia,	March 4, 1809,	March 3, 1817.
5.	James Monroe,	Virginia,	March 4, 1817,	March 3, 1825.
6.	John Quincy Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1825,	March 3, 1829.
7.	Andrew Jackson,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1829,	March 3, 1837.
8.	Martin Van Buren,	New York,	March 4, 1837,	March 3, 1841.
9.	William Henry Harrison,*	Ohio,	March 4, 1841,	April 4, 1841.
10.	John Tyler,	Virginia,	April 4, 1841,	March 3, 1845.
11.	James Knox Polk,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1845,	March 3, 1849.
12.	Zachary Taylor,	Louisiana,	March 4, 1849.	

III. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE 16th Presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1849; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1853.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana,	President,	Salary. \$ 25,000.
MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York,	Vice-President,	5,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the executive department of the government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

			Salary.
JOHN M. CLAYTON,	Delaware,	Secretary of State,	\$ 6,000
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,	Pennsylvania,	Secretary of the Treasury,	6,000
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,	Georgia,	Secretary of War,	6,000
WM. BALLARD PRESTON,	Virginia,	Secretary of the Navy,	6,000
THOMAS EWING,	Ohio,	Secretary of the Interior,	6,000
JACOB COLLAMER,	Vermont,	Postmaster-General,	6,000
REVERDY JOHNSON,	Maryland,	Attorney-General,	4,000

* Died in office.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John M. Clayton, *Secretary*.

	Salary.		Salary.
William S. Derrick, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	\$ 2,000	Alex. H. Derrick, <i>Clerk</i> ,	\$ 1,500
William Hunter, Jr., <i>Claims Clerk</i> ,	2,000	William L. J. Kiderlin, <i>do.</i>	1,400
Robert Greenhow, <i>Translator</i> ,	1,600	Henry La Reintrie, <i>do.</i>	800
Wm. C. Zantzinger, <i>Disburs. Agent</i> ,	1,450	<i>Consular Bureau.</i>	
Geo. Hill, <i>Keeper of Archives</i> ,	1,400	Robert S. Chew, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
George P. Fisher, <i>Commission Clerk</i> ,	1,400	Ch. Fenno Hoffman, <i>do.</i>	1,400
<i>Diplomatic Bureau.</i>		<i>Home Bureau.</i>	
Francis Markoe, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,600	William C. Reddall, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
		Charles E. Weaver, <i>do.</i>	1,000
		Oliver K. Barrell, <i>do.</i>	900

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

William M. Meredith, *Secretary*.

M'Clintock Young, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000	<i>Commissioner of Customs.</i>	
<i>Assistant Secretary.</i>		Charles W. Rockwell,	3,000
Charles B. Penrose,	3,000	———,* <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
———,* <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Treasurer's Office.</i>	
<i>Comptrollers.</i>		William Seldon, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	3,000
Elisha Whittlesey, <i>1st Comp.</i> ,	3,500	W. B. Randolph, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
E. C. Seaman, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Assistant Treasurers.</i>	
Albion K. Parris, <i>2d Comp.</i> ,	3,000	Franklin Haven, <i>Boston</i> ,	2,500
J. M. Brodhead, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	John Young, <i>New York</i> ,	4,000
<i>Auditors.</i>		Jas. R. Snowden, <i>Philadelphia</i> ,	2,500
John C. Clark, <i>1st Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Wm. M. Martin, <i>Charleston</i> ,	2,500
Geo. H. Jones, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	M. M. Beale, <i>New Orleans</i> ,	2,500
Philip Clayton, <i>2d Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Louis A. Labeaume, <i>St. Louis</i> ,	2,500
William Mechlin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Register's Office.</i>	
Peter Hagner, <i>3d Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Allen A. Hall, <i>Register</i> ,	3,000
James Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	Mich. Nourse, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
Aaron O. Dayton, <i>4th Auditor</i> ,	3,000	<i>Solicitor's Office.</i>	
Thos. H. Gillis, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	Ransom H. Gillet, <i>Solicitor</i> ,	3,500
S. Pleasanton, <i>5th Auditor</i> ,	3,000	B. F. Pleasants, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
Thomas Mastin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Coast Survey.</i>	
P. G. Washington, <i>6th Auditor</i> ,	3,000		
Thomas E. Brown, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	Alex. D. Bache, <i>Superintendent</i> ,	6,000

* There had been no Chief Clerk appointed to the Assistant Secretary or to the Commissioner of Customs on the 27th August.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
George W. Crawford, *Secretary.*

Salary.			Salary.
Samuel J. Anderson, <i>Ch. Clerk,</i>	\$2,000	<i>Medical Bureau.</i>	
<i>Adjutant-General's Office.</i>		Thomas Lawson, <i>Brev. Brig.-</i>	
Roger Jones, <i>Brev. Maj.-Gen.,</i>		<i>Gen., Surg.-Gen.</i>	
<i>Adjutant-General.</i>		H. L. Heiskell, <i>Surg. & Assist.</i>	
Lorenzo Thomas, <i>Brev. Lt.-Col.,</i>		<i>Surg.-Gen.</i>	
<i>Assist. Adj.-Gen.</i>		R. Johnson, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	\$ 1,150
John M. Hepburn, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,200	<i>Engineer Bureau.</i>	
<i>Quartermaster-General's Bureau.</i>		J. G. Totten, <i>Brev. Brig.-Gen.,</i>	
T. S. Jesup, <i>Brev. Maj.-Gen.,</i>		<i>Chief Engineer.</i>	
<i>Quartermaster-General.</i>		F. A. Smith, <i>Capt. & Assist.</i>	
Charles Thomas, <i>Brev. Lt.-Col.,</i>		<i>Chief Engineer.</i>	
<i>Quartermaster.</i>		F. N. Barbarin, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,200
Wm. A. Gordon, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,600	<i>Topographical Bureau.</i>	
<i>Pay Bureau.</i>		John J. Abert, <i>Col., Chief Top.</i>	
N. Towson, <i>Brev. Maj.-Gen.,</i>		<i>Engineer.</i>	
<i>Paymaster-General.</i>		T. J. Lee, <i>Capt., Assist. Chief</i>	
Nathaniel Fry, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	<i>Top. Engineer.</i>	
<i>Subsistence Bureau.</i>		Geo. Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,400
G. Gibson, <i>Brev. Maj.-Gen., Com.-</i>		<i>Ordnance Bureau.</i>	
<i>Gen. of Subsistence.</i>		Geo. Talcott, <i>Brev. Brig.-Gen.,</i>	
A. E. Shiras, <i>Capt. 4th Art.,</i>		<i>Chief of Ordnance.</i>	
<i>Acting Assist. Com.</i>		W. Maynadier, <i>Capt. & Assist.</i>	
Richard Gott, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,000	Geo. Bender, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,200

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Wm. Ballard Preston, *Secretary.*

John Etheridge, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000
Joseph Smith, <i>Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Navy Yards,</i>	3,500
Lewis Warrington, <i>do. do. Ordnance and Hydrography,</i>	3,500
Chas. W. Skinner, <i>do. do. Construct. Equip. & Repairs,</i>	3,500
Wm. Sinclair, <i>do. do. Provisions and Clothing,</i>	3,500
Thomas Harris, <i>do. do. Med. and Surg. Instruments,</i>	2,590
Lieut. M. F. Maury, <i>Sup't of Observatory, Washington,</i>	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Thomas Ewing, *Secretary.*

Daniel C. Goddard, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000	John Wilson, <i>Chief Clerk of</i>	
<i>General Land-Office.</i>		<i>Surveys,</i>	1,800
Jus. Butterfield, <i>Commissioner,</i>	3,000	Nathan Sargent, <i>Recorder,</i>	2,000
John Robb, <i>Principal Clerk of</i>		Thomas Ewing, Jr., <i>Secretary</i>	
<i>Public Lands,</i>	1,800	<i>to President to sign Land</i>	
Jos. S. Wilson, <i>Chief Clerk of</i>		<i>Patents,</i>	1,500
<i>Private Land Claims,</i>	1,800		

	Salary.		Salary.
<i>Indian Office.</i>		Jona. H. Lane, <i>Assist. Exam.</i> ,	\$1,500
O. Brown, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	\$3,000	Samuel Cooper, <i>do.</i>	1,500
A. L. Loughery, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	Wm. B. Storms, <i>do.</i>	1,500
<i>Pension Office.</i>		Titian R. Peale, <i>do.</i>	1,500
Jas. L. Edwards, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	2,500	A. L. McIntire, <i>Draughtsman</i> ,	1,200
Jas. G. Berret, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,600	A. B. Stoughton, <i>Machinist</i> ,	1,250
<i>Patent Office.</i>		F. S. Skinner, <i>Agricul. Clerk</i> ,	1,600
Thos. Ewbank, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	3,000	<i>Public Buildings.</i>	
De W. C. Lawrence, <i>Ch. Clerk</i> ,	1,700	Ignatius Mudd, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	2,000
W. P. N. Fitzgerald, <i>Examiner</i> ,	2,500	<i>Penitentiary</i>	
Charles G. Page, <i>do.</i>	2,500	Thomas Fitnam, <i>Warden</i> ,	1,500
Henry B. Renwick, <i>do.</i>	2,500	John S. Tower, <i>Inspector</i> ,	100
Leonard D. Gale, <i>do.</i>	2,500	Thomas Donoho, <i>do.</i>	100
		Wm. H. Edes, <i>do.</i>	100

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Jacob Collamer, *Postmaster-General*.

Selah R. Hobbie,	1st Assistant Postmaster-Gen.,	Contract Office,	2,500
Fitz-Henry Warren,	2d do.	do., Appointment Office,	2,500
John Marron,	3d do.	do.,	2,500
Wm. H. Dundas,	Chief Clerk, Post-Office Department,		2,000
Peter G. Washington,	Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office,		3,000
Thos. E. Brown,	Chief Clerk of the Auditor,		2,000

POSTMASTERS IN THE CHIEF TOWNS AND CITIES.*

[Corrected in the Post-Office Department, August 31, 1849.]

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Augusta, Me.	Joseph Burton.	Dover, N. H.	G. P. Wentworth.
Bangor, Me.	Joshua W. Carr.	Exeter, N. H.	J. Robinson.
Bath, Me.	Thomas Eaton.	Hanover, N. H.	Willis Kinsman.
Brunswick, Me.	J. T. Dunning.	Keene, N. H.	Seldon F. White.
Calais, Me.	J. C. Washburn.	Manchester, N. H.	James Hersey.
Castine, Me.	Charles Rogers.	Nashua, N. H.	A. P. Hughes.
Eastport, Me.	Winslow Bates.	Portsmouth, N. H.	T. L. Tullock.
Hallowell, Me.	Thomas Hovey.	Bennington, Vt.	Horace T. White.
*Portland, Me.	Joshua Dunn.	Brattleboro', Vt.	F. H. Fessenden.
Robbinston, Me.	Josiah H. Briggs.	Burlington, Vt.	George H. Paul.
Saco, Me.	Fred. T. Storer.	Middlebury, Vt.	Asa Chapman.
Thomaston, Me.	Asa C. Fuller.	Montpelier, Vt.	Charles Lyman.
Waterville, Me.	Samuel Appleton.	Rutland, Vt.	Charles Burt.
Charlestown, N. H.	S. L. Fletcher.	Windsor, Vt.	J. M. Thorndike.
Concord, N. H.	E. Hutchins.	Amherst, Mass.	Samuel C. Carter.

* The offices marked thus (*) are the distributing offices.

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Andover, Mass.	Amos Abbot.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Julius M. Ackley.
*Boston, Mass.	William Hayden.	Lockport, N. Y.	Solo. Parmelee.
Cambridge, Mass.	Nathan Fiske.	Newburg, N. Y.	Samuel W. Eager.
Charlestown, Ms.	N. Merrill.	*New York, N. Y.	Wm. V. Brady.
Dedham, Mass.	Elisha Thayer.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Geo. Robinson.
Greenfield, Mass.	D. N. Carpenter.	Oswego, N. Y.	Cheny Ames.
Lawrence, Mass.	Nath'l Wilson.	Owego, N. Y.	Chas. R. Barstow.
Lowell, Mass.	Stephen S. Seavy.	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Levi Platt.
Lynn, Mass.	Abner Austin.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Isaac Platt.
Nantucket, Mass.	James H. Briggs.	Rochester, N. Y.	Darius Perrin.
New Bedford, Ms.	Simeon Bailey.	Rome, N. Y.	R. G. Savary.
Newburyport, Ms.	Stephen Ilsley.	Saratoga Sp., N. Y.	Thos. J. Marvin.
Northampton, Ms.	Amos H. Bullen.	Schenectady, N. Y.	Peter Banker.
Pittsfield, Mass.	Phineas Allen, Jr.	Sharon, N. Y.	Rob't W. Brown.
Plymouth, Mass.	Ephraim Spooner.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Wm. Jackson.
Salem, Mass.	George Russell.	Troy, N. Y.	Thomas Clowes.
Sandwich, Mass.	Z. R. Hinckly.	Utica, N. Y.	Jos. A. Sherman.
Springfield, Mass.	Wm. Stowe.	Watertown, N. Y.	Philo S. Johnson.
Taunton, Mass.	Wm. Brewster.	West Point, N. Y.	Mary Berard.
Ware, Mass.	Addison Sanford.	Whitehall, N. Y.	Wm. G. Wolcott.
Williamstown, Ms.	Isaac Latham.	Burlington, N. J.	James Watts.
Worcester, Mass.	Ed. W. Lincoln.	Newark, N. J.	Rodney Wilbur.
Newport, R. I.	T. Coggshall.	N. Brunswick, N. J.	Samuel C. Cook.
Pawtucket, R. I.	Thos. Lefavour.	Paterson, N. J.	A. Goodwin.
*Providence, R. I.	Henry L. Bowen.	Princeton, N. J.	A. Stryker.
Bridgeport, Conn.	George Wade.	Trenton, N. J.	John S. M'Cally.
*Hartford, Conn.	Ezra S. Hamilton.	Carlisle, Pa.	Abram Hendell.
Litchfield, Conn.	L. W. Wessells.	Chambersburg, Pa.	Nicholas Pearse.
Middletown, Ct.	Wm. Woodward.	Easton, Pa.	Benj. F. Arndt.
New Haven, Ct.	J. B. Robertson.	*Erie, Pa.	Thos. H. Sill.
New London, Ct.	Stanly G. Trott.	Harrisburg, Pa.	J. Jones.
Norwich, Conn.	John Dunham.	Holidaysburg, Pa.	J. Baldrige.
*Albany, N. Y.	Lewis Benedict.	Kensington, Pa.	Samuel Ware.
Auburn, N. Y.	E. A. Warden.	Lancaster, Pa.	Mary Dickson.
Batavia, N. Y.	Chas. E. Ford.	Meadville, Pa.	A. F. Stewart.
Binghampton, N. Y.	Benj. T. Cook.	*Northumberland, Pa.	John W. Miles.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Gold S. Silliman.	*Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. J. P. White.
*Buffalo, N. Y.	I. R. Harrington.	*Pittsburg, Pa.	Sam'l Roseburgh.
Canandaigua, N. Y.	Geo. L. Whitney.	Pottsville, Pa.	A. Mortimer.
Catskill, N. Y.	David Ely.	Reading, Pa.	Henry Rhoads.
Cooperstown, N. Y.	Wm. Nichols.	Uniontown, Pa.	John F. Beazel.
Elmira, N. Y.	H. H. Matthews.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Steuben Butler.
Geneva, N. Y.	Barzillai Slosson.	Dover, Del.	J. A. Stephenson.
Hudson, N. Y.	Rob't H. Barnard.	Newcastle, Del.	J. G. Challenger.

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Wilmington, Del.	H. H. J. Naff.	Greensboro', Ala.	A. Stollenwerck.
Annapolis, Md.	Edwin Boyle.	*Huntsville, Ala.	Joseph J. Pitman.
*Baltimore, Md.	C. T. Maddox.	Mobile, Ala.	Oliver S. Beers.
Cumberland, Md.	Jas. C. Magraw.	*Montgomery, Ala.	Martin Bond.
Frederick, Md.	Jacob Faubel.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Wm. D. Marrast.
Hagerstown, Md.	Geo. Updegraff.	*Tuscumbia, Ala.	R. B. Alexander.
Georgetown, D. C.	H. W. Tilley.	Jackson, Miss.	John C. McAllister.
*Washington, D.C.	Wm. A. Bradley.	*Natchez, Miss.	Alonzo M. Griffin.
Abingdon, Va.	Geo. R. Barr.	Pass Christian, Mi.	Sarah A. Hiern.
Alexandria, Va.	Daniel Bryan.	Port Gibson, Miss.	J. C. Melchior.
Charlottesville, Va.	T. Wayt.	*Vicksburg, Miss.	John F. Bodley.
Clarksburg, Va.	Elias Bruen.	Baton Rouge, La.	George A. Pike.
Fredericksburg, Va.	R. T. Thom.	Donaldsonv'e, La.	Andrew Gingry.
*Kanawha C.H., Va.	James A. Lewis.	*Natchitoches, La.	Thos. H. Aisery.
Lynchburg, Va.	Robert Cawthon.	*New Orleans, La.	Michael Musson.
*Norfolk, Va.	Alexander Galt.	Austin, Tex.	Samuel G. Haynie.
*Petersburg, Va.	Wm. N. Friend.	Corpus Christi, Tex.	D. W. Brewster.
Richmond, Va.	Thos. B. Bigger.	*Galveston, Tex.	R. D. Johnson.
*Wheeling, Va.	James E. Wharton.	Houston, Tex.	M. K. Snell.
Winchester, Va.	Richard Milton.	Fort Gibson, Ark.	Wm. P. Denckla.
*Ashville, N. C.	James L. McKee.	Little Rock, Ark.	Wm. F. Pope.
Fayetteville, N. C.	John McRae.	Columbia, Tenn.	Jeremiah Cherry.
Greensboro', N. C.	Wm. Gott.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Jas. C. Luttrell.
Hillsboro', N. C.	Dennis Heartt.	*Memphis, Tenn.	F. S. La'ham.
Newbern, N. C.	Wm. H. Harvey.	Murfreesboro', Ten.	G. T. Henderson.
*Raleigh, N. C.	Wm. White.	*Nashville, Tenn.	John Shelby.
Wilmington, N. C.	Daniel Dickson.	*Cumb'd Gap, Ky.	Wm. Dickinson.
Camden, S. C.	J. N. Gamewell.	Frankfort, Ky.	Ben. F. Johnson.
*Charleston, S. C.	Alfred Huger.	Lexington, Ky.	Joseph Ficklin.
Columbia, S. C.	James B. Glass.	*Louisville, Ky.	Fred. G. Edwards.
Georgetown, S. C.	Wm. McNulty.	*Maysville, Ky.	Ely D. Anderson.
*Yorkville, S. C.	Samuel Melton.	Chillicothe, Ohio,	J. R. Anderson.
Athens, Ga.	John Crawford.	Cincinnati, Ohio,	William Oliver.
*Augusta, Ga.	E. B. Glascock.	Cleveland, Ohio,	Daniel M. Haskell.
*Columbus, Ga.	Jos. A. L. Lee.	*Columbus, Ohio,	Aaron F. Perry.
Darien, Ga.	James F. S. Heald.	Dayton, Ohio,	Adam Speice.
Macon, Ga.	Zeph. T. Conner.	Marietta, Ohio,	A. L. Guitteaw.
Milledgeville, Ga.	E. Daggett.	Newark, Ohio,	Geo. P. Conrad.
*Savannah, Ga.	G. Schley.	Sandusky, Ohio,	David Powers.
Apalachicola, Fa.	John Lucas.	Steubenville, Oh.	F. A. Wells.
Key West, Fa.	R. L. Hicks.	*Toledo, Ohio,	Hez. D. Mason.
Pensacola, Fa.	H. Kelly.	Zanesville, Ohio,	Isaac Dillon.
Tallahassee, Fa.	Miles Nash.	Adrian, Mich.	W. M. Comstock.
Florence, Ala.	Geo. W. Sneed.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Caleb Clark.

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
*Detroit, Mich.	A. S. Williams.	Quincy, Ill.	Abraham Jonas.
Jackson, Mich.	James A. Dyer.	*Shawneet'n, Ill.	Jos. B. Barger.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Anthony Cooley.	Springfield, Ill.	Abner G. Ellis.
Pontiac, Mich.	John M. Smith.	Independence, Mo.	Jas Patton.
Evansville, Ind.	Wm. H. Chandler.	Jefferson Bar., Mo.	Geo. Stevenson.
*Indianapolis, Ind.	A. W. Russell.	Jefferson City, Mo.	Alfred Basye.
Lafayette, Ind.	Daniel Brawley.	*St. Louis, Mo.	John M. Wimer.
Madison, Ind.	C. P. J. Arion.	Bloomington, Io.	Nathan L. Stout.
New Albany, Ind.	Calvin W. Ruter.	Madison, Wisc.	James Morrison.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Jas. T. Moffat.	Milwaukie, Wisc.	Elisha Star.
*Vincennes, Ind.	Lewis L. Watson.	Monterey,	William G. Marcy.
Alton, Ill.	Timothy Souther.	San Francisco, Cal.	J. B. Moore.
*Chicago, Ill.	Richard L. Wilson.	Astoria, Oregon,	John M. Shively.
Galena, Ill.	Wm. P. Millard.	Oregon City, Or.	Wm. G. T. Vault.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Eben'r T. Miller.	Fort Kearney, Ne-	
Kaskaskia, Ill.	J. D. Spindle.	braska Ter.	L. B. Dougherty.
Peoria, Ill.	John King.	St. Pauls, Min.	Jacob W. Bass.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS IN THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

[Corrected in the Treasury Department, August 27, 1849.]

Ports.	Collectors.	Ports.	Collectors.
Bangor, Me.	Wm. C. Hammett.	New Bedford, Ms.	Wm. T. Russell.
Bath, Me.	Benj. Randall.	Newburyport, Ms.	H. W. Kinsman.
Belfast, Me.	M. C. Blake,	Plymouth, Ms.	Thomas Hedge,
Castine, Me.	B. W. Hinckley.	Salem, Ms.	Ephraim F. Miller.
Eastport, Me.	Daniel Kilby.	Bristol, R. I.	Jona. R. Bullock.
Ellsworth, Me.	Charles Peters.	Newport, R. I.	E. W. Lawton.
Kennebunk, Me.	Daniel Remick.	Providence, R. I.	Wm. R. Watson.
Machias, Me.	Wm. B. Smith.	Alburgh, Vt.	Albert L. Catlin.
Portland, Me.	Luther Jewett.	Fairfield, Ct.	Wm. H. Peet.
Saco, Me.	Joseph T. Nye.	Middletown, Ct.	Samuel Cooper.
Waldoboro', Me.	Bela B. Haskell.	New Haven, Ct.	James Donaghe.
Wiscasset, Me.	Jeremiah Bailey.	New London, Ct.	Thomas Mussey.
York, Me.	Nath. G. Marshall.	Stonington, Ct.	Oliver York.
Portsmouth, N.H.	Lory Odell.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Levi Allen.
Barnstable, Ms.	Ebenezer Bacon.	C. Vincent, N. Y.	G. S. Sackett.
Boston, Ms.	Philip Greely, Jr.	Lewiston, N. Y.	Franklin Spalding.
Edgartown, Ms.	Leavitt Thaxter.	New York, N. Y.	Hugh Maxwell.
Fall River, Ms.	Sam'l L. Thaxter.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	James C. Barter.
Gloucester, Ms.	John L. Rogers.	Oswego, N. Y.	Jacob Richardson.
Marblehead, Ms.	James Gregory.	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Ezra Smith.
Nantucket, Ms.	Wm. R. Easton.	Rochester, N. Y.	Elias Pond.

Ports.	Collectors.	Ports.	Collectors.
Sacket's H'r, N. Y.	Daniel M'Culloch.	Beaufort, S. C.	B. R. Bythewood.
Sag Harbour, N. Y.	Edwin Rose.	Charleston, S. C.	Wm. J. Grayson.
Bargaintown, N. J.	Rich'd C. Holmes.	Georgetown, S. C.	Thomas L. Shaw.
Bridgetown, N. J.	Ephraim Buck.	Darien, Geo.	Armand Lefils.
Lamberton, N. J.	John Larlazere.	Savannah, Geo.	Hiram Roberts.
Newark, N. J.	Fred. S. Thomas.	St. Mary's, Geo.	John H. Dilworth.
Perth Amboy, N. J.	C. M. K. Smith.	Apalachicola, Fa.	Benj. S. Hawley.
Tuckerton, N. J.	J. D. Thompson.	Jacksonville, Fa.	Isaiah D. Hart.
Erie, Pa.	W. M. Gallagher.	Key West, Fa.	S. F. Douglass.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. D. Lewis.	Pensacola, Fa.	Rob't Mitchell.
Wilmington, Del.	Wm. P. Brobson.	St. Marks, Fa.	Rob't W. Allston.
Annapolis, Md.	Thomas Ireland.	St. Augustine, Fa.	James R. Sanchez.
Baltimore, Md.	George P. Kane.	Mobile, Ala.	John J. Walker.
Oxford, Md.	John H. Allen.	Natchez, Miss.	D. C. Hutchinson.
Vienna, Md.	H. C. Hicks.	Shieldsboro', Miss.	Willis D. Arnold.
Georgetown, D. C.	Henry Addison.	Deputy, Miss.	<i>Vacant.</i>
Alexandria, Va.	Joseph Eaches.	Vicksburg, Miss.	James Gwinn.
Cherry Stone, Va.	P. S. Bowdoin.	Franklin, La.	R. N. M'Millan.
Norfolk, Va.	Wm. Garnett.	New Orleans, La.	Sam'l S. Peters.
Petersburg, Va.	Wm. F. Bowden.	Galveston, Texas,	Hiram J. Runnels.
Richmond, Va.	L. H. Trigg.	Sabine, Texas,	H. W. Augustin.
Tappahann'k, Va.	Jefferson Minor.	Saluria, Texas,	Alex. Somerville.
Yorktown, Va.	Wm. S. Mallicote.	Brazos Santiago, T.	John S. Rhea.
Beaufort, N. C.	J. E. Gible.	Cleveland, Ohio,	C. L. Russell.
Edenton, N. C.	Jas. E. Norfleet.	Maumee, Ohio,	J. H. Forsyth.
Eliza'h City, N. C.	Geo. W. Charles.	Sandusky, Ohio,	John Young.
Newbern, N. C.	John D. Whitford.	Chicago, Ill.	Jacob Russell.
Ocracoke, N. C.	Joshua Taylor.	Detroit, Mich.	Oliver M. Hyde.
Plymouth, N. C.	Joseph Ramsay.	Michil'ck, Mich.	Charles E. Avery.
Washington, N. C.	R. H. I. Blount.	Oregon, O. T.	D. B. St. John.
Wilmington, N. C.	Rob't G. Rankin.	San Francisco, Cal.	James Collier.

NAVAL OFFICERS in Office August 27, 1849.

Names.	Districts.	Names.	Districts.
John McClintock,	Portsmouth, N. H.	Peter C. Ellmaker,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas J. Clark,	Newburyport, Ms.	Thomas K. Carroll,	Baltimore, Md.
William Brown,	Salem, Ms.	Thomas Gatewood,	Norfolk, Va.
Charles Hudson,	Boston, Ms.	James T. Miller,	Wilmington, N. C.
Adam S. Coe,	Newport, R. I.	Henry M. Howard,	Charleston, S. C.
Moses Richardson,	Providence, R. I.	Bryan Morell,	Savannah, Ga.
Philip Hone,	New York, N. Y.	Manuel J. Garcia,	New Orleans, La.

REGISTERS, RECEIVERS, SURVEYORS, AND GEOLOGISTS CONNECTED WITH
THE LAND-OFFICE.*Names of Registers and Receivers in Office August 10th, 1849.*

State.	Place.	Registers.	Receivers.
ALABAMA,	St Stephens,	James Magoffin,	Elijah H Gordy.
"	Cuhawba,	Alanson Saltmarsh,	Wm W Fambro.
"	Huntsville,	John J Coleman,	Samuel Cruse.
"	Tuscaloosa,	Monroe Donoho,	Edward F Comegys.
"	Sparta,	Wade H Greening,	Armstead D. Carey.
"	Demopolis,	Lewis B McCarty,	David E. Moore
"	Montgomery,	Duncan B. Graham,	Nimrod E. Benson.
"	Lebanon,	Sampson Clayton,	Peter I. Walker
ARKANSAS,	Batesville,	James H. Patterson,	William S. Hynson.
"	Little Rock,	William W. Adams,	Cyrus W. Wilson.
"	Washington,	William H. Etter,	B F Hempstead.
"	Fayetteville,	James H Surman,	Rich'd M. Thruston.
"	Helena,	Henry F. Mooney,	William H. Ringo.
"	Clarksville,	John E. Manly,	William Goodrich.
"	Champagnolle,	William E. Powell,	Ezra Hill.
FLORIDA,	Tallahassee,	H R W. Andrews,	John W. Argyle.
"	St Augustine,	William H Simmons,	Thomas T Russell.
"	Newnauville,	Samuel Russell,	George H. Smith
ILLINOIS,	Shawneetown,	Andrew McCallen,	John W. Norton.
"	Kaskaskia,	Jacob Fearman,	John A. Langlois
"	Edwardsville,	Matthew Gillespie,	John G. Cameron.
"	Vandalia,	James M. Davis,	James T. B. Stapp.
"	Palestine,	John M. McLean,	Jesse K. Dubois.
"	Springfield,	Turner R. King,	Walter Davis.
"	Danville,	David Clapp,	Lunsford R. Noel.
"	Quincy,	Henry Asbury,	Henry V. Sullivan.
"	Dixon,	Silas Noble,	Cyrus Aldrich.
"	Chicago,	Alfred Cowles,	John H. Kinzie
INDIANA,	Jeffersonville,	James Scott,	Sam'l Merriwether.
"	Vincennes,	John C. Clarke,	Robert N. Carnan.
"	Indianapolis,	Nathaniel Bolton,	John H. Thompson.
"	Crawfordsville,	John Ewing,	John Baird
"	Fort Wayne,	Samuel Brenton,	Smallwood Noel.
"	Winamac,	Daniel Sigler,	Rufus Hewett.
IOWA,	Du Buque,	Thomas McKnight,	Mordecai Mobley.
"	Fairfield,	George Wilson,	Wm H Wallace.
"	Iowa City,	Jesse Bowen,	Easton Morris
LOUISIANA,	New Orleans,	Thomas B. Thorp,	Henry W. Palfrey.
"	Opelousas,	Evariste de Baillon,	Robert Benguerel.
"	Ouachita,	Henry O. McCrery,	John Dinkgrava.
"	Greensburg,	Thomas Webb,	John Corkern.
"	Natchitoches,	Hugh Y. Waddell,	John Laplace.
MICHIGAN,	Detroit,	Lansing B. Mizner,	Jonathan Kearsley.
"	Kalamazoo,	Isaac Moffatt,	Horace Mower.
"	Genesee,	Cornelius Roosevelt,	George M. Dowe.
"	Ionia,	Lewis S. Lovell,	Stephen F. Page.
"	Sault Ste Marie,	Henry Acker,	Daniel Hicks
MISSISSIPPI,	Washington,	Thom W. Newman,	Wm N Whitehurst.
"	Augusta,	John B. Howe,	Wyatt I. Dranglen.
"	Jackson,	Austin Morgan,	Gideon Fitz.
"	Grenada,	William Hunley,	Septimas Caldwell.

State.	Place.	Registers.	Receivers.
MISSISSIPPI,	Columbus,	William Dowsing.	George R. Clayton.
"	Pontotoc,	John T. Brooks.	James W. Drake.
MISSOURI,	St. Louis,	Thomas Watson.	Richard B. Dallam.
"	Fayette,	William McNair.	Alfred W. Morrison.
"	Palmyra,	James F. Mahan.	Robert H. Griffith.
"	Jackson,	Franklin Cannon.	Aaron Snider.
"	Clinton,	Andrew M. Tutt.	Thomas Allen.
"	Springfield,	John Dade.	Robert Smith.
"	Plattsburg,	Thomas E. Birch.	John P. Hughes.
"	Milan,	Jacamiah Seaman.	Abner Gilstrap.
OHIO,	Chillicothe,	Thomas J. Winship.	Seneca W. Ely.
"	Defiance,	Abner Root.	William Sheffield.
WISCONSIN,	Mineral Point,	George H. Slaughter.	Chas. L. Stevenson.
"	Green Bay,	Harry F. Brown.	Edgar Conklin.
"	Milwaukie,	Paraclete Potter.	Chas. H. Williams.
"	Willow River,	Francis P. Catlin.	Moses S. Gibson.
MINNESOTA,	Stillwater,	Abra'm Van Vorhes.	Nath'l Green Wilcox.

Surveyors-General of the Public Lands.

Districts.	Names of Surveyors.	Residence.
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan,	Lucius Lyon,	Detroit, Mich.
Illinois and Missouri,	Meriwether L. Clark,	St. Louis, Mo.
Alabama,	James H. Weakley,	Florence.
Mississippi,	Charles A. Bradford,	Jackson.
Louisiana,	Robert W. Boyd,	Donaldsonville.
Arkansas,	Lorenzo Gibson,	Rockport.
Wisconsin and Iowa,	Caleb H. Booth,	Du Buque, Iowa.
Florida,	Benjamin A. Putman,	St. Augustine.

Recorder of Land Titles.

Adolphe Renard, St. Louis, Mo.

Geologists.

Wisconsin and Iowa, D. D. Owen.
Michigan, J. W. Foster and J. D. Whitney.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

[Corrected in Department of the Interior, August 10th, 1849.]

Superintendents of Indian Affairs.

Name.	Residence.
David D. Mitchell,	St. Louis, Mo.
John Drenner, (<i>Acting Superintendent and Choctaw Agent,</i>)	Fort Gibson.
Chas P. Babcock, (<i>Do. do. and Mackinac Agent,</i>)	Detroit, Mich.
Joseph Lane, <i>ex officio,</i>	Oregon.

Indian Agents.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Luke Lea,	Fort Leavenworth.	Thos. Fitzpatrick,	Upper Platte.
Jas. S. Calhoun,	Santa Fé.	William Butler,	Cherokee Agency.
John Wilson,	Salt Lake, Califor.	Philip Raiford,	Creek " "
Chas. N. Handy,	Osage River.	A. M. M. Upshaw,	Chickasaw " "
Jona. E. Fletcher,	Winnebago.		

Indian Sub-Agents.

	Sub-Agency.		Sub-Agency.
Andrew J. Dorn,	Neosho.	Alfred J. Vaughan,	Great Nemaha.
Wm. H. Bruce,	Green Bay.	Marcellus Duval,	Seminole.
Adam Johnston,	{ Sacramento and San Joaquin.	James Ord,	Sault Ste. Marie.
John C. Hays,	Rio Gila.	Geo. C. Preston,	{ Located at differ- ent places in Or- egon.
Sam'l C. Spencer,	Seminole, Fl.	Robert Newell,	
Wm. Hatten,	Upper Missouri.	J. Q. Thornton,	
John E. Barrow,	Council Bluffs.	John S. Livermore,	La Pointe, Wisc.
Thos Mosely, Jr.,	Wyandott.	John H. Rollins,	{ Special Agent for Texas.
Stephen P. Mead,	New York.	Jos. W. McKean,	Issuing Com'sary.
Wm. H. Bell,	Osage.	William Wilson,	" "
Rich. G. Murphy,	St. Peters.	Henry A. Powers,	" "

ARMY PENSION-AGENTS in Office August 10, 1849.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
Wm. E. Woodruff,	Little Rock, Ark.	Israel W. Kelley,	Concord, N. H.
Wm. H. Moore,	Huntsville, Ala.	Benj. S. Hart,	New York, N. Y.
Jas. H. Dearing,	Tuscaloosa, "	Thos. W. Olcott,	Albany, N. Y.
James Perrine,	Mobile, "	James Huske,	Fayetteville, N. C.
Hor. Goodwin, 2d,	Hartford, Ct.	Phil. Dickinson,	Trenton, N. J.
Jacob Aldrichs,	Wilmington, Del.	James Hall,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Arthur M. Reed,	Jacksonville, Fl.	Jas. R. Snowden,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Francis H. Flagg,	Tallahassee, "	Wm. J. Howard,	Pittsburg, Pa.
James S. Morel,	Savannah, Ga.	Paris Hill,	Providence, R. I.
J. F. D. Lanier,	Madison, Indiana.	John C. Cochran,	Charleston, S. C.
Thos. Danforth,	New Albany, "	C. C. Abernathy,	Pulaski, Tenn.
Wm. S. Wallace,	Springfield, Ill.	J. W. Campbell,	Jackson, "
George W. Jones,	Iowa.	Wm. K. Blair,	Jonesboro', "
Wm. R. Vance,	Louisville, Ky.	John Cocke, Jr.,	Knoxville, "
Greenb'ry Dorsey,	New Orleans, La.	Joel M. Smith,	Nashville, "
Wm. Woodbury,	Portland, Me.	Thomas Reed,	Montpelier, Vt.
Wm. C. Anderson,	St. Louis, Mo.	John H. Peck,	Burlington, "
E. P. Hastings,	Detroit, Mich.	A. Robinson, Sen.,	Richmond, Va.
Franklin Haven,	Boston, Mass.	G. S. Thompson,	Wheeling, "
James Swan,	Baltimore, Md.	Paraclete Potter,	Milwaukie, Wisc.
D. N. Burrows,	Jackson, Miss.	John W. Maury,	Washington, D. C.
John Kelley,	Portsmouth, N. H.		

NAVY PENSION AGENTS *in Office August 10, 1849.*

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
Wm. Woodbury,	Portland, Me.	Joseph White,	Baltimore, Md.
Samuel Cushman,	Portsmouth, N.H.	George Loyall,	Norfolk, Va.
Isaac P. Davis,	Boston, Mass.	B. D. Heriot,	Charleston, S. C.
Paris Hill,	Providence, R. I.	Octavius Cohen,	Savannah, Ga.
H. Goodwin, 2d,	Hartford, Ct.	Walker Anderson,	Pensacola, Fl.
P. M. Wetmore,	N. York, N. Y.	G. Dorsey,	N. Orleans, La.
P. Dickinson,	Trenton, N. J.	Wm. R. Vance,	Louisville, Ky.
S. D. Patterson,	Philadelphia, Pa.	James Hall,	Cincinnati, Oh.
Wm. J. Howard,	Pittsburg, Pa.	W. C. Anderson,	St. Louis, Mo.
Jacob Aldrichs,	Wilmington, Del.	John W. Maury,	Washington, D.C.

IV. ARMY LIST.

1. WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major-General*, (commissioned June 25, 1841,) *General-in-Chief*. Head-quarters at New York.

*John E. Wool, *Brigadier-General*,

Commissioned
June 25, 1841.

*David E. Twiggs, “

June 30, 1846.

*Roger Jones, *Adjutant-General*.

†Col. S. Churchill, *Inspector-General of the Army*.

*Thomas S. Jesup, *Quartermaster-General*.

*George Gibson, *Commissary-General*.

†Thomas Lawson, *Surgeon-General*.

*Nathan Towson, *Paymaster-General*.

†Col. Joseph G. Totten, *Chief Engineer*.

Col. J. J. Abert, *Chief Topographical Engineer*.

†Col. George Talcott, *Chief of Ordnance*.

Brevet-Major J. F. Lee, *Judge Advocate*.

2. OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, AND ORDNANCE, AND FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS.

Engineers.

†Col. Joseph G. Totten,

‡Lieut.-Col. Sylvanus Thayer,

“ R. E. De Russey,

‡Major John L. Smith,

“ William H. Chase,

“ Richard Delafield,

“ C. A. Ogden.

Topographical Engineers.

Col. John J. Abert,

Lieut.-Col. James Kearney,

§Major Stephen H. Long,

“ Hartman Bache,

“ James D. Graham,

‡ “ William Turnbull.

* Maj.-Gen. by brevet. † Brig.-Gen. by brevet. ‡ Col. by brevet. § Lieut.-Col. by brevet.

Ordnance Department.

†Col. George Talcott,
 Lieut.-Col. Henry K. Craig,
 § Major Rufus L. Baker,
 § “ James W. Ripley,
 “ John Symington,
 “ William H. Bell.

First Dragoons.

†Col. Richard B. Mason,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. E. V. Sumner,
 § Major Nathan Boone,
 “ Benjamin L. Beall.

Second Dragoons.

†Col. William S. Harney,
 Lieut.-Col. T. T. Fauntleroy,
 § Major Philip St. G. Cooke,
 “ Marshall S. Howe.

Mounted Riflemen.

*Col. Persifer F. Smith,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. W. W. Loring,
 Major W. F. Sanderson,
 “ G. B. Crittenden.

First Artillery.

Col. I. B. Crane,
 Lieut.-Col. B. K. Pierce,
 Major L. Whiting,
 † “ Thomas Childs.

Second Artillery.

†Col. James Bankhead,
 Lieut.-Col. John Erving,
 ‡Major John Munroe,
 § “ P. H. Galt.

Third Artillery.

Col. William Gates,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. F. S. Belton,
 § Major John M. Washington,
 “ Charles S. Merchant.

Fourth Artillery.

†Col. J. B. Walbach,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. M. M. Payne,
 ‡Major John L. Gardner,
 “ Giles Porter.

First Infantry.

Col. W. Davenport,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. H. Wilson,
 Major Edgar S. Hawkins,
 § “ Thompson Morris.

Second Infantry.

*Col. Hugh Brady,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. B. Riley,
 § Major Washington Seawell,
 “ Albert S. Miller.

Third Infantry.

Col. J. B. Many,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. E. A. Hitchcock,
 Major William R. Jouett,
 § “ G. A. McCall.

Fourth Infantry.

Col. William Whistler,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. B. L. E. Bonneville,
 ‡Major Francis Lee,
 ‡ “ George Wright.

Fifth Infantry.

*Col. G. M. Brooke,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. W. G. Belknap,
 § Major Dixon S. Miles,
 § “ J. J. Abercrombie.

Sixth Infantry.

†Col. Newman S. Clarke,
 Lieut.-Col. G. Loomis,
 Major Thomas P. Gwynne,
 “ J. J. B. Kingsbury.

Seventh Infantry.

†Col. M. Arbuckle,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. Joseph Plympton,
 § Major Henry Bainbridge,
 § “ George Andrews.

Eighth Infantry.

†Col. John Garland,
 ‡Lieut.-Col. Thomas Staniford,
 ‡Major Carlos A. Waite,
 § “ P. Morrison.

3. MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

The *Eastern Division*, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Military Departments, comprises the following States:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; and the portion of Florida and Wisconsin east of a line drawn from Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, to Cape Sable, Florida.

The *Western Division*, composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Military Departments, is situated within the following limits:—

The country west of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable (except Oregon and California), embracing the part of Wisconsin west of said line; the States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas; the part of Florida west of said line; the Indian country west of the Mississippi River; and the Territory of New Mexico.

The *Pacific Division*, composed of the 10th and 11th Military Departments, comprises the Territories of California and Oregon.

The Head-quarters of the Eastern Division are in the city of New York.

The Head-quarters of the Western Division are at Baton Rouge, La.

The Head-quarters of the Pacific Division are at ———.

4. MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

No. 2. Michigan, Wisconsin (east of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable), Ohio, and Indiana. Head-quarters at Detroit.

No. 3. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

The Head-quarters of Departments No. 1 and 3 are at Troy, New York.

No. 4. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and that part of Florida lying within the Eastern Division. Head-quarters at Fort Monroe.

No. 5. The portion of Florida within the Western Division, the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Head-quarters at New Orleans.

No. 6. Wisconsin (west of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable), Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, above the 37th degree of north latitude. Head-quarters at St. Louis.

No. 7. The country west of the Mississippi, south of the 37th degree of north latitude, north of Louisiana and Texas, and east of Department No. 9. Head-quarters at Fort Smith.

No. 8. That part of Texas lying south and east of a line drawn from a point on the Rio Grande, south of El Paso, at the 32d degree of north lati-

tude, to the junction of the *Ensenada Choctau* (Choctaw Creek) with the Colorado or Red River, and down said river to Arkansas.

No. 9. New Mexico, and the territory north and west of the aforesaid line from the Rio Grande to and down the Colorado or Red River, formerly claimed as a part of New Mexico.

The Head-quarters of Departments No. 8 and 9 are at ———.

No. 10. The Territory of California.

No. 11. The Territory of Oregon.

5. ARSENALS.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Regiment and Corps.
Kennebec,	Maine,	Augusta,	1 Lt. R. A. Wainright,	Ordnance.
Watertown,	Massachusetts,	Watertown.		
Champlain,	Vermont,	Vergennes.		
Watervliet,	New York,	Watervliet,	Major R. L. Baker,	Ordnance.
Rome,	"	Rome.		
Alleghany,	Pennsylvania,	Pittsburg,	Capt. E. Harding,	Ordnance.
Frankford,	"	Frankford,	Bvt. M. G. D. Ramsay,	Ordnance.
Pikesville,	Maryland,	Pikesville,	Capt. L. A. B. Walbach,	Ordnance.
Washington,	Dist. of Columbia,	Washington,	Capt. A. Mordecai,	Ordnance.
Bellona,	Virginia,	Bellona.		
St. Louis,	Missouri,	St. Louis,	Capt. W. H. Bell,	Ordnance.
Baton Rouge,	Louisiana,	Baton Rouge,	Capt. R. H. K. Whiteley,	Ordnance.
Mount Vernon,	Alabama,	Mount Vernon,	1 Lt. A. H. Dearborn,	Ordnance.
Detroit,	Michigan,	Dearbornville,	Bvt. Capt. F. D. Callender,	Ordnance.
North Carolina,	North Carolina,	Fayetteville,	Capt. J. A. J. Bradford,	Ordnance.
Apalachicola,	Florida,	Chattahoochee.		
Little Rock,	Arkansas,	Little Rock.		

6. MILITARY POSTS.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Regiment and Corps.
EASTERN DIVISION.				
<i>Department No. 1.</i>				
Fort Sullivan,	Maine,	Eastport,	Bvt. Lt. Col. M. Burke,	3d artillery.
Fort Preble,	"	Portland,	Maj. D. Van Ness,	3d artillery.
Fort Constitution,	N. Hampshire,	Portsmouth,	Bt. Maj. R. D. A. Wade,	3d artillery.
Fort Independence,	Massachusetts,	Boston,	Garrison temporarily	withdrawn.
Fort Warren,	"	"	"	"
Fort Adams, }	Rhode Island,	Newport,	Col. W. Gates,	3d artillery.
Fort Wolcott, }		New London,	Col. F. S. Belton,	3d artillery.
Fort Trumbull,	Connecticut,			
<i>Department No. 2.</i>				
Fort Brady,	Michigan,	Sault Ste. Marie,	Garrison temporarily	withdrawn.
Fort Mackinac,	"	Mackinac,	Capt. C. H. Larnard,	4th infantry.
Fort Gratiot,	"	Fort Gratiot,	Bvt. Maj. B. Alvord,	4th infantry.
Detroit Barracks,	"	Detroit,	Col. W. Whistler,	4th infantry.
<i>Department No. 3.</i>				
Fort Niagara,	New York,	Youngstown,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. R. C. Buchanan,	4th infantry.
Fort Ontario,	"	Oswego,	Bvt. Col. G. Wright,	4th infantry.
Madison Barracks,	"	Sacket's Harbour,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. F. Lee,	4th infantry.
Plattsburg Barracks,	"	Plattsburg,	Capt. G. Morris,	4th infantry.
West Point,	"	West Point,	Capt. H. Brewerton,	Engineers.
Fort Columbus, }	New York har-	New York,	Col. J. B. Crane,	1st artillery.
Fort Hamilton, }		Fort Hamilton,	Maj. L. Whiting,	1st artillery.
Fort Lafayette, }		"	Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. Dimick,	1st artillery.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Regiment and Corps.
Fort Mifflin,	Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. L. B. Webster,	1st artillery.
Carlisle Barracks,	"	Carlisle,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. C. A. May,	Cavalry Depot.
Fort McHenry,	Maryland,	Baltimore,	Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. Childs,	1st artillery.
Fort Washington,	"	Fort Washington,	Bvt. Maj. G. Nauman,	1st artillery.
Department No. 4.				
Fort Monroe,	Virginia,	Old Point Comfort,	Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Bankhead,	2d artillery.
Fort Johnson, }	North Carolina,	Smithville,	Capt. C. S. Merchant,	2d artillery.
Fort Caswell, }	"	Beaufort,	Capt. H. Swartwout,	2d artillery.
Fort Macon,	"	Beaufort,	Capt. H. Swartwout,	2d artillery.
Fort Moultrie, }	Charleston har-	Charleston,	Lt.-Col. J. Erving,	2d artillery.
Castle Pinckney, }	bour, S. C.	Charleston,	Lt.-Col. J. Erving,	2d artillery.
Augusta Arsenal,	Georgia,	Augusta,	Bvt. Maj. A. Lowd,	2d artillery.
Oglethorpe Barracks,	"	Savannah,	Capt. J. F. Roland,	2d artillery.
Fort Marion,	Florida,	St. Augustine,	Bvt. Col. J. Munroe,	2d artillery.
WESTERN DIVISION.				
Department No. 5.				
Key West,	Florida,	Key West,	Garrison temporarily	withdrawn.
Fort Brooke,	"	Tampa Bay,	Bt. Maj. W. W. Morris,	4th artillery.
Fort Pickens, }	"	Pensacola,	Bvt. Col. J. L. Gardiner,	4th artillery.
Fort McRea, }	"	Pensacola,	Bvt. Col. J. L. Gardiner,	4th artillery.
Fort Morgan,	Alabama,	Mobile,	Garrison temporarily	withdrawn.
Fort Pike,	Louisiana,	Fort Pike,	Capt. W. P. Bainbridge,	4th artillery.
Fort Wood,	"	New Orleans,	Bvt. Maj. J. H. Miller,	4th artillery.
Fort Jackson,	"	"	Not garrisoned.	
New Orleans Barracks.	"	"	Capt. S. C. Ridgely,	4th artillery.
Baton Rouge Barracks	"	Baton Rouge,	Bvt. Maj. R. C. Gatlin,	7th infantry.
Newport Barracks,	Kentucky,	Newport,	Capt. N. C. Macrae,	Rec'g Depot.
Department No. 6.				
Fort Scott,	Missouri,	Fort Scott,	Bvt. Maj. A. Cady,	1st drag. 6th in.
Fort Leavenworth,	"	Fort Leavenworth,	Bvt. Col. E. V. Sumner,	1st drag., rifles
				6th infantry.
Fort Kearny,	"		Capt. C. F. Ruff,	Mount'd rifles.
Jefferson Barracks,	"	Jefferson Barracks.	Bvt. Col. J. Plympton,	7th infantry.
Fort Atkinson,	Iowa,	Prairie du Chien,	Bt. Mj. T. L. Alexander,	6th infantry.
Fort Crawford,	Wisconsin,	"	Col. N. S. Clarke,	6th infantry.
Fort Snelling,	Iowa,	Fort Snelling,	Capt. S. Woods,	6th infantry.
Fort Gaines,	"	"	Not yet occupied.	6th infantry.
Department No. 7.				
Fort Towson,	Arkansas Ter.	Fort Towson,	Capt. R. B. Marcy,	5th infantry.
Fort Washita,	"	"	Bvt. Maj. D. Ruggles,	5th infantry.
Fort Smith,	"	Fort Smith,	Capt. C. C. Sibley,	5th infantry.
Fort Gibson,	"	Fort Gibson,	Bvt. Col. D. S. Miles,	5th infantry.
Department No. 8.*				
Fort Polk,	Texas,	Point Isabel,	Capt. F. C. Hunt,	4th artillery.
Fort Brown,	"	"	Bvt. Col. H. Wilson,	1st infantry.
Fort —, Davis's Land'g.	"	"	Bt. Maj. J. H. Lamotte,	4th art., 1st in.
Department No. 9.*				
Fort Marcy,	New Mexico,	Santa Fé,	Bt. Lt.-Col. J. M. Wash-	
			ington,	2d drag. 3d art
Fort —, El Paso,	"	—	Not yet occupied.	3d infantry.
Fort —, Head of the	"	—	"	
Gila,				2d drag., 3d in
THIRD, OR PACIFIC DIVISION.				
Department No. 10.				
San Francisco,	Upper Califor'a	—		1st dragoons.
Monterey,	"	—	Capt. H. S. Burton,	3d art., 2d in.
Department No. 11.†				1st art., rifles.

* The other posts to be established in this Department are not yet known.

† The posts are not yet established in this Department.

7. TABLE OF PAY, SUBSISTENCE, FORAGE, &c., OF ARMY OFFICERS.

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS.	PAY.	SUBSISTENCE.		FORAGE.		SERVANTS.		Total Monthly Pay.
		20 cents for each Ration.		\$ 8 p. mo. for each Horse.		Pay, &c. of a Private.		
	Per Month.	No of Rations.	Monthly Commu- tation Value.	No. of Horses.	Monthly Commu- tation Value.	No of Servants.	Monthly Commu- tation Value.	
Major-General,	\$200.00	15	\$90	3	\$24	4	\$62.00	\$376.00
Aid-de-camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	24.00	1	6	1	8			38.00
Brigadier-General,	104.00	12	72	3	24	3	46.50	246.50
Aid-de-camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	20.00			1	8			28.00
Adjutant-General, — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Assistant Adj.-General, — Lieut.-Col.,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
“ “ Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
“ “ Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Inspector-General, — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Quartermaster-General, — Brig. Gen.,	104.00	2	72	3	24	3	46.50	246.50
Assistant Quarterm. Gen., — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Deputy Quarterm. Gen. — Lieut.-Col.,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Quartermaster, — Major,	80.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Assistant Quartermaster, — Captain	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Commissary Gen. of Subsistence. — Col.,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Assist. Commissary Gen. — Lieut. Col.,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Commissary of Subsistence, Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
“ “ Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Assistant Comm'y, besides pay of Lieut.,	20.00							20.00
Paymaster-General, \$2,500 per annum,								208.33
Deputy Paymaster-General,	75.00	6	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Paymaster,	60.00	4	24	1		2	33.00	125.00
Surgeon-General, \$2,500 per annum,								208.33
Surgeons of 10 years' service,	60.00	8	48	1	8	2	33.00	149.00
Surgeons of less than 10 years' service,	60.00	4	24	1	8	2	33.00	125.00
Assistant Surgeons of 10 years' service,	50.00	8	48	1	8	1	16.50	122.50
“ “ of 5 years' service,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Assist. Surg. of less than 5 years' serv.,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	61.83
ENGINEERS, TOPOG. ENGINEERS, — ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.								
Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Lieutenant Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
First Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
Second Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
MOUNTED DRAGOONS AND RIFLEMEN								
Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Captain,	50.00	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	106.50
First Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	89.83
Second Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	89.83
Adjutant besides pay of Lieutenant,	10.00							10.00
ARTILLARY AND INFANTRY								
Colonel,	75.00	6	36	3	24	2	31.00	166.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	60.00	5	30	3	24	2	31.00	145.00
Major,	50.00	4	24	3	24	2	31.00	129.00
Captain,	40.00	4	24			1	15.50	79.50
First Lieutenant,	30.00	4	24			1	15.50	69.50
Second Lieutenant,	25.00	4	24			1	15.50	64.50
Adj. and Reg. Q'm'r, besides pay of Lieut.,	10.00			1	8			18.00

8. MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the United States Militia, from the Army Register for 1849.

States and Territories.	For what year.	General Officers.	General Staff Officers.	Field Officers, &c.	Company Officers.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Privates, &c.	Aggregate.
Maine,	1845	26	95	540	1,659	2,320	42,345	44,665
N Hampshire,	1848	12	53	318	1,191	1,574	25,218	26,792
Massachusetts,	1848	9	37	63	350	459	102,200	102,659
Vermont,	1843	12	51	224	801	1,048	22,827	23,875
Rhode Island,	1847	6	21	42	9	78	14,063	14,141
Connecticut,	1846	11	39	292	983	1,325	56,395	57,720
New York,	1848	127	381	1,723	3,972	6,183	172,391	178,574
New Jersey,	1829	19	68	435	1,476	1,988	37,183	39,171
Pennsylvania,	1847	55	64	1,245	6,054	7,518	288,552	296,070
Delaware,	1827	4	8	71	384	467	8,732	9,200
Maryland,	1838	24	63	544	1,763	2,397	44,467	46,864
Virginia,	1848	2	62	1,365	5,217	6,672	116,234	122,906
N Carolina,	1846	29	133	657	3,449	4,267	75,181	79,448
S. Carolina,	1846	19	101	452	2,026	2,598	52,107	54,705
Georgia,	1839	36	98	746	2,212	3,092	54,220	57,312
Alabama,	1847	31	187	564	1,382	2,164	42,168	44,332
Louisiana,	1847	10	56	159	1,163	1,392	42,431	43,823
Mississippi,	1838	16	70	392	349	825	35,209	36,034
Tennessee,	1840	26	79	859	2,544	3,607	67,645	71,252
Kentucky,	1848	43	155	1,136	3,506	4,839	89,496	94,335
Ohio,	1846	91	2	462	1,231	2,061	174,404	176,465
Indiana,	1832	31	110	566	2,151	2,861	51,052	53,913
Illinois,	1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,294
Missouri,	1844	45	94	790	2,990	3,919	57,081	61,000
Arkansas,	1843	8	29	310	762	1,109	18,023	19,132
Michigan,	1847	26	121	336	2,110	2,593	57,413	60,006
Florida,	1845	3	14	95	508	620	11,502	12,122
Texas,	1847	16	45	248	940	1,248	18,513	19,761
Iowa,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin T,	1840	1	6	36	126	169	5,054	5,223
D of Columbia,	1832	1	3	24	63	96	1,153	1,249
Total,		769	2,533	14,699	51,512	69,503	1,761,384	1,830,887

The whole number of commissioned officers in the regular army is 882; that of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, is 9,438. Total, 10,320.

V. NAVY LIST.

1. COMMANDERS OF SQUADRONS.

Foxhall A. Parker,	Commodore,	Home Squadron.
George W. Storer,	"	Coast of Brazil.
T. Ap C. Jones,	"	Pacific Ocean.
C. W. Morgan,	"	Mediterranean.
Francis H. Gregory,	"	Coast of Africa.
P. F. Voorbee,	"	East India.

2. COMMANDERS OF NAVY YARDS.

Daniel Turner,	Portsmouth.	Chas. S. McCauley,	Washington.
John Downes,	Boston.	John D. Sloat,	Norfolk.
Isaac McKeever,	New York.	John Thos. Newton,	Pensacola.
Charles Stewart,	Philadelphia.	William F. Shields,	Memphis.

3. NAVAL ASYLUM.

Jacob Jones,	Governor,	Philadelphia,
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4. NAVAL SCHOOL.

George P. Upshur,	Superintendent,	Annapolis, Md.
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5. OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Captains. — 68.

James Barron.	Daniel Turner.	Charles S. McCauley.	John Gwinn.
Charles Stewart.	David Connor.	T. M. Newell.	Thomas W. Wyman.
Jacob Jones.	John D. Sloat.	E. A. F. Lavellette.	Andrew Fitzhugh.
Charles Morris.	Matthew C. Perry.	T. T. Webb.	W. K. Latimer.
L. Warrington.	C. W. Skinner.	John Percival.	Hiram Paulding.
John Downes.	John T. Newton.	John H. Aulick.	Uriah P. Levy.
Stephen Cassin.	Joseph Smith.	W. V. Taylor.	Charles Boarman.
A. S. Wadsworth.	L. Rousseau.	Bladen Dulany.	French Forrest.
George C. Read.	George W. Storer.	S. H. Stringham.	William Jamesson.
H. E. Ballard.	F. H. Gregory.	Isaac Mayo.	Charles Gauntt.
Jesse Wilkinson.	Philip F. Voorhees.	William Mervine.	William Ramsay.
T. Ap C. Jones.	Benjamin Cooper.	Thomas Crabbe.	Henry Henry.
W. B. Shubrick.	David Geisinger.	Thomas Paine.	Samuel W. Downing.
Charles W. Morgan.	R. F. Stockton.	James Arnstrong.	Henry W. Ogden.
L. Kearny.	Isaac McKeever.	Joseph Smoot.	Thomas A. Conover.
Foxhall A. Parker.	J. P. Zantzinger.	Samuel L. Breese.	John C. Long.
E. R. McCall.	William D. Salter.	Benjamin Page.	John H. Graham.

Commanders. — 97.

James M. McIntosh.	James B. Cooper.	Robert Ritchie.	Thomas J. Manning.
Josiah Tattnall.	Ed. W. Carpenter.	William W. McKean.	William Pearson.
Hugh N. Page.	John L. Saunders.	Franklin Buchanan.	William L. Howard.
William Inman.	Joseph B. Hull.	Samuel Mercer.	Thomas J. Leib.
Stephen Champlin.	John Stone Paine.	Charles Lowndes.	Thomas O. Selfridge.
Joel Abbot.	Joseph Moorhead.	L. M. Goldsborough.	Henry Eagle.
Lewis E. Simonds.	Thomas Petigru.	George N. Hollins.	Andrew K. Long.
John M. Dale.	John S. Chauncey.	Duncan N. Ingraham.	G. J. Van Brunt.
Harrison H. Cocke.	John Kelly.	John Marston.	William M. Glendy.
William J. McCluney.	Edmund Byrne.	Henry Bruce.	George P. Upshur.
John B. Montgomery.	William H. Gardner.	Henry A. Adams.	George S. Blake.
Horace B. Sawyer.	David G. Farragut.	James D. Knight.	Z. F. Johnston.
Cornelius K. Stribling.	Richard S. Pinckney.	Joseph Mattison.	William Green.
Joshua R. Sands.	Stephen B. Wilson.	William S. Walker.	Samuel Barron.
John J. Young.	Edward C. Rutledge.	George F. Pearson.	Timothy G. Benham.
Charles H. Bell.	T. Aloysius Dornin.	James T. Gerry.	Alex. G. Gordon.
Abraham Bigelow.	Rob. B. Cunningham.	John S. Nicholas.	A. G. Slaughter.
Frederick Varnum.	James Glynn.	Samuel F. Du Pont.	Oscar Bullus.
Joseph R. Jarvis.	Joseph Myers.	William L. Hudson.	Charles H. Jackson.
Sam'l W. Le Compte.	Thomas R. Gedney.	George A. Magruder.	Andrew A. Harwood.
Charles T. Platt.	John Bubier.	John Pope.	Theodorus Bailey.
Wm. M. Armstrong.	Victor M. Randolph.	Levin M. Powell.	Hugh G. Purviance.
William F. Shields.	Frederic Engle.	Charles Wilkes.	George Adams.
G. J. Pendergrast.	John Rudd.	Elisha Peck.	Cadwalader Ringgold.
William C. Nicholson.			

6. PAY OF THE NAVY, *per annum.*

	Pay.		Pay.
CAPTAINS, 63 senior, in service,	\$4,500	SURGEONS, 20 years and upwards,	
“ “ on leave,	3,500	“ at navy yards, &c.,	\$2,250
Captains of Squadrons,	4,000	“ in sea service,	2,400
Other Captains on duty,	3,500	“ of the fleet,	2,700
“ on leave,	2,500	PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 37.	
COMMANDERS, 97, in sea service,	2,500	ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 43, waiting	
“ at navy yards, or on		orders,	650
other duty,	2,100	“ after passing, &c.,	850
“ on leave, &c.,	1,800	“ at sea,	950
LIEUTENANTS, 327, commanding,	1,800	“ “ after passing,	1,200
“ on other duty,	1,500	“ at navy yards,	950
“ waiting orders,	1,200	“ “ after passing,	1,150
SURGEONS, 69, 1st 5 years in com.,	1,000	PURSEERS, 64, from	\$1,500 to 3,500
“ in navy yards, &c.,	1,250	CHAPLAINS, 24, in sea service,	1,200
“ in sea service,	1,333	“ on leave, &c.,	800
“ of the fleet,	1,500	PROFESSORS of Mathematics, 12,	1,200
“ 2d 5 years, on leave,	1,200	PASSED MIDSHIPMEN, 255, on duty,	750
“ at navy yards, &c.,	1,500	“ “ waiting orders,	600
“ in sea service,	1,600	MIDSHIPMEN, 183, in sea service,	400
“ of the fleet,	1,800	“ on other duty,	350
“ 3d 5 years, on leave,	1,400	“ on leave, &c.,	300
“ at navy yards, &c.,	1,750	MASTERS, 21, of ship of the line at sea,	1,100
“ in sea service,	1,866	“ on other duty,	1,000
“ of the fleet,	2,100	“ on leave, &c.,	750
“ 4th 5 years, on leave,	1,600	TEACHERS, 2,	480
“ at navy yards, &c.,	2,000	BOATSWAINS, 39	} of a ship of the line, } and at certain yards, } on other duty, } on leave, 1st 10 years, } “ 2d 10 years, }
“ in sea service,	2,133	GUNNERS, 45	
“ of the fleet,	2,400	CARPENTERS, 43	
“ 20 years and upwards,		SAILMAKERS, 35	
“ on leave,	1,800		

NOTE. One ration per day only is allowed to each officer when attached to vessels for sea service, since the passage of the law of the 3d of March, 1835, regulating the pay of the navy. *Teachers* receive two rations per day, at 20 cents each. For the pay of *Engineers*, &c., see *post*, p. 140, Law No. 34.

7. VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. — *August, 1849.*

[The names of officers marked thus (*) have the rank of *Commanders*; thus (†), *Lieutenants*; the rest are *Captains*.]

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
<i>Ships of the Line.</i> 11. Guns.			
Pennsylvania, 120	Philadelphia, 1837	*Hugh N. Page,	Rec'g ship, Norfolk.
Franklin, 74	“ 1815	*Joel Abbot,	“ Boston.
Columbus, 74	Washington, 1819	“	Norfolk.
Ohio, 74	New York, 1820	C. K. Stribling,	Pacific Ocean.
North Carolina, 74	Philadelphia, 1820	*Joshua R. Sands,	Rec'g ship, N. York.
Delaware, 74	Gosport, Va., 1820	“	Norfolk.
Alabama, 74	“	“	On stocks, Ports'th.
Vermont, 74	Boston, 1848	“	Boston.
Virginia, 74	“	“	On stocks, Boston.
New York, 74	“	“	“ Norfolk.
New Orleans, 74	“	“	“ Sac. Har.
<i>Independence, Razee,</i> 54	Boston, 1814	Thomas A. Conover,	Mediterranean,

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
<i>Frigates, 1st Class.</i> 12.			
United States, (guns) 44	Philadelphia, 1797	.	Norfolk.
Constitution, 44	Boston, 1797	John Gwinn,	Mediterranean.
Potomac, 44	Washington, 1821	.	Norfolk.
Brandywine, 44	" 1825	Charles Boarman,	Coast of Brazil.
Columbia, 44	" 1836	.	Norfolk.
Congress, 44	Portsmouth, 1841	.	"
Cumberland, 44	Boston, 1842	W. K. Latimer,	Mediterranean.
Savannah, 44	New York, 1842	.	Pacific Ocean.
Raritan, 44	Philadelphia, 1843	Benjamin Page,	Home Squadron.
Santee, 44	.	.	On stocks, Ports'th.
Sabine, 44	.	.	" N. York.
St. Lawrence, 44	Norfolk, 1847	Hiram Paulding,	Baltic Sea.
<i>Frigates, 2d Class.</i> 2.			
Constellation, 36	Baltimore, 1797	.	Norfolk.
Macedonian, 36	Capt'd 1812, reb't 1836	.	New York.
<i>Sloops of War.</i> 22.			
Saratoga, 20	Portsmouth, 1842	*W. C. Nicholson,	Home Squadron.
John Adams, 20	Charleston, S. C., \$ 1799	*L. M. Powell,	Coast of Africa.
Vincennes, 20	New York, 1826	.	New York.
Warren, 20	Boston, 1826	*A. K. Long,	Pacific Ocean.
Falmouth, 20	" 1827	Thomas Petigru,	"
Fairfield, 20	New York, 1828	.	Norfolk.
Vandalia, 20	Philadelphia, 1828	*Wm. H. Gardner,	Pacific Ocean.
St. Louis, 20	Washington, 1828	*H. H. Cocke,	Coast of Brazil.
Cyane, 20	Boston, 1837	.	Norfolk.
Levant, 20	New York, 1837	.	"
Portsmouth, 20	Portsmouth, 1843	*Elisha Peck,	Coast of Africa.
Plymouth, 20	Boston, 1843	*Thomas R. Gedney,	East Indies.
St. Mary's, 20	Washington, 1844	*Zach. F. Johnston,	Pacific Ocean.
Jamestown, 20	Norfolk, 1844	*S. Mercer,	Mediterranean.
Albany, 20	New York, 1846	*Victor M. Randolph,	Home Squadron.
Germantown, 20	Philadelphia, 1846	*Charles Lowndes,	"
Ontario, 18	Baltimore, 1813	*William M. Glendy,	Rec'g ship, Baltimore.
Decatur, 16	New York, 1839	*Edmund Byrne,	Coast of Africa, order'd
Preble, 16	Portsmouth, 1839	*James Glynn,	East Indies. (home.
Yorktown, 16	Norfolk, 1839	*John Marston,	Coast of Africa.
Marion, 16	Boston, 1839	.	Boston.
Dale, 16	Philadelphia, 1839	.	New York.
<i>Brigs.</i> 4.			
Dolphin, 10	New York, 1836	†Wm. S. Ogden,	East Indies.
Porpoise, 10	Boston, 1836	*A. G. Gordon,	Coast of Africa.
Bainbridge, 10	" 1842	*A. G. Slaughter,	"
Perry, 10	Norfolk, 1843	.	Norfolk.
<i>Schooners.</i> 5.			
Flirt, 2	Transf'd from W. D.	†Ebenezer Farrand,	Home Squadron.
Wave, 1	" "	.	Coast Survey.
Phenix, 2	" "	.	"
Petrel, 1	Purchased, 1846	.	"
Taney, 1	Transf'd from T. D.	†Charles G. Hunter,	Mediterranean.
<i>Steamers.</i> 14.			
Mississippi, 110	Philadelphia, 1841	John C. Long,	Mediterranean
Susquehannah, .	.	.	On stocks, Philadel'a.
Powhatan, .	.	.	" Norfolk.
Saranac, .	Portsmouth, 1848	.	Portsmouth.
San Jacinto, .	.	.	On stocks, New York.
Fulton, 4	New York, 1837	.	New York.
Union, 4	Norfolk, 1842	.	Washington.
Princeton, 9	Philadelphia, 1843	.	Boston.
Michigan, 1	Erie, Pa., 1844	*James M. M'Intosh,	Lakes.
Alleghany, 2	Pittsburg, Pa., 1846	†W. W. Hunter,	Mediterranean.
Vixen, 3	Purchased, 1846	†James H. Ward,	Home Squadron.
General Taylor, .	Transf'd from W. D.	.	Pensacola.
Water-Witch, 1	Washington, 1845	†G. M. Totten,	Home Squadron.
Engineer, .	Purchased, 1846	.	Norfolk.
<i>Store Ships & Brigs.</i> 6			
Relief, 6	Philadelphia, 1836	.	Norfolk.
Erie, 4	Baltimore, 1813	†William D. Porter,	Mediterranean.
Lexington, 6	New York, 1825	.	Norfolk.
Southampton, 4	Norfolk, 1845	†E. L. Handy,	Pacific Ocean.
Supply, 4	Purchased, 1846	.	Norfolk.
Fredonia, 4	" 1846	†F. A. Neville,	Pacific Ocean.

FORCE OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH NAVIES.

From the Navy List and Journal de Marine.

The English have *in commission* 12 line-of-battle ships, with 1072 guns; 9 frigates, with 382 guns; 13 corvettes, with 293 guns; and 27 brigs, with 300 guns, — in all, 61 vessels and 2,047 guns. Their *steam navy* consists of 26 ships of above 220 horse-power; 43 from 200 horse-power downwards; 29 screw steamers, — in all, 78 steam-vessels of 16,626 horse-power. Their *reserved force* is composed of 25 line-of-battle ships, of which 5 are ready for commission; of 11 frigates and sloops in an advanced state, and 10 screw vessels and 33 paddle vessels either ready or nearly so, of 12,678 horse-power.

The French have *in commission* 10 line-of-battle ships of 1,006 guns; 7 frigates, of 338; 17 corvettes, of 438; and 21 brigs, of 318, — in all, 55 vessels of 2,100 guns. Their *steam navy* consists of 22 steamers of above 220 horse-power; of 36 from 200 horse-power downwards, and of 3 screw steamers of 540, — in all, 64 vessels of 12,870 horse-power. Their *reserved force* is composed of 25 line-of-battle ships and small vessels; of 10 steam-frigates now ready, and of 6 corvettes and 6 small vessels nearly ready, — of which the horse-power is not stated.

VI. THE MARINE CORPS.

THE marine corps has the organization of a brigade. The pay and allowances of the officers of the marine corps are the same as those of officers of the same grades in the infantry of the army, except the adjutant and inspector, who have the same pay and allowances as the paymaster of the marines. The marine corps is subject to the laws and regulations of the navy, except when detached for service with the army by the order of the President of the United States. The head-quarters of the corps are at Washington.*

Staff of the Marine Corps.

†Col. Archibald Henderson.
Lieut.-Col. Samuel Miller.
Major John Harris.
Major Thomas A. Linton.
Major James Edelin.

Major William Dulany.
‡Parke G. Howle, *Adj. and Ins.*
‡G. W. Walker, *Paymaster.*
‡A. A. Nicholson, *Quartermaster.*
§G. F. Lindsay, *Assist. Quartermaster.*

VII. THE JUDICIARY.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

MAINE, Portland, 23d April and 23d September.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, . Portsmouth, 8th May; — Exeter, 8th October.
VERMONT, Windsor, 21st May; — Rutland, 3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS, . Boston, 15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND, . . Newport, 15th June; — Providence, 15th November.
CONNECTICUT, . . . New Haven, 4th Tuesday in April; — Hartford, 3d Tuesday in September.
N. YORK, S. Dist., . New York, last Monday in February, 1st Monday in April, and 3d Monday in October.

* Those officers who were dropped from the roster of the corps on the 13th of August, 1848, under the act of March, 2d, 1847, have been restored to their former rank and pay by the act of March 3d, 1849.

† Brigadier-General by brevet. ‡ With the rank of Major. § With the rank of Captain.

- ORK, N. Dist., *Albany*, 3d Tuesday in October and 3d Tuesday in May;—*Canandaigua*, Tuesday next after 3d Monday in June.
- JERSEY, . . . *Trenton*, 4th Tuesday in March and September.
- ., E. Dist., . . . *Philadelphia*, 11th April and 11th October.
- ., W. Dist., . . . *Pittsburg*, 3d Monday in May and November;—*Williamsport*, 3d Monday in June and September.
- WARE, *Newcastle*, Tuesday following 4th Monday in May;—*Dover*, Tuesday following 3d Monday in October.
- FLAND, *Baltimore*, 1st Monday in April and November.
- INIA, E. Dist., . . . *Richmond*, 1st Monday in May and 4th Monday in November.
- INIA, W. Dis., . . . *Lewisburg*, 1st Monday in August.
- TH CAROLINA, . . . *Raleigh*, 1st Monday in June and last Monday in November.
- TH CAROLINA, . . . *Charleston*, Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in March;—*Columbia*, 4th Monday in November.
- EGIA, N. Dist., . . . *Marietta*,* 2d Monday in March and September.
- EGIA, S. Dist., . . . *Savannah*, 2d Monday in April;—*Milledgeville*, Thursday after 1st Monday in November.
- AMA, *Mobile*, 2d Monday in April, and 4th Monday in December.
- ISSIPPI, *Jackson*, 1st Monday in May and November.
- IANA, *New Orleans*, 4th Monday in April and 3d Monday in December.
- S, *Galveston*, 1st Monday in February.
- ESSEE, *Nashville*, 1st Monday in March and September;—*Knoxville*, 3d Monday in April and October;—*Jackson*, 2d Monday in October and April.
- UCKY, *Frankfort*, 3d Monday in May and October.
- , *Columbus*, 3d Monday in July and 2d Monday in November.
- IGAN, *Detroit*, 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in October.
- NA, *Indianapolis*, 3d Monday in May and 1st Monday in December.
- OIS, *Springfield*, 1st Monday in June and last Monday in November;—*Chicago*, 1st Monday in July.
- URI, *St. Louis*, 1st Monday in April.
- NSAS, *Little Rock*, 2d Monday in April.
- COLUMBIA, *Washington*, 4th Monday in March and 3d Monday in October.

his court is held by the District Judge, with special authority to exercise the powers of a Judge of the Circuit Court.

SUPREME COURT.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1836,	\$ 5,000
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1829,	4,500
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.,	"	1835,	4,500
John Catron,	Nashville, Tenn.,	"	1837,	4,500
John McKinley,	Louisville, Ky.,	"	1837,	4,500
Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond, Va.,	"	1841,	4,500
Samuel Nelson,	Cooperstown, N. Y.,	"	1845,	4,500
Levi Woodbury,	Portsmouth, N. H.,	"	1845,	4,500
Robert C. Grier,	Pittsburg, Pa.,	"	1846,	4,500
Nathan Clifford,	Washington, D. C.,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1846,	4,000
Benj. C. Howard,	Baltimore, Md.,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1843,	1,300
William T. Carroll,	Washington, D. C.,	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the city of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the 1st Monday of December.

* DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

	Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.
1	Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	Thomas A. Deblois,	Portland,
2	N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	Wm. W. Stickney,	Exeter,
3	Vermont,	Samuel Prentiss,	Montpelier,	Abel Underwood,	Newbury,
4	Massachusetts,	Peleg Sprague,	Boston,	George Lunt,	Boston,
5	Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	James M. Clarke,	Providence,
6	Connecticut,	Andrew T. Judson,	Canterbury,	Thomas C. Perkins,	Hartford,
7	N. Y. { N. Dist.	Alfred Conkling,	Auburn,	James R. Lawrence,	Syracuse,
8	N. Y. { S. Dist.	Samuel R. Betts,	New York,	J. Prescott Hall,	New York,
9	New Jersey,	Philemon Dickerson,	Paterson,	William Halsted,	Trenton,
10	Pa. { E. Dist.	John K. Kane,	Philadelphia,	John W. Ashmead,	Philadelphia,
11	Pa. { W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Pittsburg,	J. B. Sweitzer,	Pittsburg,
12	Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Wilmington,	P. S. Johnson,	Wilmington,
13	Maryland,	Upton S. Heath,	Baltimore,	Wm. L. Marshall,	Baltimore,
14	Va. { E. Dist.	Jas. D. Hallyburton,	N. Kent C.H.	Robert C. Nicholas,	Richmond,
15	Va. { W. Dist.	J. W. Brockenbrough,	Lexington,	Benj. H. Smith,	Lewisburg,
16	North Carolina,	Henry Potter,	Raleigh,	Hiram W. Husted,	Raleigh,
17	South Carolina,	Robert B. Gilchrist,	Charleston,	Edward McCrady,	Charleston,
18	Geo. { N. Dist.	{ John C. Nicoll,	Savannah,	Henry Williams,	Savannah,
19	Geo. { S. Dist.				
20	Fa. { N. Dist.	Isaac H. Bronson,	St. August'e,	Geo. W. Call, Jr.,	Madison,
21	Fa. { S. Dist.	William H. Marvin,	Key West,	Wm. R. Hackley,	Key West,
22	Ala. { N. Dist.	{ John Gayle,	Mobile,	{ Jeff. F. Jackson,	Montgomery,
23	Ala. { M. Dist.				
24	Ala. { S. Dist.			{ Peter Hamilton,	Mobile,
25	Miss. { N. Dist.	{ Samuel J. Gholson,	Athens,	{ W. L. Ligon,	Aberdeen,
26	Miss. { S. Dist.			{ Rich. M. Gains,	Natchez,
27	La. { E. Dist.	Theo. H. McCaleb,	N. Orleans,	Logan Hunton,	New Orleans,
28	La. { W. Dist.	Henry Boyce,	Alexandria,	Lawrence P. Crane,	Shreveport,
29	Texas,	John C. Watrous,	Galveston,	Robert Hughes,	Galveston,
30	Tenn. { W. Dist.	{ M. W. Brown,	Nashville,	{ Charles N. Gibbs,	Jackson,
31	Tenn. { M. Dist.			{ Thomas D. Mosely,	Nashville,
32	Tenn. { E. Dist.			{ Samuel R. Rogers,	Knoxville,
33	Kentucky,	Thomas B. Monroe,	Frankfort,	P. S. Loughborough,	Louisville,
34	Ohio,	H. H. Leavitt,	Steubenville,	Samson Mason,	Springfield,
35	Indiana,	E. M. Huntington,	Cannelton,	Lucien Barbour,	Indianapolis,
36	Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Kaskaskia,	Archibald Williams,	Quincy,
37	Missouri,	Robert W. Wells,	Jeffson City,	John D. Cooke,	Frederictown,
38	Michigan,	Ross Wilkins,	Detroit,	John Norvell,	Detroit,
39	Arkansas,	Benjamin Johnson,	Little Rock,	Absalom Fowler,	Little Rock,
40	Iowa { N. Dist.	{ John S. Dyer,	Dubuque,	Stephen Whicher,	Muscatine,
41	Iowa { M. Dist.				
42	Iowa { S. Dist.				
43	Wisconsin,	Andrew G. Miller,	Milwaukee,	George W. Lakin,	Platteville,

* Corrected at the Department of the Interior, August 10, 1849.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the following nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the Circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the Circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District in which the Court sits.

Presiding Judge.

1st Circuit,	Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I.,	Mr. Justice Woodbury.
2d	Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Nelson.
3d	New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Grier.
4th	Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia,	Mr. Ch. Justice Taney.
5th	Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky,	Mr. Justice McKinley.
6th	N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Wayne.
7th	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan,	Mr. Justice McLean.
8th	Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri,	Mr. Justice Catron.
9th	Mississippi and Arkansas,	Mr. Justice Daniel.

The States of Florida, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin have not yet been attached to any Circuit, but the District Courts have the power of Circuit Courts. There is a local Circuit Court held in the District of Columbia, by three judges specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

	Marshals.	Residence.	Pay	Clerks.	Residence.	Pay
1	William Paine,	Bangor,	\$200†	George F. Emery,	Portland,	Fees.
2	Samuel Garfield,	Langdon,	200†	Albert R. Hatch,	Portsmouth,	"
3	John Peates,	Windsor,	200†	Edw. H. Prentiss,	Montpelier,	"
4	Charles Devens, Jr.,	Boston,	1	Seth E. Sprague,	Boston,	"
5	George W. Jackson,	Providence,	200†	John T. Pittman,	Providence,	"
6	Alston A. Pettengill,	Bridgesport,	200†	John J. Cleveland,	New Haven,	"
7	Palmer V. Kellogg,	Utica,	200†	Aurelian Conkling,	Auburn,	"
8	Henry F. Talmadge,	New York,	1	James W. Metcalf,	New York,	"
9	Robert S. Kennedy,	Stewartsville,	200†	Edw. N. Dickerson,	Paterson,	"
10	Anthony E. Roberts,	Lancaster,	1	Thomas L. Kane,	Philadelphia,	"
11	Alexander Irvine,	Clearfield,	200†	R. Biddle Roberts,	Pittsburg,	"
12	Samuel Barr,	Wilmington,	200†	W. A. Mendenhall,	Wilmington,	"
13	Thomas H. Kent,	Baltimore,	1	Thomas Spicer,	Baltimore,	"
14	Thomas S. Hall,	Warrenton,	200†	A. A. Cowdery,	Norfolk,	"
15	James Points,	Staunton,	200†	Erasmus Stribling,	Staunton,	"
16	George Little,	Raleigh,	200†	John M. Jones,	Edenton,	"
17	Thomas D. Condy,	Charleston,	1	W. Y. Gray,	Charleston,	"
18	{ William M. Brown,	Buena Vista,	1	George Glenn,	Savannah,	"
19				W. H. Hunt,	Marietta,	"
				B. B. Hilton,	Tallahassee,	"
				C. N. Jordan,	Pensacola,	"
20	John T. Myrick,	Mariana,	200†	Joseph S. May,	Apalachicola,	"
				R. B. Smith,	Tallahassee,	"
21	Walter C. Maloney,	Key West,	200†	T. A. Pinkney,	Key West,	"
22	Benjamin Patteson,	Huntsville,	200†	A. A. Gooch,	Tuscaloosa,	"
23						
24	Charles Bingham,	Mobile,	200†	John Pitts,	Mobile,	"
25	William McQuiston,	Aberdeen,	200†	G. M. Ragdale,	Pontotoc,	"
26	Thomas Fletcher,	Jackson,	200†	W. H. Brown,	Jackson,	"
27	William S. Scott,	New Orleans,	200†	N. R. Jennings,	New Orleans,	"
28	Frederic G. Smith,	St. Josephs,	200†			
29	Joseph Bates,	Galveston,	200†	Thomas Bates,	Galveston,	"
30	Andrew Guthrie,	Jackson,	200†	James L. Talbott,	Jackson,	"
31	Jesse B. Clements,	Fayetteville,	200†	Jacob McGavock,	Nashville,	"
32	Daniel M. Calkum,	Knoxville,	200†	Jas. W. Campbell,	Knoxville,	"
33	John Lane,	Shelbyville,	200†	John H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	"
34	Goehom A. Jones,	Mt. Vernon,	200†	William Mear,	Columbus,	"
35	Solomon Meredith,	Cambridge City,	200†	Horace Bassett,	Indianapolis,	"
36	Benjamin Bond,	Carlyle,	200†	William Pope,	Springfield,	"
37	John W. Twichell,	St. Louis,	200†	Jason Harrison,	Jefferson City,	"
38	Charles H. Knox,	Detroit,	200†	John Wiener,	Detroit,	"
39	Luther Chase,	Little Rock,	200†	William Field,	Little Rock,	"
40						
41	{ Stephen B. Shelladay,	Oscalnoza,	200†	T. S. Parvin,	Muscatine,	"
42						
43	Champ. J. Hutchinson,	Southport,	200†	George S. West,	Milwaukee,	"

† And Fees.

† Fees, &c.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT COURTS.

- MAINE**, *Wiscasset*, 1st Tuesday in September; — *Portland*, 1st Tuesday in February and December; — *Bangor*, 4th Tuesday in June.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**, . *Portsmouth*, 3d Tuesday in March and September; — *Exeter*, 3d Tuesday in June and December.
- VERMONT**, *Rutland*, 6th of October; — *Windsor*, 24th of May.
- MASSACHUSETTS**, . *Boston*, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in September, and 1st Tuesday in December.
- RHODE ISLAND**, . . *Newport*, 2d Tuesday in May and 3d in October; — *Providence*, 1st Tuesday in August and February.
- CONNECTICUT**, . . *New Haven*, 4th Tuesday in February and August; — *Hartford*, 4th Tuesday in May and November.
- NEW YORK, S. Dist.**, *New York*, 1st Tuesday in each month.
- NEW YORK, N. Dist.**, *Albany*, 3d Tuesday in January; — *Utica*, 2d Tuesday in July; — *Rochester*, 3d Tuesday in May; — *Auburn*, 3d Tuesday in August; — *Buffalo*, 2d Tuesday in November; — one term annually in the county of St. Lawrence, Clinton, or Franklin, at such time and place as the Judge may direct.
- NEW JERSEY**, . . *Trenton*, 3d Tuesday in January, April, June, and September.
- PENNSYLVANIA, E. Dist.**, *Philadelphia*, 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
- PENNSYLVANIA, W. Dist.**, *Pittsburg*, 1st Monday in May and October; — *Williamsport*, 1st Monday in October.
- DELAWARE**, . . . *Newcastle*, 3d Tuesday in June and 2d Tuesday in December; — *Dover*, Tuesday next following the 3d Monday of March, and the Tuesday next following the 4th Monday of September.
- MARYLAND**, . . . *Baltimore*, 1st Tuesday in March, June, September, and November.
- DIST. OF COLUMBIA**, *Washington*, 1st Monday in June and December.
- VIRGINIA, E. Dist.**, *Richmond*, 12th of May and 12th of November; — *Norfolk*, 30th of May and 1st of November.
- VIRGINIA, W. Dist.**, *Staunton*, 1st of May and 1st of October; — *Wytheville*, Wednesday after 3d Monday in April and September; — *Charleston*, Wednesday after 2d Monday in April and September; — *Clarksburg*, last Monday in March and August; — *Wheeling*, Wednesday after 1st Monday in April and September.
- NORTH CAROLINA**, . *Edenton*, 3d Monday in April and October; — *Newbern*, 4th Monday in April and October; — *Wilmington*, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in April and October.

- TH CAROLINA, .** *Charleston*, 3d Monday in March and September, 1st Monday in July, and 2d Monday in December ; — *Laurens Court-House*, the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
- FLORIDA, N. Dist.,** *Marietta*, 2d Monday in March and September.
- FLORIDA, S. Dist.,** *Savannah*, 2d Tuesday in February, May, August, and November.
- FLORIDA, N. Dist., .** *Tallahassee*, 1st Monday in January ; — *Apalachicola*, 1st Monday in February ; — *Pensacola*, 1st Monday in March ; — *St. Augustine*, 1st Monday in April.
- FLORIDA, S. Dist., .** *Key West*, 1st Monday in May and November.
- ALABAMA, N. Dist.,** *Huntsville*, 3d Monday in May and 4th Monday in November.
- ALABAMA, Mid. Dist.,** *Montgomery*, 4th Monday in May and 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in November.
- ALABAMA, S. Dist.,** *Mobile*, 1st Monday in May and 2d Monday in December.
- MISSISSIPPI, N. Dist.,** *Pontotoc*, 1st Monday in June and December.
- MISSISSIPPI, S. Dist.,** *Jackson*, 4th Monday in January and June.
- LOUISIANA, E. Dist.,** *New Orleans*, 2d Monday in December and 1st Monday in January.
- LOUISIANA, W. Dist.,** *Opelousas*, 1st Monday in August ; — *Alexandria*, 1st Monday in September ; — *Shreveport*, 1st Monday in October ; — *Monroe*, 1st Monday in November.
- TEXAS,** *Galveston*, 1st Monday in February.
- TENNESSEE, E. Dist.,** *Knoxville*, 3d Monday in April and October.
- TENNESSEE, W. Dist.,** *Nashville*, 4th Monday in May and November ; — *Jackson*, 2d Monday in October and April.
- KENTUCKY, . . .** *Frankfort*, 3d Monday in May and October.
- OHIO,** *Columbus*, 3d Monday in July and 2d Monday in November.
- MICHIGAN, . . .** *Detroit*, 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in October.
- INDIANA, . . .** *Indianapolis*, 3d Monday in May and 1st Monday in December.
- ILLINOIS,** *Springfield*, 1st Monday in June and last Monday in November ; — *Chicago*, 1st Monday in July.
- MOURI,** *Jefferson City*, 1st Monday in March and September.
- ARKANSAS, . . .** *Little Rock*, 1st Monday in April and November.
- ARKANSAS, N. Dist., . .** *Dubuque*, 1st Monday in January.
- ARKANSAS, Mid. Dist., .** *Iowa City*, 1st Monday in October.
- ARKANSAS, S. Dist., . .** *Burlington*, 1st Monday in June.
- WISCONSIN, . . .** *Milwaukee*, 1st Monday in January ; *Madison*, 1st Monday in July.

VIII. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—

AUGUST 13TH, 1849.

THE *pay* of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$9,000 per annum, as salary, besides \$9,000 for outfit. The pay of *Chargés d'Affaires* is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000; of Ministers Resident, \$6,000.

The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, Germany, and Chili; and by *Chargés d'Affaires* at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is much connected by commercial intercourse.

1. MINISTERS AND DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[Corrected in the Department of State, August 13th, 1849.]

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary in 1849.

		Appointed.	Foreign States.	Capitals.
Abbott Lawrence,	Mass.	1849	Great Britain,	London.
Wm. C. Rives,	Va.	1849	France,	Paris.
David Tod,	Ohio,	1847	Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
Edward A. Hannegan,	Ind.	1849	Prussia,	Berlin.
Daniel M. Barringer,	N. C.	1849	Spain,	Madrid.
Arthur P. Bagby,	Ala.	1848	Russia,	St. Petersburg.
Robert P. Letcher,	Ky.	1849	Mexico,	Mexico.
Andrew J. Donelson,	Tenn.	1849	Germany,	Frankfort.
Bailie Peyton,	La.	1849	Chili,	Santiago.

Commissioners.

		Appointed.	Foreign States.	Salary.
John W. Davis,	Ind.	1848	China,	\$5,000*
Charles Eames,	N. Y.	1849	{ Sandwich Isl., { Honolulu.	3,000

Secretaries of Legation.

J. C. B. Davis,	Great Britain.	Gales Seaton,	Germany.
Henry S. Sanford,	France.	Horatio J. Perry,	Spain.
Colin M. Ingersoll,	Russia.	Thomas J. Morgan,	Brazil.
Theodore S. Fay,	Prussia.	Peter Parker (<i>and Chinese</i>	
Ben. Rowan Hardin,	Mexico.	<i>Interpreter</i>), China.	Salary, \$2,500

Minister Resident.

		Appointed.	Foreign State.	Capital.
George P. Marsh,	Vt.	1849	Turkey.	Constantinople.
John P. Brown, <i>Dragoman to the Legation.</i> Salary, \$2,500.				


* \$1,000 additional, for performing judicial duties.

Chargés d'Affaires, August 13th, 1849.

		Appointed.	Foreign States.	Capitals.
A. Davezac,	N. Y.	1845	Netherlands,	Hague.
Henry W. Ellsworth,	Ind.	1845	Belgium,	Brussels.
Thomas M. Foote,	N. Y.	1849	Sweden,	Stockholm.
Benjamin G. Shields,	Ala.	1845	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
John R. Clay,	Pa.	1847	New Granada,	Bogotá.
Thos. W. Chinn,	La.	1849	Venezuela,	Caraccas.
William A. Harris,	Va.	1846	Peru,	Lima.
Nathaniel Niles,	Vt.	1848	Two Sicilies,	Naples.
James B. Clay,	Ky.	1849	Argentine Rep.	Buenos Ayres.
William H. Stiles,	Ga.	1845	Sardinia,	Turin.
Lewis Cass, Jr.,	Mich.	1848	Portugal,	Lisbon.
Eph. G. Squier,	Ky.	1849	Austria,	Vienna.
J. T. Van Alen,	N. Y.	1849	Pontific. States,	Rome.
A. K. M'Clung,	Miss.	1849	Guatemala,	Guatemala.
			Ecuador,	Quito.
			Bolivia,	Chquisaca.

**2. LIST OF CONSULS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND THE PLACES OF THEIR RESIDENCE.**

[Corrected in the Department of State, August 13th, 1849.]

 Those marked thus (*) are Commercial Agents.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, OR BUENOS AYRES.		BRAZIL.	
Joseph Graham,	Buenos Ayres.	Charles J. Smith,	Para.
Jefferson Adams,	Rio Negro.	B. M. Edney,	Pernambuco.
		Edward Kent,	Rio Janeiro.
		———,	St. Catherine's Isl.
	AUSTRIA.	Thos. McGuire,	Rio Grande.
J. G. Schwartz,	Vienna.	Thos. Turner,	Bahia.
———,	Trieste.		
Wm. A. Sparks,	Venice.		CENTRAL AMERICA.
		Steph. H. Weems,	Guatemala.
	BADEN.	A. Follin,	{ Omoa and Trux- illo (Hond.)
John Reichard,	Manheim.	J. W. Livingston,	{ St. Juan de Ni- caragua.
	BARBARY STATES.	Chris. Hempstead,	Balize (Hond.).
Thomas H. Hyatt,	Tangier, Mor'co.		
Samuel D. Heap,	Tunis, Tunis.		CHILI.
Marcus J. Gaines,	Tripoli, Tripoli.	Zab. W. Potter,	Valparaiso.
		William Crosby,	Talcahuano.
	BAVARIA.	Sam'l F. Haviland,	Coquimbo.
Chas. Obermeyer,	Augsburg.		
Philip Geisse,	Nuremberg.		CHINA.
		Paul S. Forbes,	Canton.
	BELGIUM.	Ch. W. Bradley,	Amoy.
Wm. H. Vesey,	Antwerp.		

Henry Fries, Fouchoufou.
 J. N. A. Griswold, Shang Hai.
 Wm. P. Peirce, †Macao.
 Fred. T. Bush, ‡Hong Kong.

DENMARK.

Charles F. Ryan, Copenhagen.
 H. T. A. Rainals, Elsineur.

Danish West India Islands.

David Rogers, Santa Cruz.
 *Charles H. Delavan, St. Thomas.

ECUADOR.

M. P. Game, Guayaquil.

EGYPT, Pachalic of.

Danl. S. M'Cauley, Alexandria.
 *William Lindquist, Suez.

FRANCE.

Robert Walsh, Paris.
 Lorenzo Draper, Havre.
 Frederick Kahl, Bordeaux.
 John L. Hodge, Marseilles.
 M. Hollander, Sedan.
 James Heudebert, Lyons.
 Hyppolite Roques, Nantes.
 F. M. Auboyneau, La Rochelle.
 Auguste Furtado, Bayonne.

West Indies.

John W. Fisher, { Pointe-à-Pitre,
 { Guadaloupe.
 Gab. G. Fleurot, { St. Pierre, Mar-
 { tinique.

South America.—French Guiana.

J. M. Fabens, Cayenne.

Africa.

Francis Lacrouts, Algiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England.

Thos. Aspinwall, London.
 Thomas L. Crittenden, Liverpool.

Francis B. Ogden, Bristol.
 James Fiora, Manchester.
 Robert W. Fox, Falmouth.
 Thos. Were Fox, Plymouth.
 Charles W. Fenton, Cowes.
 Albert Davy, Leeds.

Scotland.

Robert Grieve, Leith.
 Stewart Steel, Dundee.
 James Cowdin, Glasgow.

Ireland.

Hugh Keenan, Dublin.
 James McDowell, Belfast.
 Rob. L. Loughhead, Londonderry.
 Alfred Mitchell, Cork.
 Thos. M. Peisse, Galway.

In and near Europe and Africa.

Horatio I. Sprague, Gibraltar.
 Wm. Winthrop, Island of Malta.
 Wm. Carroll, Isle of France.
 Isaac Chase, Cape-Town, C. G. H.
 *John W. Carroll, Isl. of St. Helena.

North America.

Israel D. Andrews, { Canada & New
 { Brunswick, St.
 { JOHN S. N. B.
 T. B. Livingston, Halifax, N. S.
 B. H. Norton, Pictou, N. S.

West Indies.

John Adams, Bermuda.
 John F. Bacon, Nassau, Baha. I.
 Steph. D. Poole, Turks' Island.
 Rob. M. Harrison, Kingston, Jam.
 *Wm. T. Thurston, St. Christopher's.
 *R. S. Higinbotham, Antigua.
 Wm. R. Hayes, Barbadoes.
 Edw. B. Marache, Isl. of Trinidad.

South America.

Charles Benjamin, Demarara, B. G.
 Chris. Hempstead, Balize, Brit. Hond.

† Portuguese Colony.

‡ English Colony.

Australia.

J. Williams, Sydney.
 Thaway, Jr., Hobart Town.

East Indies.

J. Balestier, Singapore.
 E. W. Ellis, Bombay.
 S. Huffnagle, Calcutta.

China.

T. Bush, Hong Kong.

GREECE.

W. Mulligan, Athens.

IONIAN ISLANDS, OR FREE CITIES.

White, Hamburg.
 King, Bremen.
 Schwendler, Frankfort.

HESSE, HESSE CASSEL, & HESSE
DARMSTADT.

S. Graebe, Cassel.

HAYTI, OR ST. DOMINGO.

J. F. Usher, Port au Prince.
 J. Loring, Aux Cayes.
 L. Wilson, Cape Haytien.

J. Elliot, { St. Domingo &
 Porto Plata.

LIBERIA.

J. W. Lugenbeel, Monrovia.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Black, Mexico.
 W. Slemmons, Matamoras.
 J. Chase, Tampico.
 J., Vera Cruz.
 H. J. Anson, Chihuahua.
 Parrott, Mazatlan.
 P. Bissell, San Blas.
 A. Robinson, Guayamas.
 Morris, Campeaché.

J. Ward, Dominion of the Imaum of.
 J. Ward, Island of Zanzibar.
 J. Powell, Muscat.

NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.

J. Lange, Amsterdam.

Wm. S. Campbell, Rotterdam.

Colonies.

Francis W. Cragin, Paramaribo.
 *W. H. Freeman, Curaçoa.
 —, Batavia, Java.
 *Charles Rey, Isl. St. Martins.

NEW GRANADA.

Harvey Gleason, Chagres.
 Ramon L. Sanchez, Carthagena.
 Samuel G. Taylor, Santa Martha.
 Elijah Payne, Panamá.

PACIFIC ISLANDS, *Independent.*

Joel Turrill, Honolulu, Sand. Isl.
 Charles B. Wastford, Bay of Isl., N. Z.
 *J. B. Williams, { Lanthalla, Fej.
 Islands.
 David Whippy, { Vice Com. Agt.,
 Sura Cove, Fej. Isl.
 *John C. Williams, Navigators' Isl.
 Horace Hawes, Society Islands.

PERU.

Stanhope Prevost, Lima.
 Alex. Ruden, Jr., Paíta.

PORTUGAL.

Edward Yerger, Lisbon.
 Louis Tinelli, Oporto.

Islands.

Chas. W. Dabney, Fayal, Azores.
 John H. March, Funchal, Madeira.
 Mont. D. Parker, St. Jago, C. Verd.
 Robert P. Desilver, Macao.

PRUSSIA.

Charles Graebe, Westphalia.
 John J. Osborne, { Prussian Provinces
 of the Rhine.
 Fred. Schillow, Stettin.

ROME, OR PONTIFICAL STATES.

Wm. Carroll Sanders, Rome.
 Joseph Mozier, Ancona.
 Henry J. Brent, Ravenna.

RUSSIA.

Abraham P. Gibson, St. Petersburg.

Alex. Schwartz, Riga.
Edmund Brandt, Archangel.
John Ralli, Odessa.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. See PACIFIC
ISLANDS, *Independent*.

SARDINIA.

H. S. Paisley, Genoa.
Victor A. Sasserno, Nice.

SAXONY.

John G. Flügel, Leipsic.
George Mohr, Dresden.

SPAIN.

Max. de Aguirre, Bilboa.
Alexander Burton, Cadiz.
George Reed, Malaga.
P. Pou, Barcelona.
——, Port Mahon, Isl. Min.

Cuba.

Rob. B. Campbell, Havana.
Thomas M. Rodney, Matanzas.
Samuel McLean, 'Trinidad de Cuba.
'Thomas Sewall, Santiago de Cuba.

Puerto Rico.

James C. Gallaher, Ponce.
Thos. B. Abrams, Mayaguez.
Wm. H. Tracy, Guayama.
George Latimer, St. John's.

Other Spanish Islands.

Edward T. Weld, Teneriffe, Canary.
A. H. P. Edwards, Manilla, Philipp.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

C. D. Arfwedson, Stockholm.
Alex. Barclay, Gothenburg.
Helmich Janson, Bergen, Nor.

SWITZERLAND.

Nathan Binchard, Basel, or Bâle.

TURKEY.

George A. Porter, Constantinople.
E. S. Offley, Smyrna.
Jasper Chasseaud, { Beirout, Damas-
 cus, and Saida,
 in Syria.
Merino de Matley, Cyprus.

TUSCANY.

Edward Gamage, Leghorn.

TWO SICILIES.

Alex. Hammett, Naples.
John M. Marston, Palermo.
Alex. H. Clements, Messina.

**URUGUAY, OR CISPLATINE RE-
PUBLIC.**

Rob. M. Hamilton, Monte Video.

VENEZUELA.

Southy Grinalds, Puerto Cabello.
Louis Baker, Laguayra.
Roland Dubs, Maracaibo.

WURTEMBERG.

Chas. L. Fleischman, Stuttgart.

The only Consuls who receive salaries are those for London, \$2,000, Tangier, \$2,000, Tunis, \$2,000, and Tripoli, \$2,000. The Consuls for the five treaty ports in China receive \$1,000 each for judicial duties.

3. FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THEIR SECRETARIES,

Accredited to the Government of the United States.

Foreign States.	Envoys Ex. and Min. Plen.	Secretaries, &c.
Russia,	Alexander de Bodisco,	Edw. de Stoeckl, 1st Sec.
"		Mr. de Cramer, 2d Sec.

Argentine Rep.,	Brig.-Gen. D C. M. de Alvear, <i>Min. Plen. and Extraor.</i>
"	D. Emilo de Alvear, <i>Sec. of Leg.</i>
Great Britain,	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, <i>Min. Plen. and Env. Extraor.</i>
France,	Guillaume Tell Poussin, M. A. Bourboulon.
Spain,	Don A. Calderon de la Barca, Don F. Bourman.
"	Don Rodrigo Tavira, } <i>Attachés.</i>
"	Don Juan Silva, }
Chili,	Don Manuel Carvallo, Don Fran. S. Astaburuaga.
"	Don Daniel Frost, } <i>Attachés.</i>
"	Don Zenon Freire, }
New Granada,	Gen. Pedro Alcantara Herran, Cerveleon Pinzon.
"	Dr. Elvi Ordoñez, <i>Attaché.</i>
Brazil,	Señ. S. T. de Macedo.
Mexico,	Don Luis de la Rosa, <i>Min. Plen.</i>
	Ministers Resident.
Portugal,	Com. J. C. de Figaniere, { Sen. F. F. de la Figaniere, <i>Attaché.</i>
Prussia,	Baron Roenne, Chevalier Lischke, <i>Attaché.</i>
	Chargés d'Affaires.
Great Britain,	J. F. Crampton, <i>Acting Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Denmark,	M. Steen de Billé, M. Torben de Billé, <i>Attaché.</i>
Austria,	Chevalier Hülsemann, <i>ad interim.</i>
Netherlands,	Baron Testa.
Sweden,	Chevalier Adam de Lövenskiold.
Two Sicilies,	Chevalier Martuscelli.
Sardinia,	M. L. Mossi, <i>and Consul-General.</i>
Brazil,	M. Felipe P. Leal.
Peru,	Señor Don Ygnacia de Osma, <i>ad interim.</i>
Russia,	M. Edward de Stoeckl, <i>ad interim.</i>
Venezuela,	Don Rafael Acevedo.

4. FOREIGN CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.†

A List of Foreign Consuls and Vice-Consuls in the United States.

Those marked thus (*) are *Consuls-General*; thus (†) *Vice-Consuls*; the rest are *Consuls*.

Argentine Republic, or Buenos Ayres.	J. W. Langdon, <i>Cons. Agt.</i> , Boston.		
Fitzhenry Homer,	Boston.		Philadelphia.
Motte A. Pringle,	Charleston.	Fr. Rodenwald, <i>Cons. Agt.</i> ,	Baltimore.
		†H. W. Kuhtman,	Charleston.
	<i>Austria.</i>	†J. E. Dumont,	Mobile.
*Auguste Belmont,	New York.	Jacob H. Eimer,	New Orleans.

† This list is necessarily imperfect in some degree, as no official record of the Foreign Consuls in the United States is kept at any of the public offices. Every exertion is made to render it as correct as possible. Those who notice errors in the list are respectfully requested to communicate them to the editor, for correction in the subsequent volume.

Baden.

*J. W. Schmidt, New York.
†Jacob H. Eimer, New Orleans.

Bavaria.

G. Heinrich Siemon, New York.
C. Fred. Hagedorn, Philadelphia.
John Smidt, Louisville.
Ferdin. L. Brauns, Baltimore.

Belgium.

*Auguste Moxhet, New York.
†S. Rawson, Eastport.
Thos. A. Deblois, Portland.
John D. Bates, Boston.
†Hippolyte Mali, New York.
J. Borie, Philadelphia.
G. O. Gorter, Baltimore.
A. W. Nölling, Richmond.
†Auguste Branda, Norfolk.
Geo. A. Hopley, Charleston.
W. O'Driscoll, Savannah.
†William Porter, Apalachicola.
†Th. Pinkney, Key West.
Charles Auzé, Mobile.
James B. Behr, New Orleans.

Brazil.

*L. H. F. d'Aguiar, New York.
†Archibald Foster, { Mass., N.H., and
Maine, Boston.
†L. F. Figaniere, New York.
†Edw. S. Sayres, Philadelphia.
C. O. O'Donnell, Baltimore.
†Clement Smith, Dist. Columbia.
†Herman Baldwin, Richmond.
†Myer Myers, Norfolk.
†H. G. Chadwick, Charleston.
†Peter Regnaud, New Orleans.

Bremen.

Herman Oelrichs, New York.
J. C. Mecke, Philadelphia.
*Alb. Schumacher, Baltimore.
Ant. Ch. Cazenove, Dist. Columbia.
Louis Trapman, Charleston.
Eleazer Crabtree, Savannah.

Fred. Rodenwald, New Orleans.
Johannes Wolf, St. Louis.
Diedr. H. Klaener, Galveston.

Brunswick and Lauenburg.

*John H. Dreyer, New York.

Buenos Ayres.

†N. Frazee, Philadelphia.

Chili.

Frank. H. Delano, New York.
R. B. Fitzgerald, Baltimore.
Pedro Cueto, San Francisco.

Denmark.

*M. Steen Billé, Philadelphia.
G. M. Thacher, { Mass., Me., N. H.,
and R. I., Boston.
Edw. Beck, { N. Y., Conn., and part
of N. J., New York.
†John Bohlen, Philadelphia.
†Hen. G. Jacobsen, Baltimore.
†P. K. Dickinson, Wilmington.
†James H. Ladson, Charleston.
†W. Crabtree, Savannah.
J. F. C. Vles, New Orleans.

Ecuador.

Seth Bryant, Boston.
James H. Causten, Washington.
Edward F. Sweetser, Philadelphia.
Murat Willis, Norfolk.
Clement Ballen, San Francisco.

France.

*Auguste Simounet, New York.
†Louis Borg, New York.
Maxim. Isnard, Boston.
†Fauvel Gouraud, Newport.
Durand de St. André, Philadelphia.
†Geo. C. Morton, Baltimore.
Count de Montholon, Richmond.
†Pascal Schisano, Norfolk.
Count de Choiseul, Charleston.
†R. de Leumont, Charleston.
†L. Barré, Savannah.

Aimé Roger,	New Orleans.
†H. Germain,	New Orleans,
†H. de St. Cyr,	Galveston.
†Edward Guys,	San Francisco.

Frankfort on the Maine.

Fred. Wysmann,	New York.
Arnold Halbach,	Philadelphia.

Great Britain.

†W. D. Sherwood,	Eastport.
—,	Portland.
E. A. Grattan,	Boston.
†Wm. Elliott,	Boston.
†C. Grinnell,	New Bedford.
Anthony Barclay,	New York.
William Peter,	Philadelphia.
J. McTavish,	Baltimore.
Francis Waring,	Norfolk.
†H. Smith,	Alexandria.
Chas. D. Wake,	{ N. C. and S. C.,
	{ Charleston.
†G. W. Davis,	Wilmington.
†R. Martin, <i>Act.</i>	{ Flor. and Ala.,
	{ Mobile.
†— O'Hara,	Key West.
A. L. Molyneux,	Georgia.
William Mure,	New Orleans.

Greece.

Henry G. Andrews,	Boston.
Eugene Dutilh,	New York.

Guatemala.

*Antonio de Aycenena.

Hamburg.

*Charles N. Buck,	Philadelphia.
*Alb. Schumacher,	Baltimore.
C. H. F. Moehring,	Boston.
Theodore des Arts,	New York.
Henry Ludlam,	Richmond.
Lewis Trapman,	Charleston.
Edward R. Bell,	Mobile.
William Vogel,	New Orleans.
J. W. Jockusth,	Galveston.

Hanover.

L. H. Meyer,	New York.
†A. W. Hupeden,	New York.
John Leppien,	Philadelphia.
Edward Uhrlaub,	Baltimore.
H. W. Kuhtman,	Charleston.
James B. Behr,	New Orleans.
Frederic Schwartz,	Louisville.
Charles Bollman,	Pittsburg.
Adolphus Meier,	St. Louis.
Julius Frederich,	Galveston.

Hawaiian Islands.

*Sch. Livingston,	New York.
Granville S. Oldfield,	{ Md. and Del.,
	{ Baltimore.
G. S. Oldfield, Jr.,	San Francisco.

Electorate of Hesse.

Conrad W. Faber,	New York.
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Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt.

Antoin Bollerman,	New York.
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Lubec.

G. W. Kruger,	New York.
Died. H. Klaener,	Galveston.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

*L. Herckenrath,	Charleston.
Wilhelm Prehn,	New Orleans.
A. T. Berg,	Galveston.

Mexico.

†Oto L. Dablesteen,	New Orleans.
†G. G. Stewart,	New York.
Andres Castellero,	San Francisco.
†C. L. le Barone,	Mobile.

Montevideo.

Frederic B. Graff,	Baltimore.
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Nassau.

*Wilh. A. Kobbe,	New York.
Louis Becker,	Galveston.

Netherlands.

†B. H. Dixon,	{ Mass., Me., N. H.,
	{ and R. I., Boston.

J. C. Zimmerman,	{ N. Y., N. J., and Ct., New York.	†Henriq. T. Street,	Charleston.
Henry Bohlen,	Philadelphia.	†J. G. Doon,	Savannah.
Frederic B. Graff,	Baltimore.	Carlos Le Baron,	Mobile.
Th. L. Wragg,	Charleston.	†Jose A. Barelli,	New Orleans.
†Oliver O'Hara,	Key West.	<i>Prussia.</i>	
Myer Myers,	Norfolk.	*J. W. Schmidt,	New York.
Jacob Van Wanzoy,	{ Ala. and Flor- ida, Mobile.	G. H. Mecke,	Philadelphia.
P. J. Gildemeester,	{ La. and Miss., New Orleans.	Ferdin. L. Brauns,	Baltimore.
J. P. H. Gildemeester,	San Francisco.	Lewis Trapman,	Charleston.
		Wilhelm Vogel,	New Orleans.
		E. C. Angelrodt,	St. Louis.
		†F. A. Hirsch,	Boston.
		†George Hussey,	New Bedford.
<i>New Granada.</i>		<i>Rome.</i>	
*Don Domingo Acosta.		†Nicholas Reggio,	Boston.
Greg. Dominguez,	New York.	†Louis B. Binsse,	New York.
		—,	Philadelphia.
		T. P. Scott,	Baltimore.
		†Thomas Roger,	Charleston.
		Charles J. Daron,	New Orleans.
		<i>Russia.</i>	
		*Alex. Evstaphieve,	New York.
		Geo. E. Runhardt,	New York.
		†Robert B. Storer,	Boston.
		†John R. Wilder,	Savannah.
		†Joseph E. Morrell,	Mobile.
		Edward Johns,	New Orleans.
		†J. S. Haviland,	Philadelphia.
		W. Shaer,	Baltimore.
		Fernando Moreno,	Key West.
		<i>Sardinia.</i>	
		*Louis Mossi,	Washington.
		Antonio Michoud,	New Orleans.
		S. Dacorsi, <i>Act. Con.</i> ,	New York.
		†Nicholas Reggio,	{ Me., N.H., Mas, and R. I., Boston.
		—,	{ Penn., N. J., and Del., Philad.
		†E. L. Trenholm,	Charleston.
		†C. A. Williamson,	Baltimore.
		†A. B. de Meaux,	Mobile.
		†M. Ravena,	Galveston.

† And for all other ports in Virginia except Alexandria.

Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
einrich, New York.

Saxe-Weimar.
ard Stucken, New York.

Saxony.
V. Schmidt, New York.
in. L. Brauns, Baltimore.
C. Vles, New Orleans.

Spain.
Am. Deblois, Portland.
a. B. Parker, Portsmouth.
Ant. G. Vega, Boston.
oughton, New York.
e Chacon, Philadelphia.
nto. Larrañga, Charleston.
nto. Pizarro, Baltimore.
a Allmand, Norfolk.
B. Lord, Wilmington.
Moreno, Pensacola.
a. Browne, Key West.
a G. Doon, Savannah.
uel Cruzat, Mobile.
C. De España, New Orleans.

Sweden and Norway.
e Lövenskiold, Washington.
d E. Habicht, New York.
Seldener, Philadelphia.
. Graff, Baltimore.
a H. Brent, Alexandria.
can Robertson, Norfolk.
a. H. Welman, Savannah.
A. Winthrop, Charleston.
ge Westeldt, Mobile.
lr. Miesegaes, New Orleans.
. Benzon, { Me., N. H., and
 { Mass., Boston.

Switzerland.
P. De Luge, { N. England and
 { N.Y., New York.
Syze, { Penn., New Jersey, and
 { Delaware, Philadelphia.
las Basler, { Ky., Ind., Ill., O.,
 { Mich., and Wisc.,
 { Louisville.
Kuhn, Texas, Galveston.

J. F. Peschier, { La. and Miss.,
 { New Orleans.

Turkey.
Abraham Zipcy, Boston.

Tuscany.
W. H. Aspinwall, New York.
Carlo Gavenni, Mobile.
Garlo G. Mansoni, New Orleans.

Two Sicilies.
*Don Domenico Morelli, Philad.
†Nicholas Reggio, Boston.
†B. D. Potter, Providence.
†Ira Clisbe, New Haven.
J. Dacoste, *Acting*, New York.
†Luca Palmieri, Philadelphia.
†N. E. Fowls, Dist. Columbia.
†G. A. Trenholm, Charleston.
†Goffredo Barnaley, Savannah.
†O. Wolff, Mobile.
†G. A. Barelli, New Orleans.

Uruguay.
E. S. Tobey, Boston.
†G. F. Darby, New York.
†George Green, Philadelphia.
F. B. Graff, Baltimore.
†G. L. Lowden, Charleston.
†C. J. Mansong, Mobile.
†E. Dudley Head, New Orleans.

Venezuela.
Silas G. Whitney, Boston.
†John P. Bigelow, Boston.
Juan B. Purroy, New York.
Jose C. Keef, Philadelphia.
J. F. Strohm, Baltimore.
Victor de la Cora, Washington.
Aaron Milhado, Norfolk.
Geo. B. Dieter, New Orleans.

Wurtemberg.
*Ferd. L. Brauns, Baltimore.
Frederick Klett, Philadelphia.
Leopold Bierwirth, New York.
Carl. Fred. Adae, Cincinnati.
F. Honold, New Orleans.

IX. TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS,

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 30TH CONGRESS.

Civil and Diplomatic Expenses, for the Year ending June 30, 1850.

Congress, — pay of members,	\$ 768,200.00
“ “ “ for the current fiscal year,	100,000.00
“ incidental expenses,	297,306.50
Library of Congress, — purchase of books for,	6,000.00
“ “ incidental expenses,	7,300.00
President and Vice-President of the United States,	30,000.00
Department of State,	64,600.00
Treasury Department,	476,258.25
War Department,	197,146.39
Navy Department,	91,970.00
Post-Office Department,	177,020.00
Surveyors and their Clerks,	62,710.00
United States Mint and Branches,	124,746.00
Judiciary,	584,500.00
Government of Oregon,	32,600.00
Miscellaneous,	1,288,904.95
Light-house Establishment,	558,201.70
Hospitals,	131,001.00
Surveys of Public Lands,	123,050.00
Intercourse with Foreign Nations,	570,595.92
	<hr/>
	5,692,110.71
Deficiencies in appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1849,	345,393.71
Fortifications,	671,000.00
Navy appropriation,	9,508,882.91
Army appropriation,	5,585,755.85
Military Academy,	171,294.61
Pensions, (army and navy,)	560,400.00
Post-Office Department,	4,328,391.00
Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c.,	190,220.00
Indian Department,	1,000,988.65
Reparation for a Caddo boy killed by Texan volunteers,	500.00
Payments to Mexico, under Art. 12 of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo,	7,260,000.00
Minnesota Territory,	28,050.00
Payment of New Hampshire Claims,	7,000.00
Certain Chippewa Indians and Interpreter,	6,000.00
For Relief of Sundry Individuals, &c.,	73,054.17
	<hr/>
Total,	\$ 35,429,041.61

- No. 1. *An Act to extend certain privileges to the town of Whitehall, in the State of New York.* Jan. 10, 1849.
- No. 2. *An Act supplemental to the Act approved the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act confirming certain land claims in Louisiana."* Jan. 19, 1849.
- No. 3. *An Act to continue the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.* The authority to continue this office given by the act of Jan. 14, 1846, is extended until further legislation by Congress. Jan. 19, 1849.
- No. 4. *An Act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.* See page 136. Jan. 26, 1849.
- No. 5. *An Act authorizing the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Alabama for the use of the United States government, in the suppression of the Creek Indian hostilities of eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, in Alabama.* Jan. 26, 1849.
- No. 6. *An Act to authorize the issuing of a register or enrolment to the ship Annie Tift.* Feb. 1, 1849.
- No. 7. *An Act for the relief of the forward officers of the late Exploring Expedition.* Extra pay to the amount of \$250 per annum, credited to the forward officers on the return of the Expedition by order of the commander, is allowed. Lieutenant Ringgold is allowed \$1000 per annum for scientific duties. Feb. 1, 1849.
- No. 8. *An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. Feb. 19, 1849.
- No. 9. *An Act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. Feb. 19, 1849.
- No. 10. *An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to make reparation for the killing of a Caddo boy by volunteer troops in Texas.* \$500 paid to Caddo Indians. Feb. 19, 1849.
- No. 11. *An Act for authenticating certain records.* For Sec. 1, see No. 23. The Solicitor of the Treasury shall provide a seal for his office, and copies of any public documents belonging to or on the files of the said office, under the signature of the Solicitor, or, when the office shall be vacant, under the signature of such officer as may be officiating for the time being, accompanied by an impress of the said seal, shall be competent evidence in all cases equally with the originals. Documents in the War, Navy, Treasury, and Post-Office Departments, and the Attorney-General's office, may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department may now by law be, and the Attorney-General shall provide a seal for his office. Feb. 22, 1849.
- No. 12. *An Act granting five years' half-pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, both regulars and volunteers.* The provisions of Sec. 2 of the act of July 21, 1848, shall be construed to include all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether regulars or volunteers, who have received an honorable discharge, or who died in service, or from wounds received, or disease contracted, while in the line of their duty; — subject to the provisions of Sec. 3 of the same act. Feb. 22, 1849.
- No. 13. *An Act to establish an additional land-office in the State of Missouri.* Feb. 26, 1849.
- No. 14. *An Act to provide for carrying into execution, in part, the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.* \$3,720,000 are appropriated to pay the principal and interest due May 30, 1849; and \$3,540,000 to pay principal and interest due May 30, 1850. Feb. 26, 1849.
- No. 15. *An Act to extend the provisions of an Act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for carrying into effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Mississippi, with regard to the five per cent. fund and school reservations.*

The provisions of the act of March 3, 1847, are extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to have three years from the passage of this act to make the selections of land authorized by the preceding acts. Feb. 26, 1849.

No. 16. *An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam-Packet Company."* Feb. 26, 1849.

No. 17. *An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act amendatory of the Act entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Departments of the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia,' " approved 3d March, 1825.* March 2, 1849.

No. 18. *An Act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. March 2, 1849.

No. 19. *An Act declaratory of the Act for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.* It is declared that by said act the United States assented to the application for the support of common schools, (as made in Sec. 2, Art. 10, of the constitution of the State,) of the 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State, and of the 500,000 acres granted to the State by the act of Sept. 4, 1841; said land to be selected in legal subdivisions of not less than 320 acres. March 2, 1849.

No. 20. *An Act to allow subsistence to certain Arkansas and other volunteers, who have been prisoners of war in Mexico.* Forty cents per diem is allowed to every volunteer who has been prisoner of war in Mexico, or to his legal representatives; and the same evidence of imprisonment is required, as now of ordinary service. March 2, 1849.

No. 21. *An Act concerning the pay department of the army.* The pay department of the army shall consist of a paymaster-general, with the rank of colonel, with the present pay and allowances, and the same tenure of office as the heads of other disbursing departments of the army, two deputy paymasters-general, and twenty-five paymasters. All disbursing officers of the pay department must renew their bonds, or give additional security, at least once in four years, and oftener if the President direct. The officers of the pay department herein constituted shall consist of the paymaster-general and the two deputies now in commission, the fifteen paymasters who were in service under acts in force at the commencement of the Mexican war; the thirteen paymasters authorized by acts of June 17, 1846, and March 3, 1847; and ten paymasters to be selected from the additional paymasters now in service. March 2, 1849.

No. 22. *An Act to continue the light at Sand's Point, on Long Island.* March 2, 1849.

No. 23. *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for authenticating certain records," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.* The first section is amended to the following effect. It may be lawful for the keeper or persons having the custody of laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents of any foreign government, or its agents, relating to the title to lands claimed by or under the United States, on the application of the head of one of the departments, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, to authenticate the same, under his hand and seal, and certify the same to be correct and true copies of such laws, &c.; and when the same shall be certified by an American minister or consul, under his hand and seal of office, or by a judge of one of the United States courts, under his hand and seal, to be true copies of the originals, the same shall be sealed up by him and returned to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall file the same in his office, and cause it to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose. A copy of said laws, &c., so filed, or of the same so recorded in said book, may be read in evidence in all courts where the title to land claimed by or under the United States may come into question, equally with the originals thereof. March 2, 1849.

No. 24. *An Act to provide for an increase of the medical staff, and for an additional number of chaplains of the army of the United States.* So much of Sec. 3 of the act of July 19, 1848, as prevents the filling of vacancies in the medical department of the army is repealed. Ten assistant surgeons are to be appointed, and the provisions of the act of 1838 are extended, so as to authorize the employment of ten additional chaplains for military

posts. The President and Senate are authorized to appoint a judge advocate of the army, to be taken from the captains, and to have the brevet rank and pay of a major of cavalry; and so much of the proviso to Sec. 3 of the act of July 19, 1848, as relates to the officers of the Adjutant-General's department is repealed. March 2, 1849.

No. 25. *An Act for changing the location of the land-office in the Chippewa land district, and establishing an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin.* The Chippewa land-office, on and after June 30, 1849, is removed from the Falls of St. Croix to Stillwater. March 2, 1849.

No. 26. *An Act granting a half-section of land for the use of schools within fractional township nineteen south of range eighteen west, county of Lowndes, State of Mississippi.* March 2, 1849.

No. 27. *An Act in relation to the Fox and Wisconsin River reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.* All land entries made in the Green Bay land district, in Wisconsin, upon the odd-numbered sections of the Fox and Wisconsin River reservation, subsequent to the passage of "An Act to grant a certain quantity of land, to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and connect the same by canal, in the Territory of Wisconsin," (Aug. 8, 1846,) are declared to be good and valid as though said act had not been passed: *Provided, nevertheless,* That the Governor of said State is authorized to select the same quantity of other lands in lieu thereof, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All similar entries made upon the even-numbered section of said reservations are declared to be good and valid as though said reservation had not been made. March 2, 1849.

No. 28. *An Act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein.* All swamp and overflowed lands, unfit for cultivation, are granted to the State. The Surveyor-General (as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury shall be advised by the Governor of Louisiana that the State is prepared to pay the cost) shall cause all such lands to be surveyed, and a list returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall approve the same, so far as the lands are not claimed or held by individuals; and on that approval, the fee-simple in such lands shall vest in the State, subject to the disposal of the legislature, to be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the construction of levees and drains. The "whole legal subdivision" of land of which the greater part is swamp, &c., shall be included in the list. The provisions of this act do not apply to "lands fronting on rivers, creeks, bayous, water-courses, &c., which have been surveyed into lots or tracts," under the acts of March 3, 1811, and May 24, 1824. The United States shall be at no expense for the selection, lists, or surveys of the lands. March 2, 1849.

No. 29. *An Act for the settlement of the claims of New Hampshire against the United States.* The account of the State of New Hampshire against the United States, "for sundry military expenses incurred by the State in repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection at Indian Stream, in the county of Coos, in said State," is to be adjusted upon the same principles as if the militia therein referred to had been called out by the President of the United States; but the amount paid shall not exceed the sum of \$7,000. March 2, 1849.

No. 30. *An Act to define the period of disability imposed upon certain bidders for mail contracts.* The disability to contract with the Post-Office Department, now imposed by law on any person or persons for entering into combinations against said department, in relation to contracts therewith, shall in all cases, existing or to exist, cease after the expiration of five years from the time incurred: *Provided,* That any person incurring said disability a second time shall never be released therefrom. March 2, 1849.

No. 31. *An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and for other purposes.* The clerks of the several Circuit Courts of the United States are authorized to retain, of the fees and emoluments of their office, a sum equal that allowed to the clerks of the District Courts of the United States, by the "Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1842," approved May 18, 1842: *Provided,* That the proviso in the first section of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1849, and for other purposes," limiting the fees for taking and certifying the depositions

of witnesses in civil causes, is hereby declared to apply to every civil cause between any parties whatsoever, and to all admiralty proceedings: *Provided, however,* That where the actual taking of any such deposition shall necessarily require a longer time than three hours, the judge of the court in which said deposition is to be used is hereby authorized to certify an amount not exceeding eight dollars as a proper charge for taking such deposition, and the same shall thereupon be taxable as a part of the costs of the suit in proceeding. For the amount of the appropriation, see page 136. March 3, 1849.

No. 32. *An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. March 3, 1846.

No. 33. *An Act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. March 3, 1849.

34. *An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* A competent officer of the navy, not lower than lieutenant, is charged with the publication of the Nautical Almanac; and the Secretary of the Navy may cause any nautical works published by the Hydrographical Office to be sold at cost. The President may substitute marines for landmen, so far as he deems it expedient. Officers of the marine corps, affected by Sec. 4 of the act of March 2, 1847, shall be provided for in the same manner that the officers of the old army, who received appointments in the additional regiments, were provided for by Sec. 4 of the act of July 19, 1848. The Secretary of the Navy is directed to detail three vessels in "testing new routes, and perfecting the discoveries made by Lieutenant Maury"; and to cause the vessels of the navy to coöperate in procuring materials for such investigations. The Secretary of War is authorized to transfer to the Navy Department such vessels now belonging to the War Department as will promote the public interest. A purser on duty at the naval station of California is to receive the same pay as if attached to a frigate in commission for sea service; but not more than one purser shall be attached to the station. The retention of \$1 per month from the pay of musicians and privates in the marine corps (act of March 2, 1833) is extended to the whole term of their enlistment. The pay of engineers in the navy is fixed as follows:—Chief Engineer, on duty, first five years, \$1,500; ditto, after five years, \$2,000; ditto on leave, first five years, \$1,200; ditto after five years, \$1,400. First Assistant Engineers, on duty, \$1,000; ditto on leave, \$850. Second Assistant ditto, on duty, \$800; ditto on leave, \$600. Third Assistant ditto, on duty, \$600; ditto on leave, \$400. The mail service, which was to be performed by E. K. Collins and others, according to the act of March 3, 1847, may be deferred by the Secretary of the Navy until after June 1, 1850. After the passage of this act, all prize-money arising from captures of vessels by the navy shall, within sixty days after the sale of the vessel, be deposited in the treasury; and all money now in the hands of prize agents shall be so deposited;—such part as belongs to officers and crews of the navy is to be paid out under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The law authorizing the appointment of prize agents is repealed. For the appropriations, see page 136. March 3, 1849.

No. 35. *An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. March 3, 1849.

No. 36. *An Act making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.* Vessels, steamboats, and propellers, navigating the Northern and Western lakes, shall, from and after the 30th day of April next, comply with the following regulations, for the security of life and property, to wit: during the night, vessels on the starboard tack shall show a red light, vessels on the larboard tack a green light, and vessels going off large, or before the wind, or at anchor, a white light; steamboats and propellers shall carry on the stem, or as far forward as possible, a triangular light, at an angle of about sixty degrees with the horizon, and on the starboard side a light shaded green, and on the larboard side, red: said lights shall be furnished with reflectors, &c., complete, and of a size to insure a good and sufficient light; and if loss or damage shall occur, the owner or owners of the vessel, steamboat, or propeller, neglecting to comply with these regulations, shall be liable to the injured party for all loss

or damage resulting from such neglect; and the owner or owners of any vessel failing to comply with said regulations shall forfeit a penalty of one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in an action of debt, to be brought by the District Attorney of the United States, in the name of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction. March 3, 1849.

No. 37. *An Act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. March 3, 1849.

No. 38. *An Act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, of the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.* The President and Senate shall appoint three commissioners, with salaries of \$3,000 each per annum, and a Secretary, with a salary of \$2,000 per annum, who shall meet at Washington, at an early day, to be designated by the President, to receive and examine all claims of citizens of the United States upon the republic of Mexico, which are provided for by treaty of Feb. 2, 1848, and of articles 1 and 5 of the unratified convention concluded at Mexico on Nov. 20, 1843. When the commission is concluded, its journal and papers shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State; and within one year from the organization of the board, the commissioners may apply, at the suggestion of any claimant, for papers touching any claim in the possession or power of the government of Mexico. The awards of the commissioners shall be reported to the Secretary of State, and a certified copy of them transmitted by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon distribute, in ratable proportions, among the persons in whose favor the awards have been made, the amount stipulated in the 15th article of the treaty (\$3,250,000), — first deducting any debts due by the distributees to the United States, — and shall pay these amounts, at the option of the United States, either in money or in six per cent. U. S. stock, redeemable at pleasure. The board shall terminate its business within two years from its organization, and may appoint a clerk, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Any party disputing an award, which “has been or may be made,” may, within thirty days from the passage of this act, or from the date of the award, notify the Secretary of the Treasury of his intention to contest the award, and file with the District Attorney a sufficient bond for payment of costs and damages, and the Secretary shall thereupon retain the money claimed. The party contesting the award may file his bill for relief and injunction in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and the case shall be conducted in all respects like other cases in equity. To take effect from March 10, 1849. March 3, 1849.

No. 39. *An Act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a Commissioner of the Customs.*

§ 1. A new Executive Department is created, to be called the Department of the Interior, the head of which Department shall be called the Secretary of the Interior, to be appointed by the President and Senate, to hold his office by the same tenure, and receive the same salary, as the Secretaries of the other Executive Departments.

§ 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall exercise all the acts of supervision and appeal, in regard to the office of Commissioner of Patents, now exercised by the Secretary of State; and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the First or Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 3. He shall perform all the duties in relation to the General Land-Office, of supervision and appeal, now discharged by the Secretary of the Treasury; and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above) approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, subject to the same control now exercised by the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 4. The supervisory power now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the accounts of the marshals, clerks, and other officers of all the courts of the United States, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same control now exercised, &c., by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 5. He shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secre-

tary of the War Department, in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury. .

§ 6. He shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Pensions; and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the Third or Fourth Auditors and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 7. He shall exercise all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of State in relation to all acts of marshals and others in taking and returning the census of the United States; and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 8. The supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the lead and other mines of the United States, and over the accounts of the agents thereof, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 9. He shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the President over the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to take from the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress the power now possessed by them to make and enforce rules and regulations for the care, preservation, orderly keeping and police of the Capitol and its appurtenances.

§ 10. He shall exercise a supervisory control over the board of inspectors and warden of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia; and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 11. He is authorized to appoint a chief clerk of his department, who shall receive a salary of \$2,000 per annum; and the President, on his recommendation, may transfer from the Treasury Department proper the clerks connected with the bureaus hereby transferred.

§ 12. An officer shall be appointed by the President and Senate, in the Department of the Treasury, as one of its bureaus, to be called the Commissioner of Customs, who shall exercise all the powers now devolved by law on the First Comptroller of the Treasury, relating to the receipts from customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs, or connected therewith; who shall hold his office by the same tenure, and receive the same salary, as the First Auditor of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer the proper clerks, and shall appoint one chief clerk to the commissioner, at a salary of \$1,700 per annum.

§ 13. An officer shall be appointed in the Treasury Department by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be called the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whose salary shall be \$3,000 per annum, who shall examine all letters, contracts, and warrants, prepared for the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall perform all such other duties in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, now performed by some of his clerks, as may be devolved on him by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also appoint a clerk, at a salary of \$1,700 per annum, who shall perform such duties as a clerk in the Treasury Department, in aid of said Assistant Secretary, as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Treasury.

§ 14. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make the proper transfers of messengers, and of the contingent fund.

§ 15. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect any of the powers conferred, or duties devolved, on the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the transfer, safe-keeping, or disbursement of public moneys, by the Act of Aug. 6, 1846, entitled "An Act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue." March 3, 1849.

No. 40. *An Act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles.* March 3, 1849.

No. 41. *An Act requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the Treasury, without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes.* From and after June 30, 1849, the gross amount of all duties received from customs, from the sales of public lands, and from all miscellaneous sources, for the use of the United States, shall be paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the Treasury of the United States, at as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the existing laws regulating the collection of the revenues of the Post-Office Department. So much money as may be necessary for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties and allowances, which are or may be authorized and payable after the day aforesaid, is appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of that Department, according to the laws: *Provided*, That the collectors of the customs shall be the disbursing agents to pay the aforesaid debentures, &c.; and that all debenture certificates issued according to law shall be received in payment of duties at the custom-house where the same have been issued, the laws regulating drawbacks having been complied with. The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress, at the commencement of the next regular session, estimates of appropriations to provide for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, and from the public lands, for the second half of the next fiscal year, and separate estimates for the said purpose for the year ending June 30, 1850, and similar estimates from year to year thereafter. The expenses of collections referred to, including the first half of the next fiscal year, and until specific appropriations for the objects shall be made by Congress, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, to be expended after June 30, 1849, under the direction of the Secretary thereof, conformably to law and regulation: *Provided*, That the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs shall not thereafter exceed the sum of \$1,560,000 per annum, together with such sums as under the law are paid into the Treasury for drayage, cartage, labor, and storage, and in proportion for a less time. From and after June 30, 1849, all imports subject to duty, and whereon the duties are not paid when assessed, shall be deposited in the public warehouse, whence they may be taken out for immediate exportation at any time within two years, and on payment of the duties may be withdrawn for consumption within the United States, at any time within one year; but no goods subject to duty shall be hereafter entered for drawback, or exported for drawback, after they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained is intended to modify the laws relating to export of goods to Canada or Chihuahua, if the goods when entered for export are immediately taken out of the United States, nor is it intended hereby to modify the laws in relation to pickled fish or refined sugar. Before June 30, 1849, new bonds shall be taken from all collectors and surveyors, acting as collectors. The Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of each session of Congress, shall report to each House the amount of money expended at each custom-house in the United States, during the fiscal year next preceding; and also the number of persons employed, and the occupation and salary of each person, at each custom-house, during the period aforesaid. March 3, 1849.

No. 42. *An Act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant-vessels, and the regulation thereof.* All vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic, or its tributaries, shall be subject to the provisions of all the laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant-vessels, sailing to and from foreign countries, and the regulation thereof, except the fourth section of the "Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1848, relating to provisions, water, and fuel; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish, or cause the passengers to furnish for themselves, a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food;

and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in said fourth section, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions. The act entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant-vessels," approved February 22, 1847, shall be so amended as that a vessel passing into or through the tropics shall be allowed to carry the same number of passengers as vessels that do not enter the tropics. This act takes effect after March 15, 1849. March 3, 1849.

No. 43. *An Act to extend the revenue laws of the United States over the territory and waters of Upper California, and to create a collection district therein.* The revenue laws of the United States are extended over the mainland and waters of all that portion of territory ceded to the United States by the treaty between the United States and the Mexican republic, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, heretofore known as Upper California. All the ports, harbours, bays, rivers, and waters of the mainland of the territory of Upper California shall constitute a collection district by the name of Upper California, and a port of entry is established for said district at San Francisco, and a collector of the customs shall be appointed by the President and Senate with a salary of \$1,500, with fees and commissions; and he shall appoint (with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury) three deputy collectors, with salaries of \$1000 each, and fees and commissions, to be stationed at the ports of delivery hereafter named. Ports of delivery are established at San Diego, Monterey, and at some convenient point within the territory of the United States, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as near as may be to the junction of the rivers Gila and Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of California. Until otherwise provided by law, all violations of the revenue laws of the United States, committed within the district of Upper California, shall be prosecuted in the District Court of Louisiana, or the Supreme Court of Oregon, which courts shall have original jurisdiction, and may take cognizance of all cases arising under the revenue laws in the said district of Upper California, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as if such cases had arisen within the district or territory where the prosecution shall be brought. This act takes effect from the 10th day of March, 1849. March 3, 1849.

No. 44. *An Act to settle the title to certain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas.* Every owner of a Spanish or French land-claim, or any part thereof, in the State of Arkansas, which was submitted for adjudication to the Superior Court of the late Territory of Arkansas, and by that court confirmed, being a *bonâ fide* subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, is hereby authorized to enter, within one year from the passage of this act, the land covered by said claim, or a less quantity thereof, to be embraced in any legal subdivision, at the minimum price, under such regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall prescribe: *Provided*, That the owner aforesaid shall be an occupant or cultivator of said land. After the lapse of two years from the approval of this act, the lands embraced by the decrees of the Superior Court of Arkansas (which were, on bills of review, reversed), which the President was, by the act of 1832, required to reserve from sale, and which may then remain the property of the United States, shall no longer be reserved from sale by the President, but may be brought into market under the existing laws. March 3, 1849.

No. 45. *An Act for the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the State of Louisiana.* The State is divided into two judicial districts, as follows: The parishes of Sabine, De Soto, Caddo, Natchitoches, Bossier, Rapides, Claiborne, Jackson, Catahoula, Caldwell, Ouachita, Union, Morehouse, Franklin, Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, St. Landry, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, St. Mary, St. Martin, Vermilion, and Lafayette, shall compose one district, to be called the Western District of Louisiana; and all the remaining part of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the Eastern District of Louisiana. There shall be held annually in the Western District one stated session of the court at each of the following places, to wit: at Opelousas, on the first Monday in August, for the parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, St. Mary, St. Martin, Vermilion, and Lafayette; at Alexandria, on the first Monday in September, for the parishes of Rapides, Avoyelles, and Natchitoches; at Shreveport, on the first Monday in October, for the parishes of Caddo, Sabine, De Soto, Bossier, and Claiborne; at Monroe, on the first Monday in November, for

the parishes of Ouachita, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Franklin, Catahoula, Carroll, Madison, Tensas, and Concordia. The District Court in said Western District shall perform all the duties, and possess all the powers, of Circuit Courts of the United States for the State of Louisiana, except in cases of appeal and writs of error. March 3, 1849.

No. 46. *An Act to make arrangements for taking the seventh census.* The Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Postmaster-General are constituted "the Census Board"; and it shall be their duty to prepare blank forms and schedules, to contain returns of the number of inhabitants, and such statistical tables as shall "exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country,"—provided that the number of the inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed 100, nor the expense of preparing and printing the forms and schedules exceed \$10,000. March 3, 1849.

No. 47. *An Act to grant to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands of the United States.* A right of way is granted over a tract 150 feet in width. The company have the right to take from the public lands in the vicinity of the road all such materials of earth, stone, or wood, as may be necessary or convenient from time to time for the actual construction and repair of said road or any part thereof. There is granted to said company all necessary sites for watering-places, depots, and workshops, along the line of said road, so far as the places convenient for the same may fall upon the public lands: *Provided*, That no one depot or watering-place shall contain over five square acres, and that said sites shall not be nearer to each other than ten miles along the line of said road: *Provided*, That the grants herein contained shall determine, unless the road be begun within two years and completed within six years thereafter; and that if the road shall at [any] time after its completion be discontinued or abandoned by the company, the grants hereby made shall determine. March 3, 1849.

No. 48. *An Act to grant the right of way to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.* The right of way is granted to the company, for a railroad to be constructed from Mobile to its northern terminus on the Ohio or the Mississippi River, or at or near the mouth of the Ohio, and the company is authorized to locate said road through any of the public lands of the United States which lie on the route; and to survey and mark through the public lands the track, 100 feet in width, and an additional quantity of 25 feet in width on each side of said road along the same, which land shall be reserved from sale, and the title vested in the State wherein such land shall lie, for the use of said railroad company for ever, and for no other use whatever. The company has the privilege to cut and use all such timber, and to use all earth, stone, sand, gravel, mineral, and other materials, on the public lands of the United States, which may be necessary for the construction or repair of the road, and to build bridges, or construct buildings, truss-work, or other erections, such as the same may require, and use such water as may be wanted, and cross such streams as shall be necessary for the completion and use of said road: *Provided*, That the company, when the railroad shall be completed, shall carry the mails on such terms as the Postmaster-General shall be able to contract with other railroad companies for similar services. March 3, 1849.

No. 49. *An Act concerning the selection of jurors in certain courts of the United States.* The act of Congress approved March 19, 1842 (chap. 7), is suspended in its operation until further legislation in the premises; and in the mean time jurors may be selected for the courts of the United States in Pennsylvania, (under the direction of the proper district judge,) agreeably to the practice and usage which prevailed before the enactment of the act approved July 20, 1840 (chap. 47). March 3, 1849.

No. 50. *An Act to authorize the citizens of Ozark county, Missouri, to enter less than a quarter-section of land for the seat of justice in said county.* March 3, 1849.

No. 51. *An Act to authorize the judge of the courts of the United States of the fifth circuit to hold the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.* March 3, 1849.

No. 52. *An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota.* All that part of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit: beginning in the Mississippi River, at the point where the line of 43 degrees and 30 minutes of north latitude crosses the same, thence running due west on said line, which is the northern boundary

of the State of Iowa, to the northwest corner of the said State of Iowa, thence southerly along the western boundary of the said State to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River to the mouth of the White-earth River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the White-earth River to the boundary-line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain; thence east and south of east along the boundary-line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain to Lake Superior; thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the State of Wisconsin in Lake Superior; thence along the western boundary-line of said State of Wisconsin to the Mississippi River; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning; — is erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Minnesota; but Congress may hereafter divide said Territory, or annex any portion of it to another State or Territory.

Every free white male inhabitant, 21 years old, resident in the Territory at the time of the passage of this act, may vote, and be chosen to any Territorial office at the first election; after which the qualifications of voters and for office shall be fixed by the Legislative Assembly; — provided the right of suffrage and of holding office be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of nine members, with the qualifications of voters, chosen for two years by a plurality vote of the people, in districts. The representatives, eighteen in number, with the qualifications of voters, shall be chosen for one year by a plurality vote; but the Legislative Assembly may increase the number of councillors to not more than fifteen, and of representatives to not more than thirty-nine. Members of either body must reside in their district, and every district shall be represented in proportion to its population, after deducting Indians. A census shall be taken before the first election, and the Governor shall appoint the places of voting, the number of councillors or representatives to a district, the manner of conducting the election, and the place of meeting of the Assembly. In case of a tie, the Governor shall order a new election. Thereafter these points shall be regulated by the Assembly; — but no session shall exceed sixty days. No law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed on the property of the United States; nor shall the property of non-residents be taxed higher than that of residents. All laws shall be submitted to Congress, and if disapproved shall be null. Members of the Assembly receive \$3 per day, and \$3 for every twenty miles' travel. The first session of the Assembly shall be at St. Paul, at which session a temporary seat of government must be determined on. The permanent seat of government may be designated by a vote of the people, at such time as the Assembly see fit. \$20,000 is appropriated for public buildings. No member of the Assembly shall be appointed to any office created or increased in pay during his term, or for one year thereafter; and no office-holder under the general government, except a postmaster, shall hold office under the Territorial government, or be a member of the Assembly. The Governor, appointed by the President and Senate for four years, and until his successor be appointed and qualified, — unless sooner removed by the President, — shall receive a salary of \$1,500, and \$1,000 additional as Superintendent of Indian Affairs; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia; may grant pardons for offences against Territorial laws, and reprieves, until the decision of the President be known, for offences against the laws of the United States. His veto may be defeated by a vote of two thirds of each house. If the Governor vacate the office, or be necessarily absent from the Territory, his place shall be filled by the Secretary, whose mode of appointment and tenure of office is the same as the Governor's, and whose salary is \$1,800 per annum. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associates, appointed by the President and Senate for four years, two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold an annual term at the seat of government. The Territory shall be divided into three districts, in each of which one of the three justices shall reside, and hold a District Court, having the jurisdiction of United States District and Circuit Courts, in all cases arising under the laws or Constitution of the United States, for jury trials, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, in which issues of law only are

heard. From the Supreme Court, writs of error and appeals shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, (as from a Circuit Court,) where the matter in dispute exceeds in value \$1,000. Both the District and Supreme Courts shall possess chancery powers. Justices of the peace shall have no jurisdiction where the title or boundaries of land are concerned, or where the sum claimed exceeds \$100. The judicial districts shall be defined, the judges assigned to them, and the times and places of holding the courts appointed by the Governor, subject to alteration by the Legislative Assembly. An attorney and marshal shall be appointed by the President and Senate, for four years, unless sooner removed by the President. Inhabitants of the Territory are secured all the rights, &c., heretofore granted to the inhabitants of Wisconsin; and the laws of Wisconsin, at the date of its admission as a State, shall be in force in Minnesota, so far as compatible with this act, until repealed or modified. A delegate to the House of Representatives in Congress shall be chosen by a plurality of votes, for two years. \$5,000 are appropriated for the purchase of a Territorial library. Sections sixteen and thirty-six in every township shall be reserved for schools.

All persons holding office, judicial or ministerial, at the time this act goes into effect, shall continue in office till superseded. And all civil or criminal proceedings pending in the courts of Wisconsin, now within the limits of this Territory, shall be tried in the proper District Courts of this Territory. All obligations valid under existing laws within the limits of Wisconsin shall be valid under this act; and all crimes and misdemeanours under said laws may be tried in the courts hereby established.

No. 53. *An Act to establish the collection district of Brasos de Santiago, and for other purposes.*

The district includes that part of the district of Saluria south and west of the north side of Padre Island, in the Gulf of Mexico. Point Isabel is made the port of entry, and the collector's salary is fixed at \$1,750, inclusive of fees.

Merchandise duly entered at Point Isabel, and the duties paid or secured, may be sent by land to Fort Brown, or to any other place near there which may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and be thence exported, with drawback, to any foreign country: *Provided* the exportation be within one year from the date of importation, and under the provisions of "An Act allowing drawback," &c., passed March 3, 1845. And any merchandise duly entered at Corpus Christi, and the duties paid or secured, may be transported to Laredo, and thence to Mexico, with drawback, with conditions as before. An additional inspector shall be appointed at Fort Brown, (or such other place as is designated by the Secretary,) and at Laredo.

A deputy collector is appointed at Chesapeake City, Md. Owners of vessels on New River, Onslow Co., N. C., may take out registers, or enrolments and licenses, at Wilmington. March 3, 1849.

No. 54. *An Act to cause the northern boundary of the State of Iowa to be run and marked.* March 3, 1849.

No. 55. *An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act supplemental to the Act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union."*

For the purpose of trying issues of fact by a jury in the District Court, the district of Iowa is separated into three divisions, to wit: that part lying within the Dubuque land district, as altered by the "Act to establish an additional land district in Iowa," approved Aug. 8, 1846, constitutes the northern division, and a regular term shall be held at Dubuque, on the first Monday of every January. That part lying within the Iowa land district, established by said act, constitutes the middle division; and a regular term shall be held at Iowa City, on the first Monday of every October. The residue of the State constitutes the southern division; and a regular term shall be held at Burlington, on the first Monday of every June. Provision is made for adjournments, for intermediate terms of the court, and for the conducting of suits now pending. In cases where the defendants reside in different divisions of the district, the plaintiff may sue in any division where one defendant resides, serving the others with duplicate writs;—and in every case, not of a local nature, the suit must be brought where the defendants, or one of them, reside. The travel of the marshal is computed from Iowa City; but he shall keep an office at each of the places where the sessions

of the District Court are held. The District Court, in civil cases, shall have a concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court. March 3, 1849.

No. 56. *An Act to transfer the towns of Vinalhaven, North Haven, and Islesboro' from the collection district of Penobscot to that of Belfast, in the State of Maine.* March 3, 1849.

No. 57. *An Act to provide for the settlement of the accounts of public officers and others who may have received moneys arising from military contributions, or otherwise, in Mexico.* All moneys raised in Mexico, by contributions or otherwise, and received by any officer of the United States army or navy, shall be charged against such officer, on the books of the Treasury Department, and accounted for by him in like manner as if the moneys had been drawn from the treasury of the United States; and if any part of said moneys have been expended for objects not usually embraced among those for which appropriations are made for that branch of the service to which the officer belongs, the sums so expended shall not be passed to his credit, except in the case of an officer of the army, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, and in the case of an officer of the navy, on the certificate of the Secretary of the Navy. And any balance due by such officer, on an adjustment of accounts, shall be paid into the treasury for general purposes. And any officer refusing or neglecting to settle his accounts, or to pay over a balance due, shall be proceeded against as in the case of disbursing officers. Where an officer has supervised the collection of military contributions at a Mexican port, and at the same time has exercised civil functions under the temporary government, or when any person has acted as collector, he shall be allowed a compensation, "assimilated in amount, as nearly as may be," (including the regular pay and emoluments, if an officer), to that of United States officers of the customs,—the allowance to be determined by the President. "And all officers of the army, and other persons in public employment, who have received payment for their services in collecting, keeping, or accounting for said moneys, and for other necessary services, are authorized to retain so much of the amounts so received as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, may be a fair compensation for said services."

The Secretary of the Treasury shall decide questions as to refunding duties collected or remitting penalties imposed in Mexico, and, under the direction of the President, he is required to pay, out of the money in the treasury raised from contributions, such sums as he determines to have been improperly levied or imposed. When accounts are rendered, with the approval of the proper officers, which appear to be for necessary expenditures, but which cannot be paid for want of specific appropriations, they may be paid out of the contribution fund, on the approval of the head of the department having charge of the branch of business to which the expenditure relates. In expenditures for secret services in the Mexican war, by direction of the commanding generals, the accounts shall be adjusted and paid in the same manner as by "An Act providing the means of intercourse," &c., passed Mar. 19, 1798.

Where pursers in the navy, by direction of their commanding officers, have made disbursements for hostile operations on land, which operations have been approved by government, they shall, by direction of the President, be credited therewith. And such parts thereof as have been received by officers of the army shall be charged to and accounted for by them. March 3, 1849.

No. 58. *An Act declaring Fort Covington, in the State of New York, to be a port of delivery, and for other purposes.* This act provides for a deputy collector at Chesapeake City, already provided for by act No. 53. March 3, 1849.

No. 59. *An Act to incorporate the Oak Hill Cemetery, in the District of Columbia.* March 3, 1849.

No. 60. *An Act to provide for the payment of horses, and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.*

Any field, staff, or other officer, mounted militia-man, volunteer, ranger, or dragoon, engaged in the United States service since June 18, 1812, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and who has lost or shall lose his horse by any of the casualties hereafter named,—viz by the horse's being killed or mortally wounded in battle; by his being wounded in battle, and by the officer's order abandoned, and lost; by his death or abandonment because of the

dangers of the sea, when on board a United States transport; — because the United States failed to supply means of transportation, and the owner was compelled by his officer's order to embark and leave him; because the United States failed to supply sufficient forage; because the owner was dismounted, and ordered to do duty at a station detached from his horse; or because, for lack of forage, the officer ordered the horse to be turned out to graze in woods, prairies, or commons, and he was thereby lost, — shall be paid for the same, or for the loss of necessary equipage, in consequence of the loss of his horse, the value thereof, not exceeding \$200. But if payment has been made for use and risk of the horse, or for forage after his loss, it shall be deducted, unless the owner satisfy the paymaster that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall be only for the time that he was on foot. A deduction shall also be made when the owner has been paid for clothing to which he was not entitled by law. Any person losing, without fault or negligence, a horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, and in actual employ, either by impressment or contract, (unless by the contract the owner was to take the risk,) either by capture or destruction by the enemy, by abandonment or destruction by the order of a competent officer, or by the failure of the United States to supply the animal with forage, or by unavoidable accident, shall be paid its value at the time he entered the service.

These claims shall be adjusted by the third auditor, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, with the assent of the President; and all adjudications, whether favorable or adverse, of the auditor shall be entered in a book, a copy of any entry wherein, if in favor of the claimant, certified by the auditor, shall entitle the claimant to payment at the Treasury. Any minor engaged in the United States service, and provided with a horse, equipments, or military accoutrements by his parent or guardian, and dying without paying for this property, and which shall be lost as stated above, shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof. And like payment shall be made to any person who, at his own risk, has furnished any person, other than a minor, engaged in the military service, with a horse, equipments, or with military accoutrements, and they have been lost as above. When horses have been condemned by a board of officers as unfit for the service, because the government has failed to supply forage, whenever it can be proved by legal and satisfactory evidence that such horse and equipage was turned over to the quartermaster, whether a receipt be produced or not, they shall be paid for. March 3, 1849.

X. PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1. *A Resolution for the appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.* Reappointing Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Gideon Hawley, of New York. Dec. 19, 1848.

No. 2. *A Resolution relating to the compensation of persons appointed to deliver the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States to the President of the Senate.* The clause in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill of 1848–49, providing for the payment of the messengers to convey the votes, &c., is repealed. Jan. 6, 1849.

No. 3. *A Resolution to defray the expenses of certain Chippewa Indians and their interpreter.* See page 136. Feb. 22, 1849.

No. 4. *Joint Resolution for the distribution of the Official Register, or Blue Book, among the several States.* A full set, of one for each year, so far as is practicable, is to be furnished to every State library, and, where there is no State library, is to be deposited with the Secretary of State. March 2, 1849.

No. 5. *Joint Resolution directing that the government of Russia be supplied with certain volumes of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition, in lieu of those which were lost at sea, and for other purposes.* March 2, 1849.

No. 6. *A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and ammunition to persons emigrating to the Territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico.* The actual cost to the government shall first be paid, and the Secretary satisfied that the arms are to be used for the purpose specified. March 2, 1849.

No. 7. *Joint Resolution relative to evidence in applications for pensions by widows of deceased soldiers, under the Act of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.* The returns (or the rolls) of the disease of which the soldier died, and the official opinion of the Surgeon-General, founded thereon, that from the nature of the disease it was contracted while the soldier was in the line of his duty, shall be considered satisfactory evidence thereof, without the proof now required at the pension-office; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, in all applications under said act, to apply to the proper officers for said evidence, without requiring the applicant to furnish it. March 3, 1849.

No. 8. *Joint Resolution granting to the Secretary of the Treasury further time to make the report concerning the sale and entry of certain lands in Cincinnati.* The time named in the resolution of March 3, 1847, is extended until the next session of Congress. March 3, 1849.

No. 9. *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to subscribe for a thousand copies of a further publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress, and for other purposes.* March 3, 1849.

No. 10. *Joint Resolution for the relief of pursers in the navy, as to expenditures made in pursuance of orders during the war with Mexico, and for other purposes.* Pursers are to be credited with payments made by them for carrying on hostilities against Mexico during the late war, whether the expenditures were made on land or water: *Provided*, that the payment were made by order of the naval officer in command, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and that satisfactory vouchers are produced.

Every disbursement of public moneys, or disposal of public stores, made by order of a commanding officer of the navy, shall be charged to him, if objected to by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and shall be allowed to the disbursing officer, satisfactory evidence of the order and payment being produced. March 3, 1849.

No. 11. *A Resolution to fix the meaning of the second section of an Act for changing the location of the land-office in the Chippewa land district, and establishing an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin.* The word "Territory," in Sec. 2, Act No. 25, of this session, is construed to mean State. March 3, 1849.

No. 12. *Joint Resolution for the purchase of copies of the General Navy Register and Laws.* One copy is to be given to every commissioned officer now in the naval service, at a cost of not more than \$3 per copy. March 3, 1849.

No. 13. *A Resolution relative to the public printing.* The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House, and the Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, are empowered to pass upon all accounts for printing, and to make a *pro rata* reduction in compensation, or to refuse the work, if it be inferior to the standard, and to have the powers conferred upon the Joint Committee on Printing by the joint resolution of Aug. 3, 1846, said authority to cease at the beginning of the next session of Congress. March 3, 1849.

XI. POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1. *Post-Office Statistics for the Year ending June 30, 1848.*

Number of contractors,	4,017
Agents and messengers on railroad and steamboat mail-service,	243
Increase in aggregate length of routes, since July 1, 1847,	9,300
Number of post-offices supplied,	16,159
Increase of inland mail transportation since July 1, 1847, in miles,	2,124,600

Gross receipts for the year, including \$ 200,000 appropriated
for government postages, and \$ 48,739 collected from and } \$ 4,371,077
belonging to the accounts of preceding years,

Expenditures for the year, 4,326,850

The receipts exceeded the expenditures, 44,227

During the year, 1,309 new post-offices were established, and 296 were discontinued. 2,169 postmasters were appointed in consequence of resignations; 184 in consequence of deaths; 240 for changes of sites of the offices; 1,309 to new offices; 197 by removals; 3 where commissions expired, and were not renewed; 14 where commissions were renewed; 5 by becoming Presidential appointments; in all, 4,121.

2. Table of Mail Service for the Year ending June 30, 1848.*

States.	Length of routes	Annual Transportation.			Total Transportation.	Total Cost.
		Mode not specified	In Coaches.	Railroad and St'mboat		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Maine,	4,183	856,693	284,118	70,524	1,211,635	\$ 42,565
New Hampshire,	2,188	229,144	862,440	144,768	736,352	26,242
Vermont,	2,423	301,018	466,228		757,246	26,223
Massachusetts,	3,983	381,370	639,402	†968,858	1,949,630	109,071
Rhode Island,	414	59,780	77,376	30,261	166,400	9,198
Connecticut,	1,762	364,493	175,666	†230,444	770,593	46,485
New York,	13,331	1,929,176	1,647,959	1,455,382	5,072,517	233,143
New Jersey,	2,029	117,330	425,461	223,288	766,082	59,435
Pennsylvania,	10,369	909,922	1,587,501	356,720	2,854,150	155,778
Delaware,	556	66,144	84,861	†	151,008	17,687
Maryland,	2,379	243,828	306,332	391,768	941,928	131,014
Virginia,	11,370	1,408,890	653,874	406,120	2,470,884	166,472
North Carolina,	7,632	800,736	480,168	342,640	1,623,544	152,166
South Carolina,	4,704	547,668	253,656	267,176	1,068,500	105,491
Georgia,	6,421	729,426	286,201	478,660	1,493,294	136,918
Florida,	1,784	156,272	102,372	89,000	297,644	24,937
Ohio,	11,825	939,037	1,696,025	460,790	3,095,856	169,877
Michigan,	4,188	429,204	352,601	200,720	982,524	41,509
Indiana,	7,221	854,290	399,062	92,352	1,345,704	58,664
Illinois,	8,925	800,190	1,358,240		2,158,430	105,627
Wisconsin,	3,626	333,944	177,112		511,096	18,786
Iowa,	2,178	249,392	89,541		338,936	12,511
Missouri,	9,035	739,076	463,832	†475,696	1,683,604	55,221
Kentucky,	8,332	893,280	354,688	†1,504,872	2,752,840	92,152
Tennessee,	7,074	692,696	692,016		1,384,912	61,537
Alabama,	6,851	839,020	627,290	†262,722	1,619,022	143,079
Mississippi,	4,707	587,216	330,304	52,104	949,624	67,223
Arkansas,	5,334	673,460	107,640	55,536	736,636	44,529
Louisiana,	3,623	308,880	281,490	205,856	543,222	45,115
Texas,	4,779	422,396	109,720	16,640	548,756	43,838
Total,	163,208	17,744,191	14,555,188	8,713,200	41,012,579	2,394,753
Mail Agencies,						61,063
Foreign mails,	3,800					100,500
	167,008	17,744,191	14,555,188	8,713,200	41,012,579	2,549,266

* The entire service and pay of the route are set down to the State under which it is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.

† These embrace some express transportation.

‡ The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia Railroad is under a Maryland number.

§ This embraces the steamboat service from St. Louis to New Orleans.

|| This embraces the steamboat service from Louisville to Cincinnati, and from Louisville to New Orleans.

¶ This includes the route from Mobile to New Orleans.

3. Number of Post-Offices, Extent of Post-Routes, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Post-Office Department; with the Amount paid to Postmasters and for Transportation of the Mail, since 1790.

Year.	No. of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post-Routes. Miles.	Revenue of the Department	Expenditures of the Department.	Amount paid for Compen. of Postmaster's	Transport'n of the Mail
1790	75	1,875	\$ 37,036	\$ 32,140	\$ 6,198	\$ 22,081
1795	453	13,207	160,630	117,893	30,273	75,369
1800	903	30,817	380,804	219,994	69,243	128,544
1805	1,558	31,076	421,873	377,867	111,559	239,635
1810	2,300	36,406	561,884	495,969	149,439	327,905
1815	3,000	43,748	1,043,065	746,121	241,901	487,779
1816	3,280	49,673	961,783	804,423	265,944	521,970
1817	3,489	52,089	1,009,873	915,515	303,916	569,189
1818	3,618	59,473	1,130,235	1,035,832	346,429	654,611
1819	4,000	67,586	1,204,737	1,117,901	375,828	717,861
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,100,926	352,296	782,425
1821	4,680	78,808	1,059,067	1,184,283	337,599	615,681
1822	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,572	355,299	788,618
1823	4,043	84,860	1,130,115	1,156,996	360,463	767,464
1824	5,182	84,860	1,197,768	1,188,019	383,804	766,939
1825	5,677	94,062	1,306,525	1,229,042	411,183	785,646
1826	6,150	94,052	1,447,708	1,366,712	447,727	865,100
1827	7,003	106,336	1,524,633	1,468,969	486,411	942,315
1828	7,530	106,336	1,659,915	1,689,945	548,049	1,086,313
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,132	559,237	1,153,646
1830	8,450	115,176	1,850,583	1,932,708	596,234	1,274,009
1831	8,686	115,486	1,997,811	1,936,122	635,028	1,362,226
1832	9,203	104,466	2,256,670	2,266,171	715,181	1,482,507
1833	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,990,414	826,263	1,894,688
1834	10,693	119,916	2,828,749	2,910,603	897,317	1,935,544
1835	10,770	112,774	2,993,358	2,757,360	945,418	1,719,007
1836	11,091	118,264	3,408,323	3,841,786	812,803	1,638,082
1837	11,767	141,242	4,236,779	3,544,630	891,239	1,996,727
1838	12,519	134,618	4,238,723	4,430,662	933,948	3,131,306
1839	12,790	133,999	4,484,657	4,636,536	980,000	3,365,622
1840	12,468	155,739	4,543,522	4,718,238	1,028,925	3,296,876
1841	13,776	155,096	4,407,796	4,499,538	1,018,646	3,159,375
1842	13,733	149,732	4,546,849	5,674,752	1,147,256	3,087,796
1843	13,814	142,296	4,296,236	4,374,754	1,426,394	2,947,319
1844	14,103	144,687	4,237,268	4,296,513	1,358,316	2,938,551
1845	14,183	143,940	4,289,841	4,320,732	1,409,876	2,906,504
* 1846	14,801	162,865	3,487,199	4,084,297	1,042,079	2,716,673
* 1847	15,146	163,818	3,955,893	3,979,570	1,060,228	2,476,455
* 1848	16,189	163,308	4,371,077	4,326,830		2,394,703

* The returns for 1846, 1847, and 1848 are for the first three years under the new law, passed March 3, 1846.

4. Revenue and Expenditure of the Post-Office from 1st July, 1836, to 30th June, 1848.

Year ending 30th June.	Letter Postage.	Newspapers and Pamphlets	Total Annual Receipts.	Total Annual Expenditures
1837	\$ 3,674,834	\$ 425,714	\$ 4,236,779	\$ 3,544,630
1838	3,776,125	458,737	4,238,733	4,430,662
1839	3,976,446	500,873	4,484,657	4,636,536
1840	4,003,776	535,229	4,543,522	4,718,236
1841	3,812,739	566,246	4,407,726	4,499,528
1842	3,953,315	572,225	4,546,849	5,674,752
1843	3,738,307	543,277	4,286,225	4,374,754
1844	3,676,162	549,744	4,237,288	4,206,513
1845	3,660,231	608,765	4,289,841	4,320,732
Total to 30th June 1845,	34,271,935	4,760,810	39,281,620	40,496,353
Average of Nine Years,	3,807,993	528,979	4,364,625	4,499,595

The above statistics apply wholly to the revenue under the old law. The following table shows the income for the first three years under the new law :—

Year ending 30th June.	Letter Postage.	Newspapers and Pamphlets.	Total Annual Receipts.	Total Annual Expenditures.
1846	\$ 2,881,697	\$ 562,143	\$ 3,487,199	\$ 4,084,297
1847	3,198,957	643,160	3,955,893	3,979,570
1848	3,550,304	767,334	4,371,077 *	4,326,850
Total for Three Years,	9,630,958	1,968,637	11,814,169	12,390,717
Average of Three Years,	3,210,319	656,212	3,938,056	4,130,239

From the above tables it will be seen that the annual average income for nine years, ending 30th June, 1845, was \$4,364,625; and that for the three years under the new law it has been \$3,938,056. The average expenditure for the nine years was \$4,499,595; and for the three years it has been \$4,130,239. The average revenue from letter-postage for the nine years was \$3,807,993, and for the three years it has been \$3,210,319. The increase in revenue from letter-postage in 1847, over that of 1846, was \$317,260. The increase in 1848 over 1847 was \$351,347. The increase in 1848 over 1846 is \$668,600. The postage on newspapers and pamphlets has steadily increased, and has not only exceeded the average of the nine years preceding June 30th, 1845, but has been larger than that of any of the single years. This is owing partly to the increased rates of postage on newspapers and pamphlets under the act of March 30, 1847.

The reduction in the expenditures has been made in the lettings in the different sections, where the service has been taken at reduced prices, under that provision of the act of 1845 which directs the acceptance of the lowest bid, without regard to the former contractor, or the stock which he

* Exclusive of fines.

may have had on the road. At the same time the mail service has been increased, both in the number and extent of the routes, and in the frequency of the transmission of the mails.

5. *Business of the Post-Office and Compensation of Postmasters.*

It was estimated that the number of letters paying postage, including ship and steamboat letters, drop-letters, and printed circulars, which passed through the mails for the year ending June 30th, 1847, was \$52,173,480. This estimate was founded upon the revenues of the preceding year, and upon the October returns of 1845. Besides this number, there were not less than 5,000,000 free and franked letters, and about 1,800,000 dead letters were returned to the department. A similar estimate for the year ending June 30th, 1848, would give, as the number of paying letters for that year, 58,069,075; and of these it is supposed that over one fourth, and less than one third, paid the ten-cent rate. Between December 1st, 1847, and October 1st, 1848, there were sent through the mails, free of postage, about 5,000,000 copies of speeches and other matter weighing under two ounces, and about 177,000 public documents, besides the letters written by the members of the House of Representatives; and there still remained to be forwarded more than one half of the public documents ordered to be printed at the preceding session. In seven days, from the 6th to the 12th August, 1848, 450 bags of free matter, weighing 35,550 pounds,—or a daily average of 5,078 pounds,—passed through the city post-office at Washington. About 2,000,000 dead letters are annually returned to the department, and as many more newspapers, periodicals, &c., are sent to the various offices, and never called for.

The rates of commissions of postmasters are as follows, viz.:—

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. On the amount of letter postage, not exceeding \$100 in any one <i>quarter</i> , | 40 per cent. |
| 2. On any sum between \$100 and \$400 in any one year, | 33½ “ |
| 3. On any sum between \$400 and \$2,400 in a year, | 30 “ |
| 4. On any sum over \$2,400 in a year, | 12½ “ |
| 5. On the amount of letters and packets received for distribution at offices designated by the Postmaster-General for that purpose, | 7 “ |
| 6. On all sums arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, | 50 “ |
| 7. Box rents not exceeding \$2,000 per annum. | |

The postmasters at New Orleans and Washington have special allowances for extra labor. To the postmasters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of 9 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning, the commission on the first \$100 collected in one quarter may be increased by the Postmaster-General to a sum not exceeding 50 per cent. To postmasters whose pay does not exceed \$2,000 per annum, two cents are paid for the delivery of each free letter or document.

The term *letter postage* includes all postages received, except those which arise from newspapers sent from the offices of publication to subscribers, and from pamphlets and magazines.

6. *Rates of Postage within the United States.*

For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight (avoirdupois), sent not exceeding 300 miles, 5 cents.
Sent over 300 miles, 10 “

A letter over half an ounce in weight, but not exceeding an ounce, is rated with two charges of single postage; over one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, with four charges; over two ounces, but not exceeding three ounces, six charges of single postage, and so on: there being two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, or *fraction of an ounce*, beyond the first ounce. When advertised, two cents additional are charged on each letter, or *four cents*, if the advertising cost so much.

The postage of a single letter to Oregon or California, via Chagres and Panama, is 40 cents, — to be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender.

For drop-letters (not to be mailed), each 2 “

For all letters or packages, conveyed by any vessel not employed in carrying the mail, from one post or place to any other post or place in the United States, 2 “

For any pamphlet, magazine, periodical, or other matter of every kind that is transmittible by mail, and has no written communication on it, of one ounce or less, or for a newspaper exceeding 1,900 square inches of surface, sent from the office of publication, 2½ “

For each additional ounce, or an excess greater than a half-ounce, 1 cent.

For newspapers of 1,900 square inches or less, sent from the office of publication, not more than 100 miles, or any distance within the same State, 1 “

Sent over such distance, 1½ “

On each newspaper sent to Oregon or California, the postage is 4½ cents; to be prepaid, except when sent from the office of publication.

Transient newspapers, i. e. those not sent from the office of publication, are subject to the general newspaper-postage rates; but the postage is in all cases to be *prepaid*.

For handbills, or circular letters, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size (sent any distance), *to be paid upon delivery at the office and before they are put in the mails*, 3 cents.

As the postage on these articles is chargeable on each *copy*, postmasters will carefully examine all packets, and rate the postage accordingly. When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be so enveloped or folded that it can be distinctly seen at the office to be such, and also that it contain no writing, marks, or signs, to serve the purpose of written communications. If not done up so as to open at the end, it is to be charged *as a letter*, by weight.

No packet can be mailed which weighs more than three pounds. Bound

books of any size are not included in the term "mailable matter," except books sent by Governors of States, and those included under the term "Public Documents."

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets, or packages of letters, or other matter transmittible in the United States mail (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals excepted), from one city, town, or other place, to any other city, town, or place in the United States, between which the United States mail is regularly transported, is prohibited. Contractors may take newspapers out of the mails for sale or distribution among subscribers. A penalty of \$ 5,000 is imposed on any person taking letters *through* or over any part of the United States for the purpose of being sent out of the United States without the payment of postage.

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be inclosed in the same envelop or package, under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

7. *Privilege of Franking.*

1. The President, ex-Presidents, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Adams, retain the franking privilege, as regulated by former laws.

2. Members from Congress and Delegates from Territories, *from thirty days before the commencement of each Congress until the meeting of the next Congress*, the Vice-President, and the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their *official terms*, may *send and receive free letters or packages* not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents not exceeding three pounds in weight.

3. The Governors of States may send free the laws, records, and documents of the legislature, to the Governors of other States.

4. The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General and Assistants Postmaster-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioners of the different Offices and Bureaus; Chiefs of Bureaus in the War and Navy Departments, General-in-Chief, and Adjutant-General, may *send and receive free* all letters and packages upon official business, but *not* their private letters or papers.

5. The chief clerk in the State Department may send free public and official documents.

6. Deputy postmasters may *send free* all such letters and packages as may relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices; and those whose compensation did not exceed \$ 200 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, may also send free, through the mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over one half-ounce, but not transient newspapers, handbills, or circulars.

7. Exchange newspapers between editors pass free.

Public documents are those printed by the order of either House of Congress, and publications or books procured or purchased by Congress, or *either House*, for the use of the members.

8. RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE, AND OF POSTAGE TO OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

1. *Great Britain and Ireland.*

Between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, letters are rated, by weight, as in the United States. Between any office in the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and any office in Great Britain and Ireland, the entire postage is 24 cents the single letter, which may be prepaid or sent unpaid. Between the offices of California and Oregon and those of Great Britain and Ireland, the entire postage is 59 cents the single letter, which may be prepaid or sent unpaid. The entire postage, or nothing, must be prepaid.

2. *Foreign Countries and Cities, via England.*

TABLE 1.— On all correspondence between the United States and the following-named countries, the United States postage, and that only, *must* be collected in the United States, by prepayment when sent, and on delivery when received, at the rate of 5 cents the single letter when conveyed by British packet, (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 40 cents,) and 21 cents the single letter when conveyed by United States packet, (unless, as aforesaid, from or to Oregon or California, then 56 cents,) to wit : * —

† Alexandria, City of,	Holland,	Sweden,
Algeria,	Hong Kong (China),	Switzerland,
Austria, and Austrian States,	Ionian Islands,	Turkey in Europe,
Baden,	Lubec, Free City of,	† Tuscany,
Bavaria,	Malta, Island of,	Venetian States,
Belgium,	Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	Wallachia,
Bremen, Free City of,	Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	Wurtemberg,
Brunswick,	Moldavia,	West Indies, &c., British, viz. : —
† Beyrout, City of,	† Naples, Kingdom of,	Antigua,
† Dardanelles, The,	Norway,	Barbadoes, Bahamas,
Denmark,	Oldenburg,	Berbice, Cariatou,
France,	Poland,	Demerara, Dominica,
German States,	Prussia,	Essequibo, Grenada,
Gibraltar,	Roman or Papal States,	Honduras, Jamaica,
† Greece,	Russia,	Montserrat, Nevis, St.
Hamburg & Cuxhaven,	Saxony,	Kitts, St. Lucia, St.
Hanover,	† Scutari City of,	Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad.
	† Smyrna, “	

TABLE 2.— On all correspondence between the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and the following-named countries through the United Kingdom, and by the routes here specified, there *must* be prepaid when sent, and collected when received, the following rates, for the single letter of half an ounce in weight : —

* This does not supersede the American line to Bremen. See *post*, p. 159.
† Via Marseilles.

	Cents.		Cents.
*Aden, Asia,	45	New S. Wales, by private ship, .	37
†Australia,	53	†New Zealand,	53
Do. by private ship,	37	“ by private ship,	37
‡Azores, Islands,	63	§Parma and Placentia,	31
†Bourbon and Borneo, Islands of, .	53	*Philippine Islands,	45
||Brazil,	87	*Portugal,	63
||Buenos Ayres,	83	Sierra Leone,	45
||Canary Islands,	65	*Spain,	73
Cape de Verde Islands,	65	†Sumatra, Island,	53
*Ceylon, Island of,	45	*Syria,	57
*China,	45	†Van Diemen’s Land,	53
*Egypt,	57	*Venezuela,	45
*Greece,	57	*West Indies, foreign, viz. : —	
¶Heligoland, Island of,	33	Cuba,	75
*Indies, East,	45	*Guadaloupe, Hayti, Martinique, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, St. Thomas,	55
†Java and Labuan,	53	Any British colony or foreign country, when conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by private ships,	37
§Lucca and Modena,	31		
*Madeira, Island,	65		
†Mauritius,	45		
†Moluccas,	53		
||Montevideo,	83		
*New Grenada,	45		
†New South Wales,	53		

TABLE 3.

Places.	British & Sea.	For- eign.	Ameri- can Inland.	To- tal.	Places.	British & Sea.	For- eign.	Ameri- can Inland.	To- tal.
Aden, Asia,	50	10	5	65	Moluccas, Suma- tra, and other places in Indian Archipelago,	58	10	5	73
Australia,	58	10	5	73	New Zealand,	53	10	5	73
Bourbon, Borneo,	58	10	5	73	Philippine Isles,	50	10	5	65
Ceylon, Island,	50	10	5	65	b Sardinia,	26	10	5	41
China,	50	10	5	65	a Sicily,	26	20	5	51
East Indies,	50	10	5	65	b Spain,	26	10	5	41
Egypt,	46	10	5	61	a Syria,	26	20	5	51
a Egypt,	26	20	5	51	a Tunis, Africa,	26	20	5	51
Hong Kong, Isl.,	50	10	5	65					
Java, Labuan,	58	10	5	73					
Mauritius,	50	10	5	65					

The places marked thus (a) are by French packet, via Marseilles ; those marked (b) are via France ; and the others are by closed mail, via Marseilles. On British, sea, and American inland postage, the single letter is ½ oz. ; on foreign postage, the single letter is less than ¼ oz. Letters weighing ¼ oz. and under ½ oz. are charged two rates ; ½ oz. and under ¾, three rates, &c. ; an additional rate being charged for each quarter of an ounce. Thus, a letter directed to the East Indies by a British steamer, and weighing less

* Via Southampton.

† Via Southampton and India.

‡ Via Southampton and Lisbon.

§ Via France.

|| Via Falmouth.

¶ Via London.

than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., will be charged 65 cents postage; if $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. or more, and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75 cents must be paid, the *foreign* postage only being doubled for each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Where the correspondence with the countries in the foregoing tables is from or to Oregon or California, the single-letter rate, to be collected by prepayment or on delivery, is to be in each instance 35 cents more than the amounts given.

3. *Postage by the New York, Southampton, and Bremen Line of Steamers.*

The following are the rates of postage prescribed by the act of the 3d of March, 1845, for mailable matter sent by this line to Europe:—

For all letters and packages not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 24 cents.

For all letters and packages over half an ounce and under one ounce, 48 “

For every additional half-ounce, 15 “

For every letter, newspaper, pamphlet, and price-current, . . . 3 “

The United States postage will be charged in addition to the above upon all mailable matter sent through the mails of the United States to New York, whence the ships sail for Bremen.

It should be prepaid on letters addressed to any of the following countries and places, viz.:—Denmark, Norway, St. Petersburg or Cronstadt, Sweden, Alexandria, Austria (empire and provinces), Baden, Basle and other parts of Switzerland, Bavaria, Cairo, Constantinople, Greece, and the eastern towns of Italy. On letters addressed to the following countries and places, the foreign postage, to the place of destination, may be added to the United States postage, and the whole be prepaid,—or the American postage alone may be prepaid,—or the whole postage may be left unpaid, at the option of the sender, viz.:—

Altona, 6 cents.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz, . . 12 cents.
Bremen, Nothing.	Nassau, 12 “
Brunswick, 6 cents.	Oldenburg, 5 “
Cassel, 12 “	Prussia (kingdom and
Coburg, 12 “	provinces), 12 “
Darmstadt, 12 “	Reuss, 12 “
Frankfort-on-the-Main, . 12 “	Saxe-Altenburg, . . . 12 “
Gotha, 12 “	Saxe-Meiningen, . . . 12 “
Hamburg, 6 “	Saxe-Weimar, 12 “
Hanover, 6 “	Saxony (kingdom), . . . 12 “
Hesse-Homburg, 12 “	Schaumburg-Lippe, . . 12 “
Kiel, 11 “	Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 “
Lippe-Detmold, 12 “	Schwartzburg-Sondershau-
Lubec, 9 “	sen, 12 “
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, . 12 “	Wurtemberg (kingdom), 12 “

4. *Other Foreign Letter Postage.*

The postage on single letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, from any part of the United States to Havana, or any part of Cuba, is 12½ cents; to Chagres, 20 cents; to Panama, 30 cents; all to be prepaid. On letters for any South American port on the Pacific, or for the Sandwich Islands, the postage to Panama only is to be prepaid. A single letter to Halifax by the British steamer is rated at 5 or 10 cents, according to distance; to Upper Canada and New Brunswick, 10 cents; to Lower Canada, 5 cents,—all to be prepaid. These rates to Lower and Upper Canada and New Brunswick pay only to the lines, whence the letters are immediately forwarded to their place of destination.

5. *Newspaper and Pamphlet Postage.*

On each newspaper sent between Great Britain and the United States, except by the Bremen line, (see p. 159,) the postage is 4 cents,—2 cents to be paid in each country. On each newspaper sent to or from a foreign country, through Great Britain, the postage is 4 cents,—to be paid by the party sending or receiving it. There must be prepaid on each newspaper to Cuba by the Charleston and New York steam-packets, 4½ cents; to Chagres, Panama, any South American port on the Pacific, or to the Sandwich Islands, by steamer from Charleston, 4½ cents; and to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Upper or Lower Canada, 1½ cents. On each periodical and pamphlet between Great Britain and the United States, the United States postage is 2 cents, if not over 2 ounces in weight, and 1 cent per ounce or fraction of an ounce over 2 ounces, always to be prepaid. An additional British postage of the same rate, when not exceeding 2 ounces, must be paid in England; but the third ounce raises the British charge to 6 pence, with 2 pence additional for each additional ounce.

XII. MINT.

It is lawful for any person or persons to bring to the Mint gold and silver bullion to be coined; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined, as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and, if of the standard of the United States, free of expense to the person or persons by whom it has been brought. But the Treasurer of the Mint is not obliged to receive, for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, nor any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for minting. And there must be retained from every deposit of bullion below the standard such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining, toughening, and alloying the same; an accurate account of which expense, on every deposit, is kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same, which are accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint with the Treasurer of the United States.

Officers of the Mint at Philadelphia.

	Salary.		Salary.
R. M. Patterson, <i>Director</i> ,	\$ 3,500	Richard J. McCulloh, <i>Melter</i>	
Jas. Ross Snowden, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,500	and <i>Refiner</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Franklin Peale, <i>Chief Coiner</i> ,	2,000	Jas. B. Longacre, <i>Engraver</i> ,	2,000
Jacob R. Eckfeldt, <i>Assayer</i> ,	2,000	W. E. Dubois, <i>Assist. Assayer</i> ,	1,300

Officers of the Branch at New Orleans, La.

J. M. Kennedy, <i>Superintend.</i> ,	\$ 2,500	John Brooks, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Wm. P. Hort, <i>Assayer</i> ,	2,000	M. M. Beale, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,500
M. F. Bonzano, <i>Melter & Refiner</i> ,	2,000		

Officers of the Branch at Dahlonega, Ga.

J. F. Cooper, <i>Superintendent</i> ,	\$ 2,000	John D. Field, Jr., <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 1,500
Isaac L. Todd, <i>Assayer</i> ,	1,500		

Officers of the Branch at Charlotte, N. C.

W. J. Alexander, <i>Superintend.</i> ,	\$ 2,000	John R. Bolton, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 1,500
J. H. Gibbon, <i>Assayer</i> ,	1,500		

1. Statement of the Deposits for Coinage, at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, in the Year 1848.

GOLD.			
Coins of the United States, old standard,	.	\$ 29,847	
Foreign Coins,	.	2,333,984	
United States Bullion,	.	899,405	
Foreign Bullion,	.	149,856	
Total of Gold,	.		\$ 3,413,092
SILVER.			
United States Bullion,	.	\$ 6,191	
Foreign Bullion,	.	330,732	
Foreign Coins,	.	1,789,583	
Total of Silver,	.		2,126,506
Total,	.	.	\$ 5,539,598

2. Statement of the Coinage of the Mint of the United States and Branches in the Year 1848.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.			SILVER.		
Eagles,	181,334		Dollars,	15,000	
Half-Eagles,	372,712		Half-Dollars,	3,760,000	
Quarter-Eagles,	39,445		Quarter-Dollars,	146,000	
		\$ 3,775,512.50	Dimes,	451,500	
COPPER.			Half-Dimes,	1,268,000	\$ 2,040,050.00
Cents,	6,415,799	64,157.99	Total,	12,649,790	\$ 5,879,720.49

3. *Coinage of the Mint of the United States, from 1792, including the Coinage of the Branch Mints from the Commencement of their Operations, in 1838.*

Years.	GOLD	SILVER	COPPER	WHOLE COINAGE.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
1793 - 96	\$ 71,445 00	\$ 370,643 40	\$ 11,773 00	1,534,420	\$ 453,841 20
1796	1,12,727 50	79,077 50	10,324 40	1,219,370	192,120 40
1797	193,422 50	14,591 45	9,510 34	1,095,163	125,524 29
1798	215,611 00	330,291 00	9,797 00	1,364,241	545,694 00
1799	217,245 00	423,515 00	9,105 64	1,395,641	645,906 64
1800	317,761 00	264,296 00	29,279 40	3,337,972	671,335 40
1801	422,570 00	74,754 00	13,624 37	1,571,390	610,956 37
1802	423,310 00	54,343 00	34,422 83	3,615,499	616,075 83
1803	254,377 50	87,114 00	25,203 03	2,740,530	370,694 53
1804	254,612 50	100,340 50	12,444 94	2,045,439	371,427 94
1805	170,467 50	149,144 50	13,443 44	2,290,351	323,239 44
1806	324,345 00	471,319 00	5,960 00	1,815,409	601,044 00
1807	437,426 00	607,444 75	9,672 21	2,731,345	1,044,305 96
1808	244,665 00	644,310 00	13,090 00	2,935,948	942,145 00
1809	169,375 00	707,370 00	8,001 53	2,461,834	644,752 53
1810	501,435 00	634,773 50	15,660 00	3,066,416	1,155,464 50
1811	497,905 00	644,310 00	2,495 95	1,649,670	1,104,740 95
1812	260,445 00	611,029 50	10,755 00	2,761,616	1,115,219 50
1813	477,140 00	620,951 50	4,190 00	1,755,331	1,102,273 50
1814	77,970 00	661,637 50	3,674 30	1,833,859	642,535 80
1815	3,175 00	17,304 00		69,867	20,443 00
1816		29,675 75	29,209 82	2,944,135	66,743 57
1817		607,743 50	39,444 00	5,153,967	647,267 50
1818	242,940 00	1,070,454 50	31,670 00	5,537,044	1,345,084 50
1819	254,615 00	1,140,000 00	26,710 00	5,074,723	1,425,325 00
1820	1,319,030 00	501,640 70	44,075 50	6,492,509	1,464,746 20
1821	149,345 00	425,764 45	3,290 00	3,139,249	1,018,977 45
1822	64,940 00	805,446 50	20,723 39	3,613,798	915,649 89
1823	72,425 00	826,550 00		2,166,436	967,975 00
1824	93,200 00	1,752,477 00	12,620 00	4,746,494	1,454,227 00
1825	136,346 00	1,564,543 00	11,946 00	5,174,760	1,735,404 00
1826	92,445 00	2,012,090 00	16,344 25	5,774,434	2,110,679 25
1827	171,565 00	2,469,200 00	23,557 32	9,007,445	3,024,342 32
1828	140,145 00	1,575,640 00	25,616 24	6,196,853	1,741,741 24
1829	226,717 50	1,904,574 00	16,540 00	7,674,601	2,306,475 50
1830	613,106 00	2,424,400 00	17,115 00	8,357,191	3,155,620 00
1831	711,270 00	3,175,640 00	23,603 80	11,792,241	3,923,473 80
1832	794,435 00	2,570,100 00	23,620 00	9,124,347	3,401,050 00
1833	974,550 00	2,772,000 00	24,180 00	10,307,700	3,765,710 00
1834	3,954,270 00	3,411,042 00	19,151 00	11,637,643	7,344,423 00
1835	2,146,275 00	3,111,000 00	20,440 00	15,906,342	6,664,667 00
1836	4,135,700 00	3,646,100 00	23,100 00	13,719,353	7,764,940 00
1837	1,144,005 00	2,726,010 00	55,543 00	13,010,721	3,299,494 00
1838	1,409,635 00	2,313,241 00	53,702 00	15,740,311	4,205,740 00
1839	1,355,445 00	2,140,246 00	31,246 61	11,811,694	3,576,467 61
1840	1,675,312 50	1,726,703 00	94,627 00	10,552,840	3,426,632 50
1841	1,091,547 50	1,172,750 00	16,973 67	8,411,964	2,240,721 17
1842	1,831,170 50	2,332,750 00	23,933 90	11,743,153	4,190,754 40
1843	8,104,797 50	3,844,750 00	24,243 20	4,640,622	11,967,470 70
1844	2,230 00	2,235,550 00	23,947 52	9,051,834	7,637,767 52
1845	3,756,447 50	1,873,200 00	38,948 04	1,406,196	6,663,506 54
1846	4,034,177 00	2,664,540 00	41,204 00	10,133,615	6,633,964 00
1847	20,221,345 00	2,374,470 00	61,436 69	15,392,344	22,657,671 69
1848	3,775,612 50	2,040,050 00	64,157 99	12,649,790	5,879,780 49
Total.	78,341,440 00	73,466,614 90	1,209,756 20	343,941,240	151,017,714 16

XIII. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

[From a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, December 11, 1848.]

1. *Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures during the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1847, and June 30, 1848.*

The receipts into the Treasury were as follows:—	Year ending June 30, 1847	Year ending June 30, 1848.
From customs, viz.—		
During the first quarter,	\$6 153,826.58	11,106,257.41
During the second quarter,	3,641,192.22	5,379,152.74
During the third quarter,	6,319,041.48	9,383,092.92
During the fourth quarter,	7,633,804.38	5,888,567.89
Total customs,	23,747,864.66	31,757,070.96
From sales of public lands,	2,498,355.20	3,328,642.56
From miscellaneous sources,	100,570.51	351,037.07
Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c.,	26,346,790.37	35,436,750.59
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1846 and '47,	9,126,439.08	1,701,251.25
Total, exclusive of loans, &c.,	35,473,229.45	37,138,001.84
Avails of Treasury-notes issued under act of July 22, 1846,		250,000.00
Avails of Treasury-notes issued under act of Jan. 28, 1847,		11,956,950.00
Stock issued for specie deposited under act of July 22, 1846,		111,000.00
Stock issued for specie deposited under act of Jan. 28, 1847,		1,858,372.00
Stock issued in funding Treasury-notes un- der act of July 22, 1846,		1,735,050.00
Stock issued in funding Treasury-notes un- der act of Jan. 28, 1847,		5,252,500.00
Stock issued in funding Treasury-notes un- der acts prior to July 22, 1846,		92,828.00
Total means,		21,256,700.00
		58,394,701.84
The expenditures, exclusive of trust funds, were as follows:—		
<i>Civil List.</i>		
Legislature,	974,324.14	953,392.75
Executive,	875,718.80	953,170.80
Judiciary,	571,377.88	593,654.81
Governments in the Territories,	36,987.98	39,730.56
Surveyors and their clerks,	56,380.75	61,907.00
Officers of the Mint and branches,	43,725.00	42,600.00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings,	1,994.44	2,000.00
Secretary to sign patents for public lands,	1,500.00	1,500.00
Total civil list,	2,562,008.99	2,647,955.92
<i>Foreign Intercourse.</i>		
Salaries of Ministers,	62,944.26	36,500.00
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation,	14,046.80	9,062.32
Salaries of <i>Chargés des Affaires</i> ,	58,713.29	64,037.51
Salary of Minister Resident to Turkey,	8,500.00	6,000.00
Outfits of <i>Chargés des Affaires</i> ,	56,750.00	29,250.00
Salary of Dragoman to Turkey and contin- gencies,	2,000.00	2,900.00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad,	35,365.95	33,530.10
Renewal of diplomat intercourse with Mexico,	4,500.00	21,776.00

	Year ending June 30, 1849.	Year ending June 30, 1848.
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse,	\$ 17,809.80	\$ 22,452.13
Salary of Consul at Syria and Palestine,	1,997.27	
Salary of the Consul at London,	2,000.00	2,000.00
Relief and protection of American seamen,	67,370.99	97,937.97
Clerk-hire, office-rent, &c., to American Consul, London,	2,800.00	2,800.00
Commissioner to reside in China, Secretary, and Interpreter,	11,250.00	6,508.94
Certain diplomatic services,	3,000.00	8,554.94
Commissioner to Sandwich Islands,	6,417.12	3,075.00
Intercourse with Barbary powers,	6,300.00	13,067.33
Interpreters, guards, &c., at the Consulates in Turkish dominions,	2,329.00	1,258.81
Payments under Art. 9 of Treaty with Spain,	440.00	186.00
Outstanding claims of missions to China,	6,079.47	
French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon,	500.00	
Payments of claims of late republic of Texas,		30,000.00
Total foreign intercourse,	301,113.95	390,897.70
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Surveys of public lands,	145,013.45	169,902.63
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.,	501,018.49	419,277.80
Marine hospitals,	123,257.42	140,016.50
Building marine hospitals,	7,058.72	23,376.07
Public buildings in Washington, &c.,	38,067.57	36,325.05
Furniture of the President's house,	1,162.96	
Support of the penitentiary in Dist. Columbia,	12,719.02	7,389.46
Patent fund,	44,280.91	46,708.28
Distribution of the sales of public lands,	11,181.36	
Payment to Maine and Massachusetts, for expenses incurred in protecting the heretofore disputed territory,	19,805.32	
Building custom-houses, &c.,	64,062.36	92,140.48
Survey of the coast of the United States,	111,000.00	146,000.00
Mint establishment,	89,972.97	76,850.00
Relief of sundry individuals,	120,070.14	66,340.30
Auxiliary watch in the city of Washington,	6,776.61	7,333.33
Expenses incidental to loans and Treas. notes,	26,184.34	25,532.02
Support of lunatics of the Dist. of Columbia,	5,770.45	3,700.00
Three per cent. to Illinois,	17,200.95	43,383.40
Five per cent. to Michigan,	1,262.48	1,649.15
Five per cent. to Arkansas,	870.62	2,609.28
Two per cent. fund to Mississippi,		5,039.83
Three per cent. to Ohio,	65,749.09	
Five per cent. to Florida,	975.80	1,930.92
Five per cent. to Louisiana,		6,567.75
Three per cent. to Alabama,		21,574.56
Three per cent. to Missouri,		31,907.96
Three per cent. to Mississippi,		13,049.26
Relief of the cities of the Dist. of Columbia,	117,471.62	113,350.98
Debentures and other charges,	430,663.00	252,000.00
Additional compensation to collectors, &c.,	10,617.68	4,238.58
Payment of horses, &c., lost,	18,424.71	6,166.09
Duties refunded under protest,	560,483.37	301,783.76
Repayment for lands erroneously sold,	23,335.12	22,669.12
Refunding purchase-money for land sold in the Greensburg district, Louisiana,	6,876.54	1,547.71
Results and acct. of the Exploring Expedition,	25,252.46	25,252.46

	Year ending June 30, 1847.	Year ending June 30, 1848.
Preparing indices to the manuscript papers of Washington,	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,256.00
Payment of books ordered by Congress,	107,871.27	11,849.69
Deficiency in revenue from postage,	225,000.00	
Postages of the departments,		22,221.96
Postage of departments, and (in 1846 - 47) of Congress,	311,298.99	
Additional compensation to judges in Missouri,	4,000.00	2,000.00
Proposed edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States,	10,500.00	
Building light-houses,	7,099.37	182,169.88
Statues for east front of Capitol,	7,500.00	
Smithsonian Institution, act of August 10, 1846,	257,584.07	30,910.07
Payments of sundry certificates,	4,250.28	392.17
Documentary history of the United States,	25,245.00	
Discriminating tonnage duties,	2,801.29	1,745.72
Certain duties refunded,	128,855.20	53,566.28
Expenses of mineral land service,	7,500.00	45,606.17
Boundary-line between United States and British Provinces,	26,000.00	
Salaries of assistant treasurers and clerks, act of August 6, 1846,	11,102.61	24,589.80
Contingencies under said act,	5,000.00	11,806.08
Compensation of special agents to examine accounts, &c.,	1,900.00	2,793.60
Plans and drawings made by topographical officers, under resolution of Senate,	4,988.00	
All other items of a miscellaneous nature,	5,565.49	3,779.59
Refunding duties collected contrary to terms of Convention of 1815,		2,202.35
Refunding duties collected under act of August 30, 1842,		87.16
Consular receipts,		609.66
Building revenue-cutter,		6,000.00
Purchase of manuscripts of James Madison,		25,000.00
Historical painting for the Capitol,		2,000.00
Repairs of the Potomac Bridge,		2,200.00
Completing the synopsis of Treasury instructions, &c.,		2,000.00
Total miscellaneous,	3,762,732.04	2,546,216.05
<i>Under the direction of the War Department.</i>		
Army proper,	17,880,842.91	18,939,155.84
Military Academy,	124,339.21	130,537.16
Fortifications, and other works of defence,	932,962.08	313,743.90
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war,	1,617,216.28	1,306,486.47
Harbours, roads, rivers, &c.,	36,117.67	67,736.07
Surveys,	38,121.41	30,893.47
Pensions,	1,726,785.71	1,194,884.99
Indian Department,	1,228,280.40	1,097,606.80
Claims of the State of Virginia,	23,160.08	26,906.01
Arming and equipping the militia,	162,597.55	292,780.64
Payments to militia and volunteers,	1,368,709.40	3,226,442.53
Mexican hostilities,	16,001,226.42	1,174,232.32
Relief of individuals and miscellaneous,	141,247.50	18,756.88
Total under direction of the War Dep't,	41,281,606.62	27,820,163.08

	Year ending June 30, 1847.	Year ending June 30, 1848.
<i>Under the direction of the Navy Department.</i>		
Pay and subsistence, includ'g medicines, &c.,	\$2,516,573.97	\$5,619,001.93
Increase, repairs, armament, and equipment,	1,298,503.33	2,877,713.35
Contingent expenses,	467,995.00	708,176.94
Navy yards,	691,844.18	856,109.76
Navy hospitals and asylums,	28,477.14	65,055.37
Magazines,	1,447.33	
Relief of individuals and miscellaneous, .	169,607.83	50,357.14
Marine corps,	277,884.60	402,555.40
Pensions,	115,008.69	91,447.07
Mexican hostilities,	2,364,291.61	
Total under direction of the Navy Dep't,	7,931,633.68	10,670,416.96*
<i>Public Debt.</i>		
Paying the old public debt,	8,081.69	6,739.88
Interest on the public debt,	1,059,039.82	1,632,869.81
Interest on war bounty stock,		5,092.05
Reimbursement of Treasury-notes per acts prior to July 22, 1846,		128,828.00
Ditto per act of July 22, 1846,		3,061,000.00
Ditto per act of January 28, 1847,		9,838,750.00
Redemption of the loan of 1841,	3,000.00	
Redemption of Treasury-notes,	2,361,397.07	
Interest on Treasury-notes,	53,027.70	737,343.60
Interest on Mexican indemnity,	7,147.20	15,519.21
Redemption of Treasury-notes purloined, including interest,	30,388.89	3,054.66
Total public debt,	3,522,082.37	15,429,197.21
Total expenditures,	59,451,177.65	58,241,167.24
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1847 and '48,	1,701,251.25	153,534.60

2. *Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures for the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, 1848 (agreeably to Warrants issued, exclusive of Trust Funds).*

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	\$ 8,991,935.07
Sales of public lands,	482,709.40
Miscellaneous and incidental sources,	133,270.35
Treasury-notes issued under act of Jan. 28, 1847, .	1,126,000.00
Avails of stock issued for specie deposited under act of January 28, 1847,	10,000.00
Ditto in funding Treasury-notes under act of July 22, 1846,	102,750.00

* From this is to be deducted excess of repayments: —

Magazines,	\$ 933.24
Mexican hostilities,	1,262,746.44
	\$ 1,263,679.68

Leaving, as a balance, \$ 9,406,737.28.

Ditto in funding Treasury-notes under act of Jan. 28, 1847,	\$ 2,355,150.00
Ditto in funding Treasury-notes under acts prior to July 22, 1846,	4,650.00
Ditto under act of March 31, 1848,	6,528,650.00
Total,	<u>\$ 19,735,114.82</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse,	\$ 3,371,231.13*
Army proper, &c.,	6,862,090.24
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.,	192,669.65
Indian department,	633,496.51
Pensions,	376,594.98
Naval establishment,	2,979,022.17
Redemption of Treasury-notes,	3,268,850.00
Paying old public debt,	973.73
Interest on the public debt,	4,729.85
Interest on Mexican indemnity stock,	7,691.25
Interest on war bounty stock,	7.66
Interest on Treasury-notes,	168,747.74
Total,	<u>\$ 17,866,104.91</u>

3. *Statement of the Debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1848.*

Treasury-notes of 1812,	\$ 130,926.06
Of the principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded debt, and Mississippi stock,	127,824.68
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia,	1,020,000.00
Outstanding Treasury-notes of issues of 1837 and 1843,	167,389.31
“ “ “ “ funded,	128,728.00
Loan of 1842 at 6 per cent.,	8,279,386.03
Loan of 1843 at 5 per cent.,	6,604,231.35
Loan of 1846 at 6 per cent.,	4,999,149.45
Loan of 1847 at 6 per cent., (including outstanding Treasury-notes and notes to be issued under that act, and <i>exclusive</i> of the amount of stock issued under that act for notes issued before 1846,	28,000,850.55
Five per cent. stock issued in payment of Mexican indemnity,	303,391.04
Military bounty scrip, at 6 per cent., per act of February 11, 1847,	147,500.00
Loan of March 31, 1848, including the amount to be paid in after October 1, 1848,	<u>16,000,000.00</u>
Total,	<u>\$ 65,778,450.41†</u>

* This includes \$ 1,951,874.16 paid to Mexico, on account of treaty, per act of March 3, 1847.

† This includes the whole amount negotiated and authorized, to which may be added about \$ 26,000 for Mexican indemnity of bounty scrip.

4. *Statement of the Receipts into the National Treasury, from Customs, Internal Revenue and Direct Taxes, and Sales of Public Lands,—fractions of a Dollar being excluded.*

Years.	Customs.	Internal and Direct Taxes.	Sales of Lands and Miscellaneous.	Aggregate of Receipts.	
				In each Year	In each Period of four Years
1789-91	\$4,399,473			\$4,399,473	
1792	3,443,071	\$208,943		3,652,014	\$8,051,487
1793	4,255,306	337,706		4,593,012	
1794	4,811,065	274,090		5,075,155	
1795	5,548,461	337,755		5,886,216	
1796	6,567,983	475,290	\$4,836	7,048,114	22,642,497
1797	7,549,650	575,491	63,541	8,208,682	
1798	7,108,062	644,363	11,963	7,764,388	
1799	6,610,449	779,136		7,389,585	
1800	9,080,933	1,543,620	444	10,624,997	33,985,647
1801	10,750,779	1,582,377	167,726	12,500,882	
1802	12,438,236	823,464	198,823	13,459,523	
1803	10,479,418	237,059	185,876	10,902,353	
1804	11,098,465	101,139	437,627	11,637,231	45,575,634
1805	12,938,487	43,631	540,194	13,522,312	
1806	14,657,693	75,865	765,246	15,508,804	
1807	16,845,522	47,784	460,183	17,353,489	
1808	16,363,550	27,370	647,931	17,038,851	62,427,440
1809	7,296,021	11,562	442,252	7,749,835	
1810	8,534,309	19,879	698,549	9,252,737	
1811	13,313,223	9,962	1,040,233	14,363,418	
1812	8,958,773	5,762	710,423	9,674,958	41,077,960
1813	13,224,523	8,561	835,655	14,068,739	
1814	5,993,772	3,892,432	1,135,971	11,017,225	
1815	7,282,942	6,840,733	1,287,969	15,411,644	
1816	36,306,875	9,378,314	1,717,935	47,403,124	87,900,901
1817	26,253,343	4,512,283	1,991,226	32,756,852	
1818	17,176,345	1,219,613	2,606,585	21,002,543	
1819	20,243,679	313,244	3,274,423	23,831,346	
1820	15,035,612	137,847	1,635,872	16,779,331	94,440,038
1821	13,004,447	93,377	1,212,966	14,310,790	
1822	17,539,764	88,617	1,803,532	19,431,913	
1823	19,038,133	44,590	916,523	20,048,246	
1824	17,878,326	40,865	984,418	18,903,609	72,750,806
1825	20,093,714	28,102	1,216,090	21,342,906	
1826	23,341,332	28,223	1,363,785	24,733,340	
1827	19,712,293	22,513	1,495,945	21,230,751	
1828	23,205,524	19,671	1,018,309	24,243,504	91,590,396
1829	22,031,966	25,833	1,517,175	23,574,974	
1830	21,722,391	29,141	2,329,356	24,080,888	
1831	24,224,442	17,440	3,210,815	27,452,697	
1832	28,465,237	18,423	2,623,331	31,107,040	107,065,604
1833	29,032,509	3,153	3,967,682	33,003,344	
1834	16,214,967	4,216	4,857,601	21,076,784	
1835	19,391,311	14,723	4,757,601	24,163,635	
1836	23,409,940	1,099	4,877,180	28,288,219	136,531,972
1837	11,189,290		6,363,556	17,552,846	
1838	16,158,900		3,214,184	19,373,084	
1839	23,137,925		7,261,118	30,399,043	
1840	13,499,502		3,494,356	16,993,858	84,793,731
1841	14,487,217		1,470,295	15,957,512	
1842	18,187,908		1,458,053	19,645,961	
6 mo. of 1843	7,046,844		1,018,482	8,065,326	
1844	26,183,671		2,320,943	28,504,614	79,171,334
*1845	27,523,113		2,241,021	29,764,134	
*1846	26,712,683		2,766,579	29,479,262	
*1847	23,747,864		2,598,926	26,346,790	
1848	31,757,070		3,679,679	35,436,749	121,051,921

* For the year ending June 30.

5. *Statement of the Expenditures of the United States, exclusive of Payments on Account of the Public Debt and from Trust Funds, fractions excluded.*

Years.	Civil List Foreign Inter- course, and Miscellaneous.	Military Estab- lishment.	Naval Estab- lishment.	Aggregate of Expenditures.	
				In each Year	In each Period of four Years.
1789 - 91	\$ 1,033,401	\$ 836,618	\$ 570	\$ 1,919,589	
1792	854,257	1,223,594	53	1,877,904	\$ 3,797,493
1793	472,450	1,237,620		1,710,070	
1794	705,599	2,733,540	61,409	3,500,547	
1795	1,367,037	2,573,059	410,562	4,350,658	
1796	772,486	1,471,661	274,784	2,518,930	12,023,206
1797	1,246,904	1,194,055	332,632	2,822,591	
1798	1,111,033	2,130,837	1,331,348	4,623,223	
1799	1,039,392	2,532,693	2,868,082	6,430,167	
1800	1,337,613	2,625,041	3,448,716	7,411,370	21,338,351
1801	1,114,769	1,755,477	2,111,424	4,981,669	
1802	1,462,929	1,368,589	916,582	3,737,060	
1803	1,842,636	944,959	1,216,231	4,002,825	
1804	2,191,009	1,072,017	1,189,833	4,452,859	17,174,439
1805	3,758,588	991,136	1,697,500	6,357,224	
1806	2,891,037	1,540,431	1,649,641	6,081,109	
1807	1,697,397	1,581,611	1,722,064	4,999,072	
1808	1,423,286	3,196,935	1,864,068	6,504,339	23,927,244
1809	1,215,804	3,771,109	2,427,759	7,414,672	
1810	1,101,146	2,665,693	1,654,244	5,311,082	
1811	1,367,291	2,259,747	1,965,568	5,592,604	
1812	1,633,088	12,187,046	3,959,365	17,829,499	36,147,857
1813	1,729,436	19,906,362	6,446,600	28,082,397	
1814	2,208,029	20,604,366	7,311,291	30,127,686	
1815	2,898,871	16,394,700	8,660,000	26,953,571	
1816	2,939,742	16,475,412	3,908,278	23,373,432	109,537,096
1817	3,616,937	8,621,075	3,314,598	15,464,610	
1818	3,835,839	7,019,140	2,953,696	13,808,674	
1819	3,067,212	9,395,421	3,847,640	16,300,273	
1820	2,692,022	6,154,518	4,367,990	13,134,530	68,693,037
1821	2,223,122	5,181,114	3,319,243	10,723,479	
1822	1,967,996	5,635,187	2,224,459	9,827,642	
1823	2,022,094	5,258,295	2,503,765	9,784,156	
1824	7,155,308	5,270,255	2,904,582	15,330,145	45,665,421
1825	2,748,544	5,692,831	3,019,044	11,490,459	
1826	2,600,178	5,243,236	4,218,902	13,062,316	
1827	2,314,777	5,676,742	4,263,878	12,254,397	
1828	2,836,062	5,701,203	3,918,786	12,506,041	49,313,213
1829	3,092,214	6,250,530	3,308,745	12,651,489	
1830	3,223,416	6,752,639	3,239,429	13,220,534	
1831	3,064,346	6,943,239	3,856,183	13,863,768	
1832	4,574,341	7,932,877	3,956,370	16,514,088	66,249,679
1833	6,061,739	13,096,152	3,901,357	22,049,298	
1834	4,399,779	10,064,428	3,956,260	19,420,467	
1835	3,720,167	9,420,313	3,864,939	17,005,419	
1836	6,394,371	18,466,110	5,800,763	29,655,244	67,130,429
1837	5,624,253	19,417,274	6,852,060	31,793,587	
1838	5,666,703	19,936,312	5,975,771	31,578,785	
1839	4,994,562	14,264,981	6,225,003	25,484,547	
1840	5,581,878	11,621,438	6,124,466	23,327,772	112,188,691
1841	6,490,891	13,704,832	6,001,077	26,196,840	
1842	6,775,625	9,188,469	6,397,243	24,361,337	
6 mo. of 1843	2,967,299	4,154,394	3,672,718	10,694,391	
*1844	5,231,747	8,231,317	6,496,991	19,960,055	21,216,623
*1845	5,608,207	9,533,203	6,225,639	21,370,049	
*1846	6,783,000	12,579,428	6,450,862	25,813,290	
*1847	6,716,654	41,281,606	7,931,633	55,929,093	
*1848	5,586,070	27,890,163	9,406,737	42,811,970	146,924,402

* For the year ending June 30.

6. *Statement of the Debt of the United States, the Total Value of Imports and Exports, and the Total Tonnage, from 1791 to 1848.*

Years.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.
1791	\$ 76,463,476	\$ 52,200,000	\$ 19,012,041	502,146
1792	77,227,924	31,500,000	20,753,098	554,437
1793	80,352,534	31,100,000	26,109,572	491,780
1794	73,427,405	34,000,000	33,045,233	623,817
1795	80,747,547	69,768,262	47,949,472	747,964
1796	83,762,172	81,436,164	67,064,097	831,900
1797	82,064,479	75,379,406	56,850,206	876,913
1798	79,224,529	69,551,700	61,527,097	898,329
1799	78,404,070	79,069,149	78,665,522	946,409
1800	82,976,294	91,252,763	70,971,780	972,452
1801	83,038,051	111,363,511	94,115,925	1,033,219
1802	80,712,632	78,133,333	72,483,160	892,101
1803	77,054,636	64,666,666	55,800,033	949,147
1804	66,447,121	85,000,000	77,699,074	1,042,104
1805	82,312,150	120,000,000	96,566,021	1,140,369
1806	75,723,271	120,000,000	101,536,963	1,203,735
1807	69,218,399	138,000,000	103,343,150	1,263,548
1808	65,196,318	56,990,000	22,439,960	1,242,596
1809	67,023,192	59,400,000	62,203,231	1,350,281
1810	53,173,217	85,400,000	66,757,974	1,424,743
1811	48,006,539	63,400,000	61,316,831	1,232,502
1812	45,809,738	77,030,000	38,527,236	1,269,997
1813	55,962,628	22,006,000	27,455,997	1,666,829
1814	81,487,846	12,965,000	6,927,441	1,159,309
1815	99,833,680	113,041,274	62,557,753	1,369,127
1816	127,334,934	147,103,000	81,920,462	1,372,219
1817	123,491,965	99,250,000	67,671,569	1,399,911
1818	103,466,634	121,750,000	93,261,133	1,525,194
1819	66,529,648	87,125,000	70,142,621	1,260,761
1820	91,015,566	74,150,000	69,691,669	1,290,166
1821	89,997,428	62,045,724	64,974,382	1,294,968
1822	93,646,877	83,241,541	72,180,281	1,324,699
1823	90,876,877	77,679,267	74,898,030	1,336,566
1824	90,269,779	80,049,007	76,946,657	1,399,163
1825	83,788,433	96,340,076	99,535,389	1,423,112
1826	81,051,080	84,974,177	77,595,322	1,534,190
1827	73,987,357	76,484,069	62,324,827	1,620,606
1828	67,475,044	89,509,824	72,264,686	1,741,392
1829	58,421,414	74,492,527	72,358,671	1,260,978
1830	48,565,406	70,876,920	73,849,508	1,191,776
1831	39,123,192	103,191,134	81,310,583	1,267,846
1832	24,322,235	101,029,268	87,176,943	1,439,460
1833	7,001,699	108,118,311	90,140,433	1,601,160
1834	4,780,062	126,521,352	104,336,973	1,754,907
1835	37,733	149,895,742	121,693,577	1,824,940
1836	37,513	180,980,036	129,603,040	1,892,102
1837	1,878,224	140,989,217	117,419,376	1,896,625
1838	4,857,660	109,446,616	113,717,404	1,996,639
1839	11,943,738	121,028,416	162,092,132	2,096,478
1840	5,125,073	131,671,950	104,805,891	2,180,768
1841	6,737,393	127,646,177	121,851,903	2,130,744
1842	15,025,486	100,162,047	104,691,534	2,092,300
1843	26,896,953	64,753,799*	84,346,490*	2,154,602
1844	26,143,996	104,445,035†	111,200,046†	2,290,096
1845	16,801,647	117,264,561†	114,646,606†	2,417,002
1846	24,256,496	121,691,797†	113,488,516†	2,562,044
1847	46,669,659	146,546,634†	169,646,622†	2,830,048
1848	65,804,450	154,977,876†	164,032,131†	3,150,608

* Only nine months of 1843.

† For the year ending June 30.

XIV. COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

1. VALUE OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the United States from July 1, 1847, to July 1, 1848.

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.		Manufactures of Cotton	
Animals for breed,	\$ 53,432	Velvets wholly of cotton,	\$ 189,039
<i>Bullion.</i>		Velvets of cotton and silk,	28,942
Gold,	56,882	Corda gimps, and galloons,	175,090
Silver,	392,939	Hos'y and art. made on frames,	1,383,871
<i>Specie.</i>		Twist, yarn, and thread,	727,422
Gold,	2,351,873	Hatters' plush of silk & cotton,	5,015
Silver,	2,558,690	Manufactures of, not specified,	438,887
Cabinets of coins, medals, and other collections of antiquities,	92	Manufactures of Silk.	
Models of inventions and im- provements in the arts,	36,789	Piece goods,	10,762,601
Teas,	6,217,111	Hosiery and articles made on frames,	427,703
Coffee,	8,199,129	Sewing silk,	561,027
<i>Copper.</i>		Articles tamboured or embroi- dered,	1,026,235
In plates,	631,948	Hats and bonnets,	59,866
In ore,	158,302	Manufactures of, not specified,	1,640,343
Cotton, unmanufactured,	8,814	Floss,	14,204
Adhesive felt, for sheathing,	7,328	Raw,	340,769
Paintings and statuary,	67,822	Boiling cloths,	65,659
Specimens of natural history, &c.,	9,143	Silk and worsted goods,	2,456,652
Sheathing metal,	228,014	Camlets of goats' hair or mohair,	54,704
Platina, unmanufactured,	12,778	Manufactures of Flax.	
Plaster, unground,	61,194	Linens, bleached and unbl'd,	6,012,197
Personal effects of immigrants,	65,111	Hosiery and articles made on frames,	1,998
Personal and household effects of citizens dying abroad,	28,819	Articles tamboured or embroi- dered,	21,018
Old junk,	18,606	Manufactures of, not specified,	589,435
Oakum,	5,237	Manufactures of Hemp.	
Garden-seeds, trees, &c.,	83,125	Sheetings,	49,546
Products of U. S. brought back,	187,117	Tickenburgs, oenaburgs, and burlaps,	195,157
Guano,	20,839	Articles not specified,	105,329
All other articles,	63,660	Russia sail-duck,	109,127
Total,	22,716,603	Holland,	44,759
PAYING DUTY.		Raveneduck,	125,632
Manufactures of Wool, &c.		Cotton bagging,	27,525
Cloths and cassimeres,	6,304,145	Clothing	
Merino shawls of wool,	1,367,129	Ready made,	96,283
Blankets,	1,146,587	Articles of wear,	553,939
Hosiery and articles made on frames,	731,009	Laces thread and insertings,	263,859
Worsted stuff goods,	3,858,416	Cotton insert'gs, trimmings, &c.,	716,552
Woolen and worsted yarn,	143,407	Floor-cloth, patent, painted, &c.,	7,351
Woolen and worsted, embroi- dered, &c.,	18,856	Oil-cloth of all kinds,	25,637
Manufactures of, not specified,	771,252	Hair-cloth and hair-seating,	150,442
Flannels,	88,909	Lasting and mohair-cloth for shoes, &c.,	143,360
Baizes,	117,966	Gunny cloth,	87,070
Carpeting		Mattings, Chinese and others of flags, &c.,	104,643
Wilton, Saxony, and Ambuison,	110,276	Hats Caps, Bonnets, &c., of	
Brussels, Turkey, and treble ingraind,	485,190	Leghorn, straw, grass, chip, Palm-leaf, &c.,	982,923
Venetian and other ingraind,	38,895	Manufactures of Iron and Steel.	
Not specified,	8,627	Muskets and rifles,	75
Manufactures of Cotton.		Fire-arms not specified,	302,269
Printed, stained, or colored,	12,190,501	Side-arms,	5,645
White or uncolored,	2,487,258	Drawing and cutting knives,	21,343
Tamboured or embroidered,	495,676	Hatchets, axes, and adzes,	4,923

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Manufactures of Iron and Steel.		Manufactures of gold and silver.	
Socket chisels,	\$ 12,163	Laces, galloons, tassels, &c.,	\$ 34,334
Steelyards and scale-beams,	13,602	Epaulettes and wings,	3,733
Vices,	37,415	Gold and silver leaf,	1,183
Sickles and reaping-hooks,	2,481	Jewelry,	162,596
Scythes,	29,823	Gems, pearls, &c., set,	7,283
Wood screws,	756	“ “ otherwise,	123,065
Sad-irons, &c.,	1,429	Manufactures of, not specified,	61,326
Spades and shovels,	6,629	Glaziers' diamonds,	206
Squares,	4,381	Clocks,	57,488
Needles,	218,330	Chronometers,	16,505
Cast-iron butts and hinges,	21,000	Watches and parts of watches,	1,733,221
Cutlery not specified,	1,146,843	Metallic pens,	61,566
Manufactures of, not specified,	3,590,172	Square wire for umbrellas,	37,728
Bonnet-wire,	25,047	Pins in packs and otherwise,	30,363
Wire not above No. 14,	38,006	Buttons, metal,	42,468
Wire above No. 14,	6,079	Other buttons, and button-moulds,	343,425
Tacks,	124	Glass.	
Nails,	88,390	Manufactures of, not specified,	95,507
Spikes,	444	Silvered and in frames,	359,130
Chain-cables,	369,574	Paintings on glass, &c.,	22,370
Mill, cross-cut, and pit saws,	8,016	Polished plate,	212,267
Anchor, and parts thereof,	42,449	Cut,	70,567
Anvils, and parts thereof,	117,606	Plain,	37,808
Smiths' hammers and sledges,	5,288	Watch-crystals,	9,874
Castings, vessels of,	15,665	Glasses or pebbles for specta-	
All other castings,	16,798	cles,	4,363
Braziers' rods, from 3.16 to		Apothecaries' vials, N. by A.,	
10.16 inches,	13,296	16 ounces each,	2,415
Nail-rods, slit, rolled, or ham-		Perfumery and fancy vials, N.	
mered,	4,734	by A., 16 ounces each,	167
Band or scroll, slit, rolled, or		Bottles not above two quarts,	52,075
hammered,	16,720	Demi-johns,	14,942
Hoop iron,	104,643	Window-glass, 8 by 10, or less,	58,130
Sheet “	625,312	“ 10 by 12,	71,406
Pig “	815,415	“ above 10 by 12,	31,491
Old and scrap,	140,037	Paper, and Manufactures of.	
Bar, manufactured by rolling,	3,679,598	Antiquarian, imperial, super-	
Bar, manufactured otherwise,	975,214	royal, &c.,	4,975
Steel.		Medium, cap, demy, and oth-	
Cast, shear, and German,	1,061,560	er writing,	57,857
All other,	223,377	Folio and quarto post,	82,335
Copper, and Manufactures of.		Bank and bank-note paper,	33,704
In pigs, bars, and old,	702,907	Binders' boards, box, press-	
Wire,	1,226	ing, and paste boards,	579
Braziers',	35	Copperplate printing and draw-	
Copper bottoms,	14,229	ing,	6,393
Rods and bolts,	97	Sheathing paper,	77
Nails and spikes,	477	Playing cards,	1,825
Manufactures of, not specified,	137,993	Papier mache, articles and	
Brass, and Manufactures of.		wares of,	22,129
In pigs, bars, and old,	24,191	Paper boxes and fancy boxes,	85,620
Wire,	10,801	Paper hangings,	72,784
Screws,	840	Manufactures of, not specified,	45,051
Sheet and rolled,	223	Blank books,	2,336
Manufactures of, not specified,	163,864	Books, printed.	
Tin.		In Hebrew,	914
In pigs and bars,	438,520	In Latin and Greek,	4,808
In plates and sheets,	1,586,754	In English,	315,102
Foil,	13,010	In other languages,	144,065
Manufactures of, not specified,	25,166	Periodicals & illust'd newsp'rs,	6,086
Lead.		Periodicals and other works in	
Pig, bar, sheet, and old,	6,288	the course of publication,	1,894
Shot,	50	Leather.	
Manufactures of, not specified,	854	Tanned, bend, and sole,	5,491
Pewter, Manufactures of,	1,989	Tanned and dressed upper,	26,005
Old,	227	Skins, tanned and dressed,	295,605

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Leather		Wines, in casks	
Skins tanned, not dressed,	\$ 4,536	Burgundy,	\$ 1,716
Skivvers,	84,272	Madeira,	21,630
Manufactures of Leather.		Sherry and San Lucar,	109,933
Boots and boots for men and women,	21,253	Port,	170,134
Shoes and pumps, for men and women,	6,041	Claret,	221,416
Boots, booties, and shoes for children,	3,160	Teneriffe and other Canary,	14,087
Gloves for men, women, and children,	794,078	Fayal and other Azores,	5,816
Manufactures of, not specified,	149,993	Sicily and other Mediterranean	67,364
Wares.		Austria and other of Germany,	1,998
China, porcelain, earthen, and stone,	2,339,996	Red wines, not enumerated,	180,028
Plated or gilt,	192,834	White wines, "	193,368
Japanned,	61,896	Wines, in bottles.	
Brillianta,	11,479	Burgundy,	2,181
Wedgewood,	252	Champagne,	268,266
Silver or plated metal,	1,712	Madeira,	1,916
Wire,	693	Sherry,	1,378
Saddlery.		Port,	4,141
Common, tinned, or japanned,	132,712	Claret,	109,633
Plated brass, or polished steel,	178,067	All other,	38,083
Furs		Foreign Distilled Spirits.	
Undressed, on the skin,	221,245	Brandy,	1,135,039
Hatters' furs, dressed or undressed, not on the skin,	222,712	From grain,	327,493
Dressed, on the skin,	99,946	From other materials,	75,943
Hats, caps, muffs, and lippets,	12,383	Cordials,	94,647
Manufactures of, not specified,	9,951	Beer, Ale, and Porter.	
Wood. Manufactures of		In casks,	32,463
Cabinet and household furniture,	40,227	In bottles,	91,342
Cedar, mahogany, rose, satin,	21,927	Vinegar,	6,037
Other manufactures of,	115,103	Molasses,	3,435,703
Wood, unmanufactured.		Oil & Bone of foreign Fisheries.	
Cedar, greusadilla, mahogany, rose, and satin,	370,656	Whale and other fish oil,	16,863
Fire wood, and other, not specified,	168,434	Whalebone,	35
Dye wood, in sticks,	428,145	Oil	
Bark of the Cork-tree.		Olive, in casks,	63,788
Corks,	101,832	Castor,	557
Unmanufactured,	13,226	Linseed,	494,101
Marble		Rapeseed,	47
Manufactures of,	23,313	Neatsfoot and other animal,	70
Unmanufactured,	46,620	Tea,	8,389
Quicksilver,	3,060	Coffee,	60,864
Brushes and brooms,	122,030	Chocolate,	1,064
Black lead pencils,	26,954	Cocoa,	86,019
Slates of all kinds,	216,497	Sugar	
Raw hides and skins,	4,262,069	Brown,	8,963,854
Manufactured articles.		White, clayed, or powdered,	347,052
Boots and boots of silk or satin,	125	Loaf and other, refined,	169,111
Shoes and slippers, "	436	Candy,	889
" prunella, last- ing, &c.,	101	Syrup of sugar-cane,	886
" India rubber,	70,982	Fruits	
Grass-cloth,	27,426	Almonds,	190,291
Gunny-bags,	292,138	Currants,	111,171
Umbrellas, parasols, &c., silk,	39,109	Prunes and plums,	26,392
" all other,	226	Figs,	96,203
Flaxseed or linseed,	214,900	Dates,	14,046
Angora, Thibet, and other goats' hair or mohair,	7,491	Raisins,	682,540
Wool,	857,034	Nuts,	137,758
		Spices.	
		Mace,	15,367
		Nutmegs,	206,706
		Cinnamon,	13,790
		Cloves,	46,537
		Pepper, black,	138,436
		" red,	8,001
		Pimento,	130,440
		Cassia,	63,717
		Ginger, in root,	74,252

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
<i>Camphor.</i>		Litharge,	\$ 105
Crude,	\$ 52,224	Sugar of lead,	2,031
Refined,	159	<i>Cordage</i> , Tarred and cables,	223,904
<i>Candles.</i>		Untarred,	15,622
Wax and spermaceti,	527	Twine,	41,675
Tallow,	10	Seines,	502
Cheese,	14,843	Hemp, unmanufactured,	187,905
Soap, other than perfumed,	67,162	Manilla, sun, and other hemp of	
Tallow,	2,021	India,	342,445
Starch,	804	Jute, sisal-grass, coir, &c.,	379,339
Pearl barley,	202	Cordilla, or tow of hemp or flax,	1,512
Butter,	9,179	Flax, unmanufactured,	102,261
Lard,	715	Rags of all kinds,	626,607
Beef and pork,	2,688	Salt,	1,042,502
Hams and other bacon,	2,769	Coal,	461,140
Bristles,	175,025	Coke or culm,	29
<i>Saltpetre.</i>		<i>Bread-stuffs.</i>	
Crude,	563,744	Wheat,	194,415
Refined, or partly refined,	671	Barley,	1,809
Indigo,	961,849	Rye,	36
Woad or pastel,	1,774	Oats,	1,838
Ivory and bone black,	1,639	Wheat flour,	163,424
Opium,	129,279	Oatmeal,	1,363
Glue,	8,586	Potatoes,	14,385
Gunpowder,	583	<i>Fish.</i>	
Alum,	2,494	Dried or smoked,	127,799
Copperas,	4,993	Salmon,	80,944
Sulphate of quinine,	45,005	Mackerel,	535,128
Oil of vitriol,	18	Herrings and shad,	24,566
Chloride of lime or bleaching		All other,	47,208
powder,	133,058	<i>Merchandise not enumerated.</i>	
Soda ash,	575,024	At 5 per cent,	2,052,111
Sulphate of barytes,	3,276	At 10 “	1,313,834
<i>Tobacco.</i>		At 15 “	563,374
Unmanufactured,	415,727	At 20 “	2,971,149
Snuff,	320	At 25 “	137,823
Cigars,	1,360,463	At 30 “	1,693,097
Manufactured, other than snuff		At 40 “	180,047
and cigars,	1,721		
<i>Paints.</i>		<i>Value of Merchandise paying</i>	
Dry ochre,	29,299	<i>Duties ad valorem,</i>	132,281.325
Ochre in oil,	331	<i>Free of Duty,</i>	22,716.603
Red and white lead,	15,223		
Whiting and Paris white,	3,333	Total,	154,997,928

<i>Year ending June 30, 1844.</i>		<i>Year ending June 30, 1846.</i>	
Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 31,352,863	Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 36,263,605
“ ad valorem,	52,315,291	“ ad valorem,	60,660,453
“ free of duty,	24,766,881	“ free of duty,	24,767,739
Total,	108,435,035	Total,	121,691,797
<i>Year ending June, 30, 1845.</i>		<i>Year ending June 30, 1847.</i>	
Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 36,914,862	Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 13,717,044
“ ad valorem,	60,191,862	“ ad valorem,	91,055,968
“ free of duty,	22,147,840	“ free of duty,	41,772,636
Total,	117,254,564	Total,	146,545,648

2. EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the two Years ending June 30th, 1848

	Year ending June 30, 1847	Year ending June 30, 1848.
THE SEA.		
<i>Fisheries.</i>		
Dried fish, or cod fisheries,	\$ 659,629	\$ 609,482
Pickled fish, or river fisheries (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel),	136,221	109,315
Whale and other fish oil,	1,070,659	552,388
Spermaceti oil,	738,456	208,832
Whalebone,	671,601	314,167
Spermaceti candles,	191,467	186,839
THE FOREST.		
Skins and furs,	747,145	607,780
Ginseng,	64,466	162,647
<i>Products of Wood.</i>		
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber,	1,849,911	2,429,863
Other lumber,	342,781	283,433
Masts and spars,	23,270	129,760
Oak bark and other dye,	96,355	184,126
All manufactures of wood,	1,495,924	2,042,695
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,	759,221	752,303
Ashes, pot and pearl,	618,000	466,477
AGRICULTURE.		
<i>Products of Animals.</i>		
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle,	2,434,003	1,905,341
Butter and cheese,	1,741,779	1,361,668
Pork (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs,	6,630,842	9,003,272
Horses and mules,	277,359	190,205
Sheep,	29,100	20,823
Wool,	89,460	57,497
<i>Vegetable Food.</i>		
Wheat,	6,049,350	2,669,175
Flour,	26,133,811	13,194,109
Indian corn,	14,395,212	3,837,483
Indian meal,	4,301,334	1,807,601
Rye meal,	225,502	174,566
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse,	1,600,962	376,572
Biscuit, or ship-bread,	556,266	619,096
Potatoes,	109,062	86,277
Apples,	92,961	88,944
Rice,	3,605,896	2,331,824
Tobacco,	7,242,086	7,551,122
Cotton,	53,415,848	61,998,204
Hemp,		27,657
<i>All other Agricultural Products.</i>		
Flax-seed,	1,346	1,584
Hops,	150,654	17,671
Brown sugar,	25,483	8,891
Indigo,	10	1,100
MANUFACTURES.		
Soap and tallow candles,	606,798	670,223
Leather boots and shoes,	243,816	194,095
Household furniture,	225,700	297,358
Coaches and other carriages,	75,369	89,963
Hats,	59,536	55,493
Saddlery,	13,192	21,435

	Year ending June 30, 1847.	Year ending June 30, 1848.
Wax,	\$ 161,527	\$ 134,577
Spirits from grain,	67,781	90,957
Beer, ale, porter, and cider,	68,114	78,071
Snuff and tobacco,	658,950	568,435
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine,	498,110	331,404
Cordage,	27,054	29,911
<i>Iron.</i>		
Pig, bar, and nails,	168,817	154,036
Castings,	68,889	83,188
All manufactures of,	929,778	1,022,408
Spirits from molasses,	293,609	269,467
Sugar, refined,	124,824	253,900
Chocolate,	1,653	2,207
Gunpowder,	88,397	125,263
Copper and brass,	64,980	61,468
Medicinal drugs,	165,793	210,581
<i>Cotton Piece Goods.</i>		
Printed and colored,	281,320	351,169
White,	3,345,902	4,866,559
Nankeen,	8,794	2,365
Twist, yarn, and thread,	108,132	170,633
All other manufactures of,	338,375	327,479
Flax and hemp, bags and all manufactures of,	5,305	6,218
" " cloth and thread,	477	495
Wearing apparel,	47,101	574,834
Combs and buttons,	17,026	16,461
Brushes,	2,967	2,160
Billiard-tables and apparatus,	615	12
Umbrellas and parasols,	2,150	2,916
Leather and Morocco skins not sold per pound,	29,856	16,483
Fire-engines and apparatus,	3,443	7,686
Printing presses and type,	17,431	30,403
Musical instruments,	16,997	38,508
Books and maps,	44,751	75,193
Paper and stationery,	88,731	78,507
Paints and varnish,	54,115	50,739
Vinegar,	9,526	13,920
Earthen and stone ware,	4,758	8,512
<i>Manufactures of</i>		
Glass,	71,155	76,007
Tin,	6,363	12,353
Pewter and lead,	13,694	7,739
Marble and stone,	11,220	22,466
Gold and silver, and gold leaf,	4,268	6,241
Gold and silver coin,	62,620	2,700,412
Artificial flowers and jewelry,	3,126	11,217
Molasses,	26,959	5,563
Trunks,	5,270	6,126
Brick and lime,	17,623	24,174
Salt,	42,333	73,274
Lead,	124,081	84,278
Coal,		47,112
Ice,		75,547
<i>Articles not enumerated.</i>		
Manufactured,	1,108,984	1,137,828
Other articles,	1,199,276	851,383
Government stores to the army, from New York,	326,800	
Total,	150,637,464	132,904,120

3. IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
During the Year ending June 30th, 1848.

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia,	\$1,319,084	\$1,047,522	\$108,428	\$1,155,950
2	Prussia,	22,817	145,074	15,285	160,359
3	Sweden and Norway,	750,817	625,972	32,944	658,916
4	Swedish West Indies,	13,785	75,496	800	76,296
5	Denmark,	19,617	164,661	17,952	181,613
6	Danish West Indies,	535,733	876,969	76,874	953,843
7	Holland,	1,417,908	1,595,460	271,513	1,866,973
8	Dutch East Indies,	249,348	133,905	107,054	241,959
9	Dutch West Indies,	453,615	316,666	22,147	338,813
10	Dutch Guiana,	51,237	115,501	1,517	117,018
11	Hanse Towns,	6,293,240	3,856,676	465,109	4,321,785
12	Belgium,	1,325,061	1,949,764	200,171	2,149,935
13	England,	59,763,502	62,928,024	8,924,291	71,852,315
14	Scotland,	1,666,694	2,455,426	33,418	2,489,845
15	Ireland,	415,921	2,379,291	1,303	2,380,594
16	Gibraltar,	4,445	310,400	61,545	371,945
17	Malta,	334	33,123	15,955	49,083
18	British East Indies,	2,069,632	510,234	158,715	668,949
19	British West Indies,	1,154,563	4,344,536	40,347	4,384,883
20	British Guiana,	24,254	595,114	1,365	596,479
21	British Honduras,	1,834	249,643	41,151	251,478
22	Cape of Good Hope,	60,431	100,339	19,939	120,277
23	British American Colonies,	3,646,467	6,390,959	1,932,696	8,323,655
24	France on the Atlantic,	27,059,714	14,159,794	4,276,159	18,435,953
25	France on the Mediterranean,	1,036,317	1,215,087	166,266	1,381,353
26	French West Indies,	127,039	469,353	20,071	489,424
27	French Guiana,	63,998	43,737	1,684	65,681
28	French Fisheries,	733	52,466		53,200
29	French African Ports,		539		539
30	Spain, on the Atlantic,	277,105	597,797		597,797
31	Spain on the Mediterranean,	919,346	1,741,474	8,875	1,750,249
32	Tanorffa, &c.,	35,061	9,921	1,229	11,150
33	Manilla,	1,197,027	36,949	13,543	50,492
34	Cuba,	12,853,472	6,432,390	464,333	6,896,723
35	Porto Rico,	2,106,296	601,722	37,012	638,734
36	Portugal,	214,782	112,260	2,984	115,244
37	Madeira,	9,432	110,842	7,407	118,249
38	Fayal and the Azores,	11,438	3,660		3,660
39	Cape de Verde Islands,	225	101,723	6,848	108,572
40	Sardinia,		175,583	18,399	193,982
41	Tuscany,		5,197		5,197
42	Sicily,	618,029	17,754	9,078	26,832
43	Italian States generally,	1,618,100	1,101,113	159,488	1,260,601
44	Ionian Republic,	15,106			
45	Trieste, &c.,	395,813	1,701,405	107,727	1,809,222
46	Turkey,	406,028	114,830	110,321	225,151
47	Mexico,	1,681,247	2,095,495	1,962,951	4,058,446
48	Central America,	18,272	34,940	15,438	50,378
49	New Granada,	213,256	79,165	45,434	124,600
50	Venezuela,	1,225,611	400,230	62,794	463,024
51	Brazil,	7,992,648	3,092,736	279,695	3,372,431
52	Chiquitine Republic,	523,064	339,859	43,469	383,328
53	Argentine Republic,	1,028,097	208,703	25,225	233,928
54	Chili,	1,310,461	1,703,825	220,846	1,924,671
55	Peru,	317,759	124,618	16,731	141,349
56	China,	8,083,496	2,063,625	126,348	2,190,013
57	Hayti,	1,367,174	937,686	156,229	1,093,915
58	Asia generally,	255,400	266,452	23,279	289,731
59	Africa generally,	655,585	771,389	61,403	832,792
60	West Indies generally,	10,594	132,961	1,237	134,198
61	South America generally,		86,385		86,385
62	Pacific Ocean,	9,960	305,118	57,433	362,511
63	Sandwich Islands,	8,508			8,508
64	Uncertain Places,	371			371
Total,		154,998,928	132,904,121	21,132,315	154,036,436

4. TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE,
During the Year ending June 30th, 1848.

	Countries.	American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
1	Russia,	10,357	9,588		383
2	Prussia,	218		254	3,750
3	Sweden and Norway,	1,769	2,139	13,381	10,548
4	Swedish West Indies,	165	2,250		79
5	Denmark,	379	763	1,115	2,675
6	Danish West Indies,	19,741	25,579	1,890	4,085
7	Holland,	12,971	12,347	18,828	21,255
8	Dutch East Indies,	3,710	4,575		6,969
9	Dutch West Indies,	28,456	7,394	1,401	526
10	Dutch Guiana,	4,683	5,958		317
11	Hanse Towns,	29,036	15,737	83,821	59,109
12	Belgium,	20,256	19,870	11,431	6,267
13	England,	416,772	476,549	284,525	258,210
14	Scotland,	9,728	14,195	29,419	17,098
15	Ireland,	33,808	17,410	61,341	34,779
16	Gibraltar,		9,525	589	772
17	Malta,	250	1,812		
18	British East Indies,	15,002	15,354		642
19	British West Indies,	80,651	114,818	36,950	24,416
20	British Guiana,	3,398	16,141	2,608	1,225
21	British Honduras,	2,909	5,486	1,062	1,528
22	Cape of Good Hope,	697	1,670		
23	Mauritius,		346		
24	British American Colonies,	867,240	869,791	756,184	831,271
25	France on the Atlantic,	146,609	116,062	22,614	26,459
26	France on the Mediterranean,	9,717	16,484	2,223	928
27	French West Indies,	9,848	21,149	8,078	2,170
28	French Guiana,	1,626	1,717		
29	French Fisheries,	388	1,241		544
30	Spain on the Atlantic,	15,877	12,826	844	2,209
31	Spain on the Mediterranean,	15,467	8,193	9,155	27,312
32	Teneriffe, &c.,	1,428	839	390	115
33	Manilla,	10,905	2,318	460	
34	Cuba,	284,304	281,251	23,487	13,435
35	Porto Rico,	45,438	35,241	513	1,150
36	Portugal,	3,640	5,842	2,038	5,418
37	Madeira,	802	4,524		1,446
38	Fayal and the Azores,	1,000	315		
39	Cape de Verde Islands,	851	4,084		2,038
40	Sardinia,	389	2,162	2,235	1,969
41	Tuscany,	5,323	2,553	1,536	
42	States of the Church,		373		
43	Sicily,	26,317	924	3,217	399
44	Ionian Republic,	174			
45	Trieste, &c.,	4,128	18,229		4,892
46	Turkey,	3,950	1,966	441	220
47	Mexico,	21,795	62,083	2,916	4,598
48	Central America,	3,831	308	156	700
49	New Granada,	2,577	733	777	1,557
50	Venezuela,	12,347	7,361	1,018	1,805
51	Brazil,	59,537	57,206	11,415	6,036
52	Crepitane Republic,	10,495	11,949	3,070	4,412
53	Argentine Republic,	693	536	714	1,420
54	Chili,	5,422	10,465	591	388
55	Peru,	993	2,732	1,085	1,412
56	Bolivia,	209	200	170	169
57	China,	23,719	17,150	864	
58	Haiti,	27,692	23,340	731	2,694
59	Asia generally,	1,513	530		
60	Africa generally,	10,424	11,208	406	2,079
61	West Indies generally,		5,225		337
62	South America generally,		475		
63	Liberia,		911		
64	Pacific Ocean,	55,685	59,042		
65	Indian Ocean,	557	1,145		
66	Atlantic Ocean,	3,380	2,114		
67	Sandwich Islands,	1,428	470		
68	Northwest Coast,	701	2,342		
69	Uncertain Places,	228			
Total,		2,393,499	2,451,930	1,436,127	1,884,108

Whole number of American vessels entered during the year ending

June 30th, 1848, 9,643

Whole number of foreign vessels entered, 7,631

Total of American and foreign vessels, 17,274

Whole number of American vessels cleared, 9,695

Whole number of foreign vessels cleared, 7,634

Total of American and foreign vessels, 17,329

Crews of American vessels entered. Men, 96,123. Boys, 4,515. Total, 100,638.

Crews of foreign vessels entered. Men, 72,998. Boys, 2,481. Total, 75,479.

Crews of American vessels cleared. Men, 97,868. Boys, 4,731. Total, 102,599.

Crews of foreign vessels cleared. Men, 72,847. Boys, 2,525. Total, 75,372.

5. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE,

During the Year ending June 30th, 1848.

States.	Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.		
	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	In Amer. Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Maine,	\$ 1,937,006	\$ 20,389	\$ 1,957,395	\$ 674,606	\$ 120,959	\$ 795,565
New Hampshire,	7,807	436	8,243	56,080	5,223	61,303
Vermont,	299,269	234,833	534,102	306,005		306,005
Massachusetts,	9,308,337	4,111,362	13,419,699	21,739,434	6,908,273	28,647,707
Rhode Island,	215,860	5,771	221,631	338,145	13,445	351,590
Connecticut,	501,064		501,064	219,420	9,890	229,310
New York,	38,771,209	14,579,948	53,351,157	79,547,167	14,977,974	94,525,141
New Jersey,	62		62	498	1,337	1,835
Pennsylvania,	5,423,309	304,024	5,732,333	11,105,462	1,042,122	12,147,584
Delaware,	83,039	19	83,058	102	388	490
Maryland,	7,016,034	113,748	7,129,782	4,739,684	603,959	5,343,643
District of Columbia,	83,666		83,666	25,938		25,938
Virginia,	3,679,858	1,554	3,681,412	197,343	17,738	215,081
North Carolina,	340,028		340,028	186,539	9,275	195,814
South Carolina,	8,081,917		8,081,917	1,115,738	369,561	1,485,299
Georgia,	3,670,415		3,670,415	133,416	83,698	217,114
Florida,	1,896,633		1,896,633	46,034	18,233	64,267
Alabama,	11,920,693	7,056	11,927,749	195,134	224,262	419,396
Louisiana,	39,350,148	1,621,213	40,971,361	7,535,017	1,845,422	9,380,439
Tennessee,				10,001		10,001
Missouri,				148,560		148,560
Ohio,	147,599		147,599	181,332	5,394	186,726
Kentucky,				25,971		25,971
Michigan,	111,194	441	111,635	115,760		115,760
Illinois,	41,835		41,835	1,285	3,080	4,365
Texas,	12,089	131,521	143,610	2,561	91,463	94,024
Total,	132,904,121	21,132,315	154,036,436	128,647,232	26,351,696	154,998,928

XV. PUBLIC LANDS.

[From the Land Commissioner's Report for 1848.]

DURING the year 1847, 2,521,305.59 acres of public lands, exclusive of the erroneous entries, were sold, amounting to \$3,296,404.08; and in the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1848, there were sold 1,448,240.51 acres, amounting to \$2,030,668.30. In the year 1847, and the first three quarters of 1848, there were *located*, distinct from the ordinary sales for cash, with *Choctaw certificates*, 97,987.23 acres; with *bounty land-warrants*, for services in the late war with Great Britain, 40,280 acres; with Mexican war bounty land-warrants, 1,775,520 acres; making the whole amount of public lands disposed of by sales and locations during those periods 5,887,550.11 acres. During the year 1848, there were proclaimed for sale 9,459,741 acres, exclusive of school lands.

The first Mexican bounty land-warrant issued from the Pension Office under the Act of February 11, 1848, § 9, for 160 acres, is dated 19th March, 1847, and was registered in the Land Office 20th March, 1847. The first warrant for 40 acres bears date 7th April, 1847, and was registered 8th April, 1847. To the 30th November, 1848, 39,825 warrants have been issued for 160 acres of land, and 3,349 warrants for 40 acres, making in all 43,174 warrants, amounting to 6,505,960 acres. Of this number, 10,793 warrants for 160 acres each, and 1,216 for 40 acres each, embracing in all 1,775,520 acres, have been returned as located for patents. It is estimated that 35,000 regulars, and 55,000 volunteers, in all 90,000 men, were entitled to land-warrants. If this estimate should prove correct, 46,826 warrants still remain to be issued.

The Land Commissioner's Report contains the reports of Dr. C. T. Jackson, U. S. Geologist, and his assistants, J. D. Whitney and L. W. Foster, upon their geological and mineralogical explorations during the summer of 1848; and also that of Mr. D. R. McNair, Agent of the United States Mineral Lands. From the latter it appears that the amount of ore and native copper raised in the Lake Superior Mineral District, and subject to pay rent from the commencement of mining to Sept. 30th, 1848, was 11,692,174 pounds. Rent has been paid on 8,597,102 pounds, and 1,400,000 pounds are not considered of any value. The amount of rent paid to Sept. 30th, 1848, is \$10,728.08. Deducting \$3,956 for salaries and contingent expenses, leaves the net rent to the government of \$6,772.08.

An Appendix is added to the Commissioner's Report, which contains valuable information respecting the public lands, a summary of which is given in the following tables.

1. Statement of Public Lands sold, and of Payments into the Treasury on Account thereof, in the Year 1847, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d Quarters of 1848.

States.	Lands sold after deducting erroneous entries.		Amount received in cash Treasury notes, forfeited land stock and military scrip, and Choctaw certificates				Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the year.
	Acres.	Purchase money	Cash.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock and military scrip.	Choctaw certificates.		
Ohio,	104,549	\$ 194,087	\$ 143,878	\$ 100	\$ 321		\$ 7,844	\$ 146,434
Indiana,	227,343	347,885	347,595	450	150		17,937	315,782
Illinois,	508,555	837,073	639,051	800	4,228		30,553	639,015
Missouri,	940,255	310,336	292,417	7,919			92,442	347,054
Alabama,	143,728	146,040	150,505	1,438		\$4,002	14,240	159,604
Mississippi,	89,024	111,565	89,477		100	21,961	8,833	87,953
Louisiana,	111,005	134,812	108,895	4,208		27,725	11,769	102,994
Michigan,	69,266	78,979	78,968		12		6,716	71,182
Arkansas,	99,956	144,997	106,591	2,907		15,499	12,513	115,750
Florida,	26,475	34,776	33,217	1,559			4,974	27,822
Iowa,	271,614	313,266	343,016	251			15,464	364,424
Wisconsin,	613,035	795,563	796,955	1,153	475		21,459	818,756
Total for 1847	2,521,304	3,296,404	3,401,854	20,623	5,291	69,207	177,211	3,247,781
Total for 1st, 2d, & 3d quarters of 1848,	1,448,240	2,030,665	2,018,032	8,098	4,541		121,730	2,008,021

2. Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to the Third Quarter of 1848.

Years	Acres	Dollars.	Years	Acres	Dollars.
1833	3,256,227.56	4,972,244.54	1842	1,120,217.58	1,417,972.06
1834	4,678,218.71	6,090,081.04	1843	1,605,264.06	2,016,044.30
1835	12,561,478.85	15,889,804.11	1844	1,754,763.13	2,207,672.04
1836	23,074,570.92	25,167,433.06	1845	1,843,527.05	2,470,303.17
1837	5,601,103.12	7,007,523.04	1846	2,263,730.21	2,904,637.27
1838	3,414,907.42	4,305,564.64	1847	2,521,305.59	3,266,464.08
1839	4,976,342.87	6,464,556.79	1848*	1,448,240.51	2,030,665.30
1840	2,236,889.74	2,780,647.53	Total,†	71,113,924.03	90,614,255.33
1841	1,164,796.11	1,463,364.06			

3. Aggregate Amount of Public Lands sold in each State, which had been in the Market, i. e. subject to Private Entry, for the Period specified.

States.	Amount offered for sale.	Amount sold prior to the commencement of the first period	Am't sold which had been in mar ket more than 16 & less than 15 yrs	Am't sold which had been in mar ket more than 15 & less than 20 yrs	Am't sold which had been in mar ket more than 20 & less than 25 yrs	Am't sold which had been in mar ket more than 25 & less than 30 yrs	Amount remain ing unsold at the end of the last period.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio,	14,367,572	5,224,635	3,713,701	1,444,327	790,391	946,662	2,443,886
Indiana,	18,310,248	7,397,235	3,292,456	1,024,975	645,366	761,246	3,046,067
Illinois,	22,265,559	5,443,321	1,994,741	1,908,733	1,143,391	187,811	11,590,377
Missouri,	19,678,993	2,424,523	1,933,737	2,196,632	594,677	171,513	12,353,910
Alabama,	23,426,001	5,642,732	2,271,704	1,161,914	146,142	83,500	14,240,008
Mississippi,	19,467,802	8,003,191	930,08	190,514	276,412	152,463	9,914,289
Louisiana,	4,911,258	951,129	132,099	34,265	7,972	120	3,736,693
Michigan,	12,111,570	5,813,025	2,144,010	683,551	21,679	7,553	3,256,439
Arkansas,	10,944,748	1,311,505	571,893	66,590	18,067	826	8,935,804
Wisconsin,	4,541,415	1,817,839	569,428				2,643,156
Florida,	6,592,088	650,265	110,424	30,314	4,020		5,767,064
Total	154,650,234	44,135,590	17,706,043	8,730,823	3,621,067	12,371,757	48,046,074

* Embracing only three quarters of the year.

† Total for 15 years and three quarters.

4. Statement of the Condition of the Public Lands in the Twelve Land States, on the 1st of January, 1849.

States.	Areas of the States.		Surveyed to	Unsurveyed to	Proclaimed for sale to	Quantity sold to
			Jan 1 1849	Jan 1, 1849	Jan 1 1849	Jan 1 1849
	Sq Miles	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres
Ohio,	39,964	25,576,980	16,770,964		16,770,964	12,490,215
Indiana, . . .	33,809	21,637,760	21,447,760		21,359,707	15,477,629
Illinois, . . .	55,406	35,459,200	35,429,235	29,965	35,397,921	15,040,145
Missouri, . . .	57,380	43,123,200	41,440,556	1,682,644	39,635,606	9,726,361
Alabama, . . .	50,722	32,462,080	31,993,813	33,677	28,244,757	10,862,233
Mississippi, . .	47,147	30,174,080	30,174,080		30,174,080	13,462,222
Louisiana, . . .	46,431	29,715,840	18,843,213	10,872,627	17,322,963	3,224,026
Michigan, . . .	56,243	35,995,520	27,868,503	8,137,017	27,455,782	9,071,220
Arkansas, . . .	52,198	33,406,720	32,842,852	564,068	32,258,250	2,993,237
Wisconsin, . . .	53,924	34,541,360	14,423,065	20,048,305	13,427,189	4,567,095
Iowa,	50,914	32,584,960	14,671,731	18,013,229	12,887,295	2,361,028
Florida, . . .	59,283	37,931,520	18,540,766	19,390,754	15,047,427	942,260
	613,406	392,579,200	304,378,340	78,812,856	289,961,954	100,209,588

States.	Am't rec'd for lands sold to Jan. 1, 1849.	Average per acre.	Donations.		Internal Improvements.		To individuals and companies.	Seats of Gov't Public Buildings.
			Common Schools.	Universities.	Granted.	Selected.		
	Dollars.	Dollar	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio,	20,670,249	1.66—	704,450	69,120	1,181,135	1,260,062	32,141	
Indiana, . . .	21,318,100	1.38+	650,317	46,040	1,609,862	1,467,400	843	2,680
Illinois, . . .	19,654,409	1.30+	978,755	46,080	500,000	499,977	955	2,580
Missouri, . . .	12,721,142	1.31—	1,199,139	46,080	500,000	498,996		2,567
Alabama, . . .	16,883,047	1.58—	902,774	46,080	500,000	402,531	1,962	1,630
Mississippi, . .	16,402,692	1.38—	837,589	46,080	500,000	477,596	15,965	1,260
Louisiana, . . .	4,086,394	1.27—	786,044	46,080	500,000	242,723	8,413	
Michigan, . . .	11,399,619	1.25—	1,067,397	47,931	500,000	492,914	4,090	12,686
Arkansas, . . .	3,769,695	1.26—	846,464	46,080	500,000	490,666	139,366	8,280
Wisconsin, . . .	6,792,235	1.27—	958,640	46,080	858,400	498,038	6,706	1,800
Iowa,	2,954,052	1.25+	905,147	16,080	825,078	330,947	18,227	3,340
Florida, . . .	1,217,543	1.29+	908,603	92,160	500,000	10	1,743,862	1,120
	136,772,077	1.35	10,785,253	623,951	3,474,475	6,682,041	1,971,340	38,316

States.	Military Bounties for services in		Reservations for the		Private claims confirmed.	Areas of swamp lands, as reported by the Surveyors-General.	Total of offered and unoffered lands remaining unallotted and unappropriated, January 1, 1849.
	Late War	Mexican War	Indian.	Military and Naval.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio,	63,843	49,429	16,331		26,460	303,329	807,568
Indiana, . . .	69,777	180,640	126,821		179,881	981,682	3,271,731
Illinois, . . .	2,860,380	683,700	43,990		188,902	1,833,413	14,998,938
Missouri, . . .	481,773	207,200	22,595	2,991	1,362,455	1,517,267	29,436,941
Alabama, . . .	1,760	19,160	2,542,379	5,036	213,387	436,450	17,450,680
Mississippi, . .	322	16,840	277,612	845	698,083	2,239,967	14,326,431
Louisiana, . . .	160	76,780		21,945	2,092,904	2,966,075	23,462,019
Michigan, . . .	4,697	29,920	109,301		126,711	4,644,199	26,067,704
Arkansas, . . .	1,078,846	62,400		13,207	118,451	4,807,673	27,464,603
Wisconsin, . . .	79,858	736,080	137,894	10,116	36,881	1,269,269	27,431,000
Iowa,	19,115	462,360	119,183			33,813	28,389,437
Florida, . . .		80	227	110,749	198,387	562,171	33,637,393
	4,660,334	12,633,429	3,400,726	163,869	5,222,602	20,785,337	145,913,344

5. *Statement showing the Percentage upon the Net Proceeds from the Sales of Public Lands, situated within their Respective Limits, to which each State was entitled upon her Admission into the Union; the Amount paid to the States, to be expended under the Direction of the Legislatures thereof; the Amount reserved, to be expended under the Direction of Congress; and the Amount actually so expended.*

States.	Amount of the 5 per cent. fund to be expended for the benefit of the State by the terms of admission into the Union.	Amount actually paid to the State authorities.	Amount of 2 per cent. to be expended by Congress in constructing roads to the State.
Ohio,	\$ 966,892.90	\$ 580,135.74	\$ 336,757.16
Indiana,	959,245.25	575,547.75	353,595.50
Illinois,	873,042.08	523,825.25	349,216.83
Missouri,	559,023.31	335,418.99	223,609.32
Alabama,	635,170.59	635,170.59	
Mississippi,	746,449.74	746,449.74	
Louisiana,	214,193.43	214,193.43	
Florida,	4,336.47	4,336.47	
Arkansas,	85,470.22	85,470.22	
Michigan,	181,522.73	181,522.73	
Iowa,	16,422.05	16,422.05	
Total,	5,242,069.77	3,893,787.96	1,343,281.81

Amounts appropriated by the various Acts of Congress for the Construction of the Cumberland Road, from the year 1806 to 1833, inclusive — reimbursable out of the 2 per cent. fund accruing to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, as stated in the notes below

Amounts appropriated, east of the Ohio River, in the States of Md., Pa., & Va.		Amounts appropriated to the State of Ohio.		Amounts appropriated in the State of Indiana.		Amounts appropriated in the State of Illinois.	
Year.	Amounts.	Year.	Amounts.	Year	Amounts.	Year.	Amounts.
1806*	\$ 30,000.00	1825†	\$ 150,000.00	1829‡	\$ 50,000.00	1830‡	\$ 40,000.00
1810*	60,000.00	1826†	110,749.00	1830‡	60,000.00	1831‡	66,000.00
1811*	50,000.00	1827†	170,000.00	1831‡	75,000.00	1832‡	70,000.00
1812*	30,000.00	1828†	175,000.00	1832*	100,000.00	1833†	70,000.00
1815*	100,000.00	1829‡	100,000.00	1833†	100,000.00	1834‡	100,000.00
1816†	312,839.80	1830‡	100,000.00	18 4§	150,000.00	1836‡	150,000.00
1823†	25,000.00	1831‡	103,050.00	1835†	100,000.00	1837‡	100,000.00
1827†	30,000.00	1832‡	100,000.00	1836‡	250,000.00	1838†	150,000.00
1828‡	175,000.00	1833†	130,000.00	1837‡	100,000.00		
1829‡	100,000.00	1834‡	201,609.36	1838†	150,000.00		
1830‡	15,000.00	1835†	200,000.00				
1832‡	155,863.00	1836‡	200,000.00				
1833†	155,000.00	1837‡	190,000.00				
1834‡	300,000.00	1838†	150,000.00				
1835†	346,000.00						
1 37‡	7,183.63						
1838†	9,000.00						
	1,901,041.20		2,061,009.36		1,135,000.00		746,000.00

* Reimbursable out of the 2 per cent. funds reserved for laying out and making roads to the State of Ohio, by virtue of the 7th section of the act of April 30, 1802.

† Payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. No stipulation in the act making the appropriation that the amounts shall be withheld out of the accruing 2 per cent. funds.

‡ Reimbursable out of the funds reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri into the Union.

§ Reimbursable out of the funds reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois into the Union.

6. Statement of Sales of the Public Lands in each Year, by States, from 1787 to January 1, 1848.

Years	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Alabama	Mississippi
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*1787	78,325 14	.	.	.	.	.
*1798	42,057 63	.	.	.	.	.
*1799	540 00	.	.	.	.	.
1800	70,917 81	.	.	.	.	.
1801	4-6 7-7 53	.	.	.	.	.
1802	254 77-0 45	.	.	.	.	.
1803	167 551 90	.	.	.	.	.
1804	479 -16 02	.	.	.	.	.
1805	434 112 37	.	.	.	.	.
1806	289 742 16	.	.	.	.	.
1807	130 900 63	33,083 83	.	.	.	16,086 87
1808	135 437 52	47 -67 51	.	.	.	494 49
1809	108 041 29	71,212 49	.	.	61,087 77	47,156 36
1810	175 431 85	35 711 79	.	.	32,030 01	5 642 12
1811	763 234 60	44 949 19	.	.	51 205 12	56 280 79
1812	222 715 22	35 476 28	.	.	94 334 26	25,410 70
1813	401 196 06	55,060 94	.	.	19,720 4-	7 9-0 04
1814	794 921 71	137,136 96	119,631 44	.	25,439 50	2 4-6 20
1815	691 640 66	155 945 52	104 255 53	.	52,210 81	143,218 01
1816	544 232 67	371 374 40	143 904 21	.	34,577 51	229 749 28
1817	440 600 92	272 024 12	177 722 60	.	122 496 49	145 356 08
1818	833 714 94	192 646 16	280 449 12	151,985 64	531,604 12	144 889 74
1819	97 374 23	56 461 09	69 027 44	294,633 36	420,310 75	43,420 88
1820	67 401 07	163 452 02	13,134 80	46 977 90	190,330 61	16,922 15
1821	144 063 65	266 141 54	53 771 40	107 677 96	214,311 40	41 084 34
1822	144 959 43	252 574 64	27 264 93	31 435 23	140 014 60	25 408 56
1823	125 573 17	151 944 41	59 925 96	74 241 53	153 429 27	33 982 11
1824	165 660 41	157 246 21	41 329 94	74 735 06	194 646 74	76 257 03
1825	134 376 86	157 102 14	45 556 83	62 675 53	196 743 75	81 592 51
1826	170 974 92	197 195 16	81 349 37	54 120 45	146 853 05	77 946 61
1827	147 417 46	206 476 37	68 207 56	151 702 69	96 134 41	58 901 17
1828	165 110 45	245 072 60	62 402 54	143 769 91	163 194 74	70 323 44
1829	174 644 02	330 744 43	209 892 79	151 419 34	120 642 13	94 931 66
1830	164 297 92	465 576 69	314 407 23	210 707 46	389 769 06	116 407 19
1831	309 413 72	537 237 61	334 677 36	266 171 69	724 574 16	170 576 40
1832	417 006 63	531 454 64	286 334 17	244 405 79	406 497 80	255 444 46
1833	564 329 45	634 644 44	369 537 13	234 446 99	444 259 72	1 26 232 13
1834	620 761 86	650 665 41	347 423 62	221 673 53	041 162 54	1 053 420 64
1835	741 612 21	1 647 600 21	2 064 707 46	617 672 24	1 542 006 23	4 774 579 10
1836	1 366 242 43	3 016 360 77	3 044 554 02	645 174 67	1 264 406 24	1 963 077 91
1837	443 451 09	1,131 327 44	1,024 920 35	660 761 09	371 479 24	262 174 09
1838	253 190 39	437 401 04	790 694 65	507 632 56	157 644 41	51 370 41
1839	234 411 19	672 474 49	1 127 403 66	1025 597 03	124 185 26	19 029 28
1840	32 790 17	102 277 45	344 233 45	572 432 13	57 626 15	17 147 24
1841	42 300 26	93 746 42	224 274 52	270 351 39	50 000 45	22 927 56
1842	37 494 43	51 000 20	434 725 86	156 446 29	110 265 12	54 622 34
1843	13 357 43	46 543 40	445 969 23	430 601 71	149 802 13	77 047 46
1844	34 044 67	99 209 09	446 097 59	447 437 93	63 023 77	29 006 94
1845	111 032 13	73 257 42	441 106 46	214 995 20	77 646 37	27 351 23
1846	75 653 47	104 824 65	460 267 34	246 241 59	78 606 15	112 196 78
1847	106 234 68	230 637 61	806 802 54	246 415 29	146 856 46	94 206 64
Total.						
Jan. 1, 1848.	13,809,002.07†	13,902,326.61†	14,740,417.83†	9,643,931.67	10,784,654.01	9,714,942.34

* No sales between the years 1787 and 1798, nor in 1797 and 1798.

† The quantity sold in that part of Chillicothe district which is situated within Indiana is 1,179,269.60 acres, which must be deducted from the sales of Ohio, and added to those of Indiana, to obtain the true quantity sold of the lands of these States respectively.

6. (Continued.)

Year	Louisiana.	Michigan.	Arkansas.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Florida.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1818	7,390.82	22,884.70				
1819		9,661.17				
1820		4,617.20				
1821	774.51	7,004.98	2,871.95			
1822	57,967.96	17,032.73	22,612.97			
1823	1,409.15	22,661.69	2,392.56			
1824	3,140.03	72,808.13	3,232.39			
1825	4,051.63	101,625.34	6,529.31	80.00		59,316.66
1826	30,230.56	62,366.74	12,288.88			52,433.46
1827	4,659.65	41,653.49	4,437.77			139,322.83
1828	4,293.57	25,904.68	2,342.04			34,706.23
1829	25,177.10	66,294.61	2,350.96			47,186.42
1830	81,636.21	137,036.17	3,716.69			57,074.32
1831	60,962.51	323,493.80	13,371.30	68.45		26,047.86
1832	67,371.26	241,587.51	10,231.56			9,066.44
1833	83,802.16	424,509.63	39,887.82			12,326.14
1834	77,638.21	453,178.98	144,793.09	14,354.37		17,117.92
1835	240,663.79	1,702,406.06	603,285.55	220,040.20		48,320.54
1836	513,706.73	4,031,114.25	914,906.04	539,278.46		77,792.77
1837	144,365.87	772,702.96	277,624.98	174,002.20		93,052.63
1838	157,466.50	101,594.67	178,831.01	84,795.28	273,381.30	64,854.49
1839	610,360.67	129,036.87	146,955.33	647,284.85	294,476.44	60,202.38
1840	174,453.87	25,974.44	105,038.84	129,149.65	563,113.24	22,157.87
1841	89,623.67	18,811.99	52,248.07	100,426.35	73,180.93	4,469.28
1842	50,916.17	25,149.06	22,300.08	126,954.61	50,852.86	5,199.30
1843	106,560.63	11,983.29	43,034.83	165,800.42	141,038.87	11,880.17
1844	89,556.94	19,456.06	52,570.53	258,412.53	107,484.93	12,551.96
1845	87,439.14	22,810.16	34,863.62	430,513.42	192,324.12	15,097.68
1846	73,846.89	29,202.21	43,766.17	687,933.18	260,362.13	31,077.07
1847	90,694.10	62,338.41	85,443.47	630,576.56	271,614.26	27,339.74
Total, Jan. 1, 1848.	2,908,336.11	9,000,720.49	2,832,277.70	4,309,669.53	2,227,828.86	996,613.14

7. Exhibit of the Quantities of the Public Land (exclusive of the 16th or School Sections) in each State and Territory, as specified below.

States and Territories.	Quantities advertised for Sale in the Year 1848.	Quantities the Plats of Survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office		Quantities prepared for Market, and not yet advertised for Sale.	Estimated Quantities of the Plats of Survey of which are expected to be returned in the Year 1849.
		Prior to the Commissioner's last Annual Report.	Since the Commissioner's last Annual Report.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio, Wyandot lands, the unsold im- proved.					
Indiana,		1,070		1,070	
Michigan,	2,662,318	2,453,481	466,784	258,047	1,478,400
Illinois,		31,514	115	31,629	
Wisconsin,	877,963		1,844,293	966,330	1,344,000
Iowa,	1,923,317	737,036	1,947,539	758,258	2,240,000
Missouri,	1,410,049	182,300	1,603,861	376,102	1,200,000
Arkansas,	937,864	631,417	931,393	574,946	275,000
Louisiana,	251,961	932,961	314,390	955,400	336,000
Mississippi,			661	661	
Alabama,		89,825	705	90,530	
Florida,	1,361,369	168,230	1,859,541	665,402	2,240,000
Total,	9,469,741	5,177,864	8,998,264	4,716,376	9,113,400

8. *Estimated Surface of the Territories of the U. S. north and west of the regularly organized States of the Union; distinguishing the former from the newly acquired Territories, and the portions thereof situated north and south of the parallel of 36° 30' N. latitude.*

Territories.	Situated north of the parallel of 36° 30'.		Situated south of the parallel of 36° 30'.		Totals.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
<i>Northwest Territory West of the Mississippi River.</i> Bounded on the north by 49° north latitude, east by the Mississippi River, south by the State of Iowa and the Platte River, and west by the Rocky Mountains,	723,248	462,878,720			723,248	462,878,720
<i>Wisconsin Territory.</i> Balance remaining of the old Northwest Territory, east of the Mississippi River, and northwest of the State of Wisconsin,	22,336	14,295,040			22,336	14,295,040
<i>Indian Territory.</i> Situated west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and south of the Platte or Nebraska River; held and apportioned, in part, for Indian purposes,	190,505	121,923,200	58,346	37,341,440	248,851	159,264,640
Totals of old territory,	936,089	599,196,960	58,346	37,341,440	994,435	636,438,400
<i>Oregon Territory.</i> Bounded on the north by the parallel of 49° north latitude, south by the parallel of 42° north latitude, east by the Rocky Mountains, and west by the Pacific Ocean,	341,463	218,536,320			341,463	218,536,320
<i>Upper California and New Mexico.*</i> Bounded on the north by the parallel of 42° north latitude, east by the Rio Grande and by a meridian line from its source to the parallel of 42° north latitude, south by the Gila River, from its source along the middle of the main channel of said river to its mouth, thence by a line to a point one marine league south from the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, and west by the Pacific Ocean,	321,695	205,884,800	274,393	130,805,120	526,078	336,689,920
Totals of new territory,	663,153	424,421,120	204,383	130,805,120	867,541	555,226,240
Making, together, of former and newly acquired territories,	1,599,247	1,023,518,080	282,729	168,146,560	1,861,976	1,191,664,640
STATE OF TEXAS, IN THREE DIVISIONS.						
1st. Between the Sabine and Nueces Rivers, and South of the Ensenada River (Texas proper),			148,569	95,084,160	148,569	95,084,160
2d. Between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers, up to a line drawn from a point a short distance north of the town of Paso to the source of the Ensenada River, and along said River to its mouth,			52,018	33,291,520	52,018	33,291,520
3d. Situated north of Paso and Ensenada River, up to latitude 42° north, (Santa Fé country,)	43,537	27,863,680	81,396	52,093,440	124,933	79,957,120
Totals of Texas,	43,537	27,863,680	281,983	180,469,120	325,520	208,332,800

* Ceded to the United States by the treaty with Mexico of February 2, 1848.

9. *Length of Sea-coast along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.*

From the northern limits of the United States to the St. Mary's River, 1,450 miles.

From the mouth of St. Mary's River to the Cape of Florida, . . . 450

Making, of Atlantic coast, 1,900

From the Cape of Florida, along the Gulf coast, to the Sabine River, 1,200

Coast of Texas, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Rio Grande, 400

Total length of Atlantic and Gulf coast, 3,500 miles.

10. *Length of Sea-coast of Upper California and Oregon, on the Pacific.*

From a point on the Pacific Ocean, "one marine league due south from

the southernmost point of the port of San Diego," along the coast

of Upper California, to the parallel of 42° north latitude, . . . 970 miles.

From the parallel of 42° north latitude, along the coast of Oregon, in-

cluding the Straits of Fuca, to 49° north latitude, . . . 650

Total extent of sea-coast on the Pacific, 1,620 miles.

Making the length of sea-coast on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific, 5,120 miles.

NOTE. — According to an estimate by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey,

the length of the "shore line" of the United States, which includes

bays, sounds, and small irregularities of the main shore and sea islands,

is 33,063 miles.

XVI. DESCRIPTION OF THE FAIRMOUNT, CROTON, AND COCHITUATE WATER-WORKS.

THE city of Philadelphia was the first, in this country, which made extensive arrangements for supplying itself with water. The first works were commenced in 1799. A steam-engine was placed on Chestnut Street, near the Schuylkill River, by means of which water was forced along Chestnut and Broad Streets to Penn Square, where a second engine elevated it 36 feet, into a wooden reservoir, whence it was conveyed, by wooden pipes, to the various parts of the city. But the quantity of water was found altogether inadequate to the supply of the city, and these works were accordingly abandoned in 1815, after \$657,398 had been expended on them.

In 1812, the construction of steam-works at Fairmount was commenced, by which the water was to be raised to a reservoir at that point. But as the use of steam proved very expensive, the City Councils, in 1818, resolved to use the water-power of the river itself for that purpose, and accordingly these second steam-works were stopped in 1822.

The present works were commenced in 1819. A dam was built across the river, which at this place is about 900 feet wide. The bottom, for nearly one quarter of this width, at the eastern end, is rock, covered with about 11 feet of mud, — the rest is rock, covered only with water. The greatest depth of water, at high tide, is 30 feet; it gradually shoals towards the western shore, where, at low tide, the rock is left bare.

Commencing at the eastern end, the part of the dam where the bottom is mud is built of "quarry spalls," chips of stone, and earth, raised 15 feet higher than the rest of the dam, which is an overfall for the water. The width of this mound, at its base, is about 150 feet, — at the top it is 12

feet. The top, and the up-stream side, from the water's edge, are paved three feet deep, with building-stone, to prevent washing by water and injury from ice. Next to this mound dam, a stone pier, 28 by 23 feet, founded on the rock bottom, is built to protect the mound from injury. The depth of water at this pier is 28 feet. Then begins the part of the dam over which the water runs, which extends diagonally up stream, until it has almost crossed the river, when it makes a right angle, and so continues until it reaches the head-pier of the lowest of the locks on the western shore, by which the navigation of the river is accommodated. To form this part of the dam, cribs were sunk, formed of logs, but filled with stone, about 50 feet up and down stream, by 17 or 18 feet wide. These were securely fastened to each other, below low water, having the up-stream side planked from the bottom to the top, and the space immediately above filled to some extent with earth, small stones, and other matter, to prevent leakage. The race-way is on the eastern side, and its three head-arches form a continuation of the dam at that end. The whole length of the over-fall is 1,204 feet; of the mound dam, 270 feet; and of these head-arches, 104 feet; making the whole extent of the dam, including the pier of the guard-lock on the western shore, about 1,600 feet.

This dam creates a large water-power, the lowest quantity of water afforded by the river in the dry season being 440,000,000 gallons daily; and as less than thirty gallons on the wheel are required to raise one gallon into the reservoir, 15,000,000 gallons can be raised daily.

The works on the *west* side of the river are a head-pier and guard-locks, whence there is a canal extending upwards, 569 feet, to two chamber-locks, of six feet lift each, through which boats can be passed; and below the guard-locks there is a canal leading into the river, 420 feet long. The whole of the bank on the *east* side of the river was solid rock, which was excavated to the width of 140 feet, to form a race, and a site for the mill-houses, running parallel with the river. The length of the mill-race is 419 feet, and its width 90 feet. The greatest depth of the excavation is 60 feet, and the least, 16 feet, making an average depth of 38 feet. At the upper part of this excavation are erected the three head-arches, which extend from the eastern end of the mound part of the dam to the rock of the bank, forming, as above stated, a continuation of the dam. The mill-houses are built of stone, and are 238 feet long, and 56 feet wide. They are on the western side of this excavated race, the other side of which is the rock, rising perpendicularly above it, 70 or 80 feet.

The race receives its water through the head-arches, which allow the passage of a body of water 68 feet wide and 6 feet deep, — the bottom of the excavated race being six feet below the level of the overfall of the dam. The water passes from the race to the wheels, which discharge it into the river, below the dam.

The wheels now in use, eight in number, are 15 feet long and 16 feet in diameter, and work under one foot head and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet fall. They are made of wood, and heavily ironed. The shafts are of iron, and weigh about five tons

each. Although sunk below the usual line of high water, it is only during about 64 hours a month, on an average, that they are stopped from this cause.

The pumps, eight in number, are worked by a crank on the water-wheel, attached to a pitman connected with the piston at the end of the slides. They are fed under a natural head of water, from the forebays of the water-wheel, (which, with the pump-chambers, are warmed by stoves in cold weather,) and are calculated for a six-foot stroke. They are double forcing-pumps, and are each of them connected to an iron main of 16 inches diameter and about 300 feet in length, which is carried along the bottom of the race to the rock at the foot of Fairmount, and thence up the bank into the reservoir.

The reservoirs are built of stone, and paved with bricks, laid upon a very tenacious clay puddle, in strong lime cement, and covered with grouting, to prevent leakage. These are surrounded by an artificial embankment of earth, 38 feet high, and are neatly faced with grass sods to prevent washing. The reservoirs are $12\frac{1}{4}$ feet deep, and will hold, when filled, more than 22,000,000 gallons of water. They are 102 feet above low tide, and 56 feet above the highest ground in the city.

The distribution, in the city, was at first made by means of wooden pipes ; but these were found so inconvenient that iron pipes were substituted. The first iron pipes were imported from England, and were laid in 1819, at which time the whole quantity of wooden pipes laid in the city was about 32 miles. The whole extent of iron pipes now laid in the city is $75\frac{2}{3}$ miles, and in the city and lower districts, $96\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Two men are found sufficient to attend the works, twelve hours at a time, alternately, night and day. There are in the city 621 fire-plugs, and in the lower districts 230 ; in all, 851. There are also in the city 319 public hydrant-pumps. The average consumption of water, each day, throughout the year 1848, was 4,275,552 gallons. This was distributed to 16,147 tenants, who pay for the water in the city, and about 3,500 families who are supplied from the public hydrant-pumps. The whole number of tenants in the city and lower districts is 24,230. The receipts from the water rents in 1848 were \$ 116,869.01. The amount of revenue per duplicates, for 1849, is \$ 122,595.42.

The comparison between the present works and the old steam-works is greatly to the advantage of the former. It was not possible, with the steam-engines, to raise 1,250,000 gallons a day. At present, with only three wheels, three times that quantity can be raised, without any increase of expense ; but if the same quantity were required to be raised by additional steam-engines, the annual expense would be at least \$ 75,000. In other words, the expense of raising 3,750,000 gallons a day, by steam, would be \$ 206 ; by water, it is \$ 4. In this estimate, the first cost of the steam-engines, or of the water-works, is not considered.

The cost of the works for raising the water, as given in the Report of the Water Committee for 1823, was as follows :—Purchase of White and Gillingham, \$ 150,000 ; erection of the dam, locks, &c., including damages

for flowage, \$181,000; mill-houses, mills, &c., \$71,250; iron raising-mains, \$4,480. Total, \$406,730. The pumps cost about \$3,500 each.

The city of New York has more recently provided for the want of water felt by its citizens. Although it was not until the year 1844 that the Croton aqueduct was finished, the subject of supplying the city with water had been agitated long before that time. In the year 1774, Christopher Colles proposed to pump water from wells into a reservoir, high enough for distribution over the city. This plan being rejected, other propositions were made during the next 70 years: among them, it was suggested to dam up the Bronx River, near West Farms, and to conduct its water by Morrisania Creek to Harlem River, and thence pump it 80 feet;—to raise the Rye Ponds (which are 52 feet above the level of the city) six feet by a dam, and conduct 3,000,000 gallons of its water by an open canal to Harlem River, which it would cross, in pipes, to a reservoir in the city;—to construct a navigable canal, 50 miles long, from Oblong River, in Connecticut, to run parallel with the east branch of the Croton, to Harlem River, with a head of water, at the lower end, 90 feet above the level of the sea;—to draw water from Passaic River, in New Jersey, above the falls at Paterson, and bring it 18 miles to the Hudson, which was to be crossed by iron pipes laid at its bottom;—and, finally, the last-mentioned scheme was, to dam up the Hudson River at New York, where it is 5,000 feet wide and 50 feet deep, so as to raise the water two feet above flood-tide, and to cut off the sea-water. By the fall of eight feet produced in this way, a power equal to 30,000 horse-power would be raised, 3,000 of which could be used to pump up the river-water, and the remainder could be made available for manufacturing purposes. The navigation of the river could be accommodated by locks.

But none of these plans were adopted, although several works were accomplished for the partial supply of the city. About the commencement of the present century, a company, styled the "Manhattan Company," was incorporated, with banking powers, and with the exclusive privilege of "supplying the city with pure and wholesome water." This company established a bank, and sunk a well, from which water was pumped by a steam-engine. — In 1827, artesian wells were bored, and several successful borings of 448, 212, 204, 170, 112, 100, and 90 feet gave considerable satisfaction, except as regards the quantity of water and the small height to which it rose, although the geographical situation promised a better result. — A reservoir was subsequently erected at the corner of Thirteenth Street, into which water was raised from wells, by pumps, to be kept in readiness for extinguishing fires. This water was conveyed, by means of two pipes, to those parts of the city which most needed it.

But the project which was finally adopted, for the permanent and full supply of the city, was to bring the water of the Croton River to the city, from a height sufficient to render pumping unnecessary.

The Croton River rises in Putnam county, in three springs, whose rivulets unite near Owentown; its water is increased by the surplus of several

lakes, which collect the water of the country by different small streams. The principal branches being united with the river, it receives additional water from several small brooks, which fall into it from both sides, till, after a number of turns and windings in its course, it empties into the Hudson, below Teller's Point, forty miles above New York. The dam is erected at a point five miles above the mouth, where the quantity of water furnished is about 30,000,000 gallons per day.

The charge of the work was at first intrusted to Major Douglass, who made the plans, and all the preparations therefor, when, a difficulty arising between him and the chairman of the Water Commissioners, John B. Jervis, Esq. was appointed chief engineer in his place.

The Croton dam is 270 feet long, and is built of hydraulic stone-masonry. The water of the river is raised forty feet by the dam, and forms the Croton Lake, which, at a depth of six feet, contains 500,000,000 gallons of water at disposal, above the level that allows the aqueduct to discharge 35,000,000 gallons a day. The flow of the river is about 27,000,000 gallons a day in the driest season; to make up which amount to the 35,000,000, it would be necessary to take 8,000,000 a day from the overplus mentioned above, of 500,000,000, which it would, of course, be possible to do for 62 days, — a period much exceeding the greatest length of the low state of the river.

It was at first proposed to bring the water from the river in an open canal; but, for obvious reasons, this plan was not adopted. It was finally determined to construct an uninterrupted conduit of brick and stone masonry, from the Croton dam to the receiving reservoir, within the limits of the city, a distance of $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This conduit is 7 feet 5 inches in width, and 8 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its greatest height, and it is protected throughout by a covering of earth four feet in depth. The foundations of the structure vary according to the character of the ground over which it passes, but its form is uniform throughout. Whatever be the foundation, — whether the natural bed of earth, rock, or an artificial structure of masonry, — upon this is laid a bed of concrete, formed of hydraulic cement and broken stone, and upon this bed the conduit is constructed, consisting of side walls of stone, four feet in height, surmounted by a semicircular arch of brick. This arch is of the width of two bricks, or eight inches, in thickness, and the bottom and side walls are lined with a single course of brick. The bottom is in the form of a reversed arch, whose versed sine is 9 inches, and the side walls have a batter of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches each. The area of the interior of the aqueduct is 53.34 square feet. The general inclination of the conduit is 13.3 inches per mile, and the entire fall, from the Croton dam to the Harlem River, is 34 feet, to the receiving reservoir 43 feet, and to the distributing reservoir 47 feet. The entire length of the aqueduct, from Croton Lake to the distributing reservoir, is about $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The line of the aqueduct commences at the Croton dam, by a tunnel through the solid rock, 180 feet long. This leads to the gate-way, when the water passes through a screen formed of slats of oak, one inch apart, and covered with a fine network of brass wire. It then passes

the *guard-gates*, and afterwards the *regulating-gates*. There are seven guard-gates, made with their frames of cast-iron, placed side by side, and raised or depressed by a screw upon a rod attached to the gate. There are ten regulating-gates, made of gun-metal, and raised in the same way as the guard-gates.

From the gateway, the aqueduct proceeds in the direction of New York, through numerous tunnels, varying in length from 186 to 1215 feet, and over bridges of different heights and lengths. The most remarkable of the bridges is that over the Harlem River, 33 miles from the dam. Various methods were proposed for crossing the river. The plan adopted, however, was a high stone bridge, with fifteen arches. Eight of them, placed in the water, are 80 feet in width by 100 in height, above high water, as required by the law of New York. On each shore there are seven arches of 50 feet span each. The two abutments, and four of the piers, are founded on gneiss-rock, three on marble, and seven on piles. The water crosses this bridge, in an inverted syphon of twelve feet depression, through two iron pipes of 36 inches diameter, although there is room for pipes of 48 inches diameter, when they shall be required. The pipes are covered with five feet of earth, to prevent the effects of great heat and cold on the water, in its exposed situation.

In order to take the water from the aqueduct and let it into the pipes, and, after passing the bridge, to discharge it again into the aqueduct, there are two gate-chambers erected, one at each extremity of the syphon. The entrance and departure of the water can be regulated in these by gates, and there is a waste-weir at one of them, by which all the water can be drawn off into the Harlem River, if required. Before the bridge was finished, a 36-inch pipe was laid, from the aqueduct, down the bank of the river, across it, resting on the coffer-dams which were placed round each pier, and up the opposite side to the aqueduct again, through which the water was conveyed until the completion of the bridge.

In order to keep the air, which is confined in the closed aqueduct, in communication with the atmosphere, there are 33 ventilators, erected for this purpose, which are placed at the distance of one mile from each other. Every third one is larger than the others, and has a door by which the aqueduct can be entered, for the purpose of examining and clearing it, when necessary. Twenty-two of these are built of white marble, and the remainder of gneiss. There are also six waste-weirs erected at different points of the line, in addition to the one, already mentioned, at the Harlem Bridge, by which the water can be entirely drawn off from the aqueduct. Over each of them a small stone house is erected.

The receiving reservoir is situated between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and Eighty-sixth and Seventy-ninth Streets. Its area is a little over 37 acres, including the embankments around it, or 31 acres of water. It is divided into two divisions, which, however, are connected by a pipe with a stop-cock; either of them can be used as a separate reservoir by itself, while the other is emptied for examination or repair. The depth

of water in the northern one is 20 feet; in the southern, 25 feet. The surface of the water is four feet below the top of the surrounding embankment. It is prevented from rising higher than this by waste-weirs. The quantity of water which both divisions together can hold is 150,000,000 gallons. The outside of the embankments, inclosing the reservoir, is protected by walls of stone; the inside is puddled with clay, and is protected from the effects of the wash of the water by a dry stone pavement, 15 inches thick. The bottom of the reservoir is the natural earth or rock.

Leaving the aqueduct, the water passes through the influent gate-chamber, either directly into the northern division, or through a pipe laid under the western embankment, into the southern division. The discharging pipes, from the reservoir, are so arranged that the water may be drawn from either division, or both, at once. Four pipes leave this reservoir; three proceed directly to the distributing reservoir, and the other is intended for the supply of the adjacent parts of the city. The three pipes which lead to the distributing reservoir are each 36 inches in diameter, and are laid four feet under ground. Just before reaching the distributing reservoir, one of the pipes is divided into two, so that there are then four pipes, two of which discharge into each division of the reservoir.

The distributing reservoir is erected on Murray Hill, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The highest part of it is 49 feet above the level of the street. It is divided, like the receiving reservoir, into two compartments. It is 420 feet square, including the walls; the basin holding the water is 386 feet square. The depth of the basin is 42 feet, and, when filled with 38 feet of water, it contains 21,000,000 gallons. It is surrounded by a double wall, the outside wall being four feet in thickness, and the inside six feet; these are connected by cross-walls, and arched over at the top. These are of stone. The division wall is of concrete, faced with rough stone. Drains are arranged, by which any water leaking through the walls may be carried off, and also waste-weirs, by which either division may be entirely emptied. Three pipes leave the reservoir, leading respectively to the eastern, western, and central parts of the city. A stone staircase is provided, by which persons may ascend to the top of the walls, where is a platform surrounded by iron railings. As this is at an elevation of 119 feet above the level of the sea, a magnificent view of the city and harbour of New York may be obtained from it.

The cost of building the aqueduct was \$8,575,000; of the distribution-pipes, \$1,800,000; in all, \$10,375,000. The receipts of the "Croton Aqueduct Board," from October 5, 1842, the date of its organization, to January 31, 1849, were \$1,048,106.50. The expenditures during the same time were \$557,075.46. The quantity of pipe now laid in the city, south of the distributing reservoir, is 180 miles and 2,800 feet.

The water-works of the city of Boston were undertaken at a still later period. At the date of its settlement, and in the early periods of its history, Boston was distinguished by the abundance of its springs of excellent water. For a long period after it had become the metropolis of New England, and

sustained a large population, an abundant supply of water for domestic purposes was obtained from wells sunk in almost every part of the city. According to an enumeration of the wells which was made in 1834, there were then in the city 2,767 in all; of which 2,355 afforded *drinkable* water, in 62 the water was bad, and 427 occasionally failed. Of the above number, 33 were artesian, and 18 were dug for the supply of distilleries. Many of them supplied great quantities of water.

The first supply of water introduced from without the city was derived from Jamaica Pond, in Roxbury, situated at a distance of five miles from the city. This pond covers an area of about 60 acres, and the surface of it is about 50 feet above the marsh level. The pond is in a gravel basin; the water in many places is 30 or 40 feet deep, is soft and pure, and well adapted for domestic uses; but the amount of the supply had been for many years by no means sufficient for the wants of the city, and the elevation of the source is insufficient to admit of the introduction of the water by pipes to the elevated parts of the city. The Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Company was incorporated in 1795, with authority to bring the water to Boston, and to lay pipes through the streets of the city. Pipes of wood were first laid, which were replaced in part, in 1840, by pipes of iron of increased dimensions. The whole cost of the works was about \$200,000. The number of customers supplied by this aqueduct, in 1846, was about 3,000.

As in New York, the expediency of introducing an ample supply of water at the public expense had been the subject of occasional discussion for many years. In 1825, Daniel Treadwell, Esq., on the recommendation of Hon. Josiah Quincy, the first mayor, was appointed by the city government to make a survey, and report a plan and estimates. In 1834, Hon. Loammi Baldwin, at the instance of Hon. Theodore Lyman, then mayor, and in 1836, R. H. Eddy, Esq., received a like appointment. All these gentlemen made elaborate reports, and recommended various sources of supply, which we have not here space to detail.

In 1837, under the mayoralty of Samuel A. Eliot, Esq., a commission, consisting of Daniel Treadwell, James F. Baldwin, and Nathan Hale, was appointed to examine the sources from which a supply of pure water could be obtained, and the best means of introducing and distributing it. They presented specific estimates of the cost of works which would be required in four distinct modes; namely, by pumping from Charles River, by pumping from Mystic Pond, by iron pipes from Spot Pond, and by a conduit of stone or brick masonry from Long Pond to a reservoir on one of the heights in Brookline, from which the water should be conveyed by pipes to the city. The height of Spot Pond was ascertained to be 143 feet, and that of Long Pond 123½ feet above the marsh level; — both sufficient to admit of the introduction of their waters to the most elevated parts of the city, without the aid of artificial power for raising it. These two sources were therefore preferred by all the commissioners, both for this reason and on account of the greater purity of their waters. Mr. Baldwin declared a decided preference for Long Pond, on the ground of the abundance of its supply, and its

dispensing entirely with the use of pumps; but Messrs. Treadwell and Hale concurred in recommending a resort to Spot Pond for the principal supply, accompanied with a permanent provision of pumps and steam-power, for supplying any deficiency of that source from Mystic Pond. One reason for this decision was, that a sufficient supply of water for the population of the city at that time, together with provision for a prospective increase, could be obtained at a much less cost, in this mode, than by an aqueduct of masonry from Long Pond; and there was reason to apprehend that the inhabitants of the city, who had from year to year postponed the enterprise, might still be unwilling to undertake the more costly work. It was also apprehended, in the absence of sufficient experience at that time of the properties of the American hydraulic cement, and its power of resisting the action of water, that it might be so far dissolved as to injure the quality of the water, or impair the durability of the work, — an apprehension which was shortly afterwards effectually removed by experience on the Croton works.

No effective measures for the introduction of water were adopted in pursuance of any of these recommendations. An attempt was made, in the winter of 1838, to obtain an act of the legislature to accomplish the measure at the public expense; but the proposition meeting with a determined resistance, no bill was reported. The same commissioners, at the close of the year, reported to the City Council some further estimates and measurements of the supply of water afforded by Long and Spot Ponds, founded on observations and measurements made during the year.

From this period the project slumbered, until, in August, 1844, under the mayoralty of Martin Brimmer, Esq., Patrick T. Jackson, Nathan Hale, and James F. Baldwin were appointed commissioners "to report the best mode, and the expense, of bringing the water of Long Pond into the city." In November following, these commissioners reported the plan of an aqueduct for introducing, and of reservoirs and pipes for distributing, the water, with a detailed estimate of the cost. This plan was approved by the City Council, and a petition was presented to the legislature, praying for the necessary powers for carrying it into effect. This petition, though strenuously opposed, was granted by the legislature, and an act was passed, with a condition that it should be void, unless accepted by a majority of the legal voters of the city. A strong opposition being made by persons opposed to introducing water at the public expense, and by those in favor of introducing it from other sources, with the strong coöperation of persons interested in the existing aqueduct, which afforded a partial supply, the bill was rejected by a majority of about three hundred votes.

A majority of the City Council being in favor of the further prosecution of the object, it was resolved to refer the selection of the preferable source of supply to the decision of eminent engineers from abroad; and Messrs. John B. Jervis, of New York, and Walter R. Johnson, of Philadelphia, were, shortly after the rejection of the act, appointed commissioners to examine, during the summer of 1845, the various sources which had been

indicated, and to report their opinion of that which they should think entitled to a preference. They made the necessary investigations and surveys, and in the month of November following they presented an elaborate report, in which, after reviewing the various modes of supply which had been under consideration, they strongly recommended Long Pond as the source best adapted to afford an adequate supply for the existing and prospective wants of the city. They also recommended a plan of works, similar in structure and materials to that recommended by the commissioners of 1844. This report was printed, and distributed among the citizens.

At the subsequent municipal election in December, a City Council strongly in favor of the immediate construction of works for the introduction of water was elected. The object was also strenuously advocated and promoted by a numerous association, called the Water Union. At the opening of the session of the legislature in January, 1846, a petition was presented by the City Council, Josiah Quincy, Jr. being mayor, praying for the necessary powers for supplying the city by the introduction of the water of Long Pond. An act was passed, March 30th, 1846, with little opposition, granting to the city the power, by the agency of three commissioners, to be appointed by the City Council, to take and convey to the city the water of Long Pond, to regulate the use of it, and to establish the prices to be paid therefor. This act was adopted by the qualified voters, on the 13th of April, 1846, by a vote of 4,637 yeas to 348 nays. On the 5th of May, Nathan Hale, James F. Baldwin, and Thomas B. Curtis were appointed commissioners. They appointed William S. Whitwell to be chief engineer for the eastern division of the works, and E. S. Chesbrough for the western;—the former division embracing the construction of reservoirs in the city, and the laying of pipes for conducting and distributing the water; and the latter, the construction of the aqueduct for conveying the water from Long Pond, and of a reservoir to receive it, in the vicinity of the city.

A plan of works was agreed on by the commissioners, corresponding very nearly with that recommended by the commissioners of 1844, but on a somewhat enlarged scale. It consists,—1st. Of an aqueduct of brick masonry, laid in hydraulic cement, covered with earth four feet or more in depth, mostly beneath the natural surface of the ground, leading from Long Pond, by a slight declivity, to the point nearest to the city at which a reservoir could be provided, of sufficient dimensions to contain two weeks' supply, and of an elevation corresponding nearly with that of the source. This aqueduct is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and the site of the reservoir is in Brookline. 2d. Of two lines of iron pipes, 5 miles in length, for conveying the water to the city, one of 36 and the other of 30 inches in diameter. 3d. Of two reservoirs in the city, corresponding nearly in elevation with that in Brookline; one situated on Beacon Hill, near the State House, and the other in South Boston, at the point known as Dorchester Heights. 4th. Of distribution-pipes, varying from 24 to 4 inches in diameter, for conveying the water through all the streets of the city, including South Boston. And,

5th. Of service-pipes, which are laid at the public expense, for the purpose of conveying the water from the distribution-pipe to the interior of every domicile in the city; each service-pipe being guarded by a stop-cock, near the distribution-pipe, which is opened or shut only by the agents of the city. In connection with the system of distribution, fire-hydrants are also provided in all parts of the city for extinguishing fires, and fountains for embellishing the public squares.

The precise form and dimensions of the proposed conduit of masonry, recommended by the commission of 1844, were retained, as possessing the requisites of strength, sufficient capacity, and convenient height for admitting its being entered for examination or repair. The transverse section of it is of an egg shape, — the lower portion being semicircular, and the upper oval, — the greatest interior width 5 feet, the height 6 feet 4 inches, and the area of the section $24\frac{1}{2}$ square feet. The walls are 8 inches in thickness, consisting of two courses of thoroughly burnt bricks, laid in hydraulic cement, and covered on the exterior with a plastering of the same material. For determining the line of the aqueduct, further careful surveys were made, throughout the entire route, which consists of a broken and irregular country, presenting some formidable physical obstacles, particularly in ledges of rock, quicksands beneath the principal eminences, except where they rest upon rock, and the intervening valley of Charles River.

The source of supply, hitherto known by the name of *Long Pond*, is now usually denominated *Cochituate Lake*, by a recurrence to the name by which it was designated by the aboriginal inhabitants, — this name being preserved in the early descriptions of the country, and in the old title-deeds, still extant, of lands adjoining it. The term *Lake* has been substituted for *Pond*, as the more appropriate English term for designating this and the other large collections of fresh water which are found in various parts of Massachusetts, resembling in character, and surpassing in dimensions, the celebrated lakes in the northern counties of England. This lake is situated in the towns of Natick, Framingham, and Wayland, about 20 miles west of Boston, adjoining the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It is chiefly surrounded by steep banks, covered in great part with wood, and terminating at their base in a gravel beach. It is of an irregular form, nearly four miles in length, and embraces an area of more than 600 acres. The water is of great depth, in many parts 50 feet, and in some exceeding 60 feet. The natural outlet of the lake is now closed by a dam of granite masonry, by which the water is raised to a height of eight feet above its minimum surface, when it was in its natural state. It had been previously raised nearly to this height to create a manufacturing power.

The water thus accumulated, by means of the dam, to a height of eight feet above the minimum level of the lake, constitutes a resource for the permanent supply of the city, in addition to the accumulations from springs in various parts of it, and perennial brooks which flow into it. The experience of last winter, a comparatively dry season, proved that the supply was sufficient, not only to fill the lake, but to afford a large surplus to run to

waste, although the outlet was closed only on the 20th of October preceding, when the water was at its minimum level. The surface of the lake, when filled, is $131\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of high tide. The bottom of the aqueduct is three feet and ten inches below the minimum level of the lake, so that, in any state of the lake, it may fill to that depth. With this depth of water in the conduit, in which there is a declivity of $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches per mile, 10,000,000 gallons per day may be discharged into the Brookline reservoir, and a much larger quantity by filling it to a greater depth. Less than half the above quantity was required for the supply of the city during the last season, and the quantity drawn from the lake exhausted less than a quarter part of the accumulated supply.

The line of the aqueduct, throughout nearly its whole course, is below the level of the earth, and at several points the necessary excavations were of a depth of more than 40 feet. In a great part of the deep excavation, to the extent of some miles, a very troublesome quicksand was found, saturated with water, in which it proved very difficult to lay the lower section of the conduit. It became necessary, in many places, to remove the quicksand and water, — the sides of the cut being protected, in the mean time, with sheet piling, — and to lay a foundation of gravel. This operation was dilatory and expensive, and the obstacle was overcome only by great energy and skill on the part of the contractors. There were two tunnel excavations, — one in Newton, $2,410\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and the other in Brookline, of $1,123\frac{1}{2}$ feet, — both entirely through ledges of rock. The summit of rock and earth, over the former, was 80 feet above the base-line, and the work was carried on by means of seven shafts. Over the latter, the height of the summit was 60 feet, and there were four shafts. The tunnel excavations were accomplished in 18 months, the work being continued night and day. Large quantities of water were encountered in most of the shafts, for the removal of which eight steam-engines were employed.

The continuity of the aqueduct of masonry is interrupted at the valley of Charles River, at a distance of $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the lake, and the water is conveyed across the river and valley, a distance of 1,000 feet, through two iron pipes, of 30 inches in diameter. These pipes are imbedded to a depth of four feet in the earth, except at the crossing of the river, where they are carried over on a handsome bridge of granite masonry, consisting of three arches, each of 30 feet span. At each extremity of the line of pipes is a chamber of granite masonry, by means of which they are connected with the brick conduit. These pipe-chambers, as well as the buildings over the waste-weirs, are furnished with iron doors for affording entrance to the conduit. All the structures of masonry connected with the aqueduct are of hammered granite, and of the most substantial kind; and such of them as admit of any architectural display are in a neat and appropriate style of art.

The reservoir in Brookline, with its surrounding inclosures, occupies an area of 38 acres. The water surface of the reservoir has an extent of nearly 23 acres, and its depth varies from 10 to 20 feet, the part which required artificial excavation being of the less depth. It is formed chiefly of a natural

basin, closed at its eastern extremity, and, on a part of its sides, by an artificial embankment of puddled earth. The embankment is supported on the outside by a handsome wall of irregular masonry, surmounted by a sodded glacis. The interior slope of the basin is protected by a lining of stone. The proposed maximum level of the reservoir is 122½ feet above the marsh level, and the top of the embankment is four feet higher. Two mains connect the Brookline reservoir with the city; one of 36, and the other of 30 inches diameter.

The reservoir in the city, and the one at South Boston, are yet unfinished. They will be of nearly the same elevation as the reservoir in Brookline. That on Beacon Hill is a costly pile of masonry. It is nearly 200 feet square, and 60 feet in height. The greater part of this elevation consists of the arched masonry which serves for the foundation of the basin in which the water will be contained. The floor of the basin will be upon a bed of concrete, resting upon the top of the arches; and the depth of the basin, which will be surrounded by a double wall, to protect it against the effects of frost, will be 14 feet and 7 inches. The capacity of the basin will be 2,780,000 gallons. The 30-inch pipe from Brookline leads directly to this reservoir, without being intercepted for any intermediate supply, except for the fountain on the Common. The object of the reservoir is to preserve, as uniformly as possible, the elevation of the head, under which the water will be supplied in all parts of the city, notwithstanding the draughts which will be made upon it, from every quarter, at the same hours of the day.

The reservoir at South Boston is of greater dimensions, containing 4,500,000 gallons. It is situated on Telegraph Hill, and will be surrounded by a puddled embankment and glacis, similar to the artificial portion of the inclosure of the reservoir at Brookline. The reservoir and a public square, laid out on lands not necessary for the reservoir, will be a public resort for the citizens, and will embellish that part of the city.

This reservoir, and the distribution in South Boston, are supplied by means of a 24-inch pipe, which branches from the 36-inch main leading from Brookline, and crosses the channel at the South Boston Bridge. This pipe, in crossing the channel, is protected in a strong box of wood, directly below the bridge and above the level of tide water, until it approaches the deep navigable channel at the draw. It is there carried across the channel below the water, in the form of an inverted syphon, which is sunk into an excavated channel, and covered with earth, to protect it against injury.

Many other branches diverge from the 36-inch main, for the supply of the southerly and central parts of the city; one of which, of 20 inches diameter, connects with Beacon Hill reservoir, to discharge water into it, or receive a supply from it, as occasion may require.

The most expensive portion of the works consists of the iron pipes, for introducing the water from the Brookline reservoir, and distributing it throughout the city. These pipes are of ample dimensions, the greater part of those for distribution being of 16, 12, or 6 inches diameter, according to the extent of the streets supplied. 12 or 16-inch pipes are used in

the larger streets, and 4-inch in courts and streets of limited extent. The whole length of these pipes already laid in the streets is $75\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Fire-hydrants, supplied with hose, and placed in charge of the Fire Department, are laid beneath the sidewalks throughout the city, at intervals of about 250 feet. From these hydrants the water is discharged through an orifice of two and a half inches diameter, under the pressure of a head, in a great part of the city, of 100 feet, and in most parts sufficient to convey the water to the highest parts of every building. Without the aid of hose, the hydrants are found very efficient in extinguishing fires, far exceeding in power any fire-engine in use. Since the introduction of the water, every fire has been speedily extinguished within the limits of the building where it originated. Three fire-hydrants have been placed at the disposition of the municipal authorities of Roxbury, and one at the disposition of the selectmen of Brookline, contiguous to the mains leading from the Brookline reservoir. There are 662 fire-hydrants in the city, and 88 in South Boston.

The rates of charge for water, for the use of families, are, — \$ 5 for every family occupying a house valued for taxation at \$5,000, or under ; \$ 15 for every family occupying a house valued at \$15,000, or upwards ; and, for families occupying houses valued at intermediate rates, \$ 1 for each \$1,000 of the valuation. This charge is for water for all domestic purposes, including private baths, water-closets, &c. No public hydrants, for the gratuitous supply of water for domestic uses are provided.

The point at which the power of the water is most strikingly displayed is at the fountain on the Common. A pipe of 16 inches in diameter, connected with the 30-inch main which leads to the Beacon Hill reservoir, is conducted beneath the Frog Pond, an ancient sheet of water, in a central part of the Common, and, by means of a gradual curvature, is made to point vertically at its termination, a little above the surface of the pond. Upon this pipe a *cap*, with an orifice of any form thought best adapted to produce a desirable effect, may be placed at pleasure. A large number of forms of jets have been devised, and played in turn, for the gratification of the public, from the simple column six inches in diameter, rising to an elevation of more than 80 feet, and falling in graceful folds on all sides, to a spreading cylindrical column, widening in the form of a broad vase, diffusing itself into a spray, and falling over a wide space in drops of rain. A three-inch jet rises in a still atmosphere to a height of 92 feet above the surface of the fountain basin. The water, mounting in one of these largest columns, burst upon the sight of the immense multitude who assembled on the 25th of October, 1848, to commemorate the first introduction of the water into the city.

The number of service-pipes now laid is 13,019. The number through which the water is admitted is 11,333, supplying that number of tenants. The water rents are paid annually in advance. The average rate of water rent paid by each tenant is a little over \$8. The quantity of water supplied daily to the citizens, including the supply of the fountain, varies from three to four millions of gallons per day.

The work of the two city reservoirs is advancing with great rapidity, and it is anticipated that they will be completed the present season. The City Council has passed an order for conveying the water by way of Charlestown, and the Charles River and Chelsea Bridges, to East Boston. Preparations have been made for commencing the work, but no great progress in it is likely to be made the present season. For the purpose of affording a temporary supply to that part of the city, a leaden pipe, of two and a half inches internal diameter, has been laid across the channel, in the track of the ferry-boats, (to protect it as far as possible from disturbance by the anchoring of vessels,) which discharges the water into a large tank in the public square, to which householders and others come for a supply, for which they pay a small compensation. The expedient is likely to serve a useful purpose, unless defeated by accidental injury to the pipe.

The amount expended by the Water Commissioners, including the whole cost of the works to the 1st of September, 1849, is \$3,796,975.30. This is exclusive of interest on the city debt, and without any deduction for moneys received. Little work remains to be done, with the exception of the completion of the reservoirs, and the conveying of the water to East Boston; and a comparatively small number of claims, for lands taken, and damages to real estate, remain to be adjusted.

Table of Statistics relating to the Fairmount Water-Works.

Year.	Expenditures on the W. W.	Receipts for the W. W.	Average Daily Consumption in City and Districts.	Number of Tenants in City and Dist.	Aver. Consump- tion by each Ten't	IRON PIPE.			PIPE-PLUGS.			Increase of Wa- ter Rents from preceeding Year
						Laid during the Year in the City.	In the City.	In Districts.	In the City.	In Districts.	Total	
	\$	\$	Am. Gall.		Gall.	Feet.	Miles.	Miles.				
1836	71,707	101,266	3,129,864	19,678	160	17,283	59.00	40.75				
1837	49,730	106,871	3,450,383	20,462	168	8,050	50.05	42.25				
1838	50,642	111,884	3,850,647	21,947	175	11,880	61.75	44.63	500	481	981	
1839	54,742	121,151	3,978,307	22,536	177	5,255	62.75	47.13	510	497	1,007	8,314
1840	52,452	127,234	4,034,638	23,482	171	2,816	63.20	48.25	517	508	1,025	6,180
1841	54,702	133,450	4,445,630	24,825	179	1,865	63.50	50.00	520	522	1,042	7,351
1842	63,911	141,340	4,297,488	25,816	167	3,067	64.38	50.88	524	511	1,035	7,355
1843	63,172	148,400	4,422,100	26,549	166	5,373	65.25	52.25	533	537	1,070	5,131
1844	59,713	153,609	5,330,155	28,082	189	6,613	66.50	53.88	547	551	1,098	2,562
1845	55,992	152,287	4,117,559	20,165	204	6,520	67.50	16.25	556	186	742	6,528
1846	50,771	158,813	3,492,863	21,551	183	16,421	70.38	17.50	555	196	751	9,816
1847		108,628		22,573		9,279	72.19					
1848	49,580	116,860	4,275,562	24,230	176	17,781	75.60	21.19	521	230	751	5,728

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the Croton Water-Works.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Tax required to defray the interest on the Water Debt in addition to the Water Rents.
Oct. 5, 1842, to May 1, 1843,	\$17,838.67		20.00 cents on \$100
May 1, 1843, " 1, 1844,	91,790.60	\$233,198.76	23.38 " " "
" 1, 1844, " 1, 1845,	118,582.74	73,411.78	20.94 " " "
" 1, 1845, " 1, 1846,	164,532.63	58,433.67	16.47 " " "
" 1, 1846, " 1, 1847,	194,551.34	53,403.04	12.70 " " "
" 1, 1847, " 1, 1848,	226,651.83	71,565.74	12.60 " " "
" 1, 1848, to Jan. 31, 1849,	234,268.79	67,062.47	11.90 " " "
	1,048,108.60	587,076.46	

XVII. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	Leonard Woods, Jr., D. D.	1802
2	Waterville,*	Waterville, "	David N. Sheldon, D. D.	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1769
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	Worthington Smith, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, "	Benjamin Labaree, D. D.	1800
6	Norwich University,	Norwich, "	Henry S. Wheaton,	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Jared Sparks, LL. D.	1636
8	Williams,	Williamstown, "	Mark Hopkins, D. D.	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst, "	Edw. Hitchcock, D.D., LL. D.	1821
10	Holy Cross,\$	Worcester, "	Rev. J. Early,	1843
11	Brown University,*	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
12	Yale,	New Haven, Conn.	Theodore D. Woolsey, LL. D.	1700
13	Trinity,†	Hartford, "	John Williams, D. D.	1824
14	Wesleyan University,†	Middletown, "	Stephen Olin, D. D., LL. D.	1831
15	Columbia,†	New York, N. Y.	Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D.	1754
16	Union,	Schenectady, "	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
17	Hamilton,	Clinton, "	Simeon North, LL. D.	1812
18	Madison University,*	Hamilton, "		1819
19	Geneva,†	Geneva, "	Benjamin Hale, D. D.	1823
20	University of New York,	New York, "	Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D.	1831
21	St. John's,\$	Fordham, "	A. J. Thebaud, S. J.	1841
22	St. Paul's,†	College Point, "		1837
23	College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
24	Rutgers,	New Brunswick, "		1770
25	Burlington,†	Burlington, "	George W. Doane, D. D.	1846
26	University of Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia, Penn.	John Ludlow, D. D.	1755
27	Dickinson,†	Carlisle, "	Jesse T. Peck, D. D.	1783
28	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, "	A. B. Brown, D. D.	1802
29	Washington,	Washington, "	David McConaughy, D. D.	1906
30	Alleghany,†	Meadville, "	John Barker, A. M.	1815
31	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg, "	C. P. Krauth, D. D.	1832
32	Lafayette,	Easton, "	George Junkin, D. D.	1832
33	Marshall,	Mercersburg, "	John W. Nevin, D. D.	1836
34	West. University of Penn.,	Pittsburg, "	Heman Dyer, D. D.	1819
35	St. Thomas of Villanova,\$	Near Philadelph. "		
36	Delaware,	Newark, Del.	James P. Wilson, D. D.	1833
37	St. John's,	Annapolis, Md.	Hector Humphreys, D. D.	1784
38	St. Mary's,\$	Baltimore, "	Rev. O. L. Jenkins,	1799
39	Mount St. Mary's,\$	Emmetsburg, "	John McCaffrey, A. M.	1830
40	St. James's,†	Near Hagersto'n "	John B. Kerfoot, A. M.	1842
41	Washington,	Chestertown, "	E. F. Chambers, <i>Pres. of Trus.</i>	1783
42	Georgetown,\$	Georgetown, D. C.	Rev. James Ryder, D. D.	1792
43	Columbian,*	Washington, "	Joel S. Bacon, D. D.	1821
44	William and Mary,†	Williamsburg, Va.	Rev. John Johns,	1692
45	Hampden-Sidney,	Prince Ed. Co., "	Lewis S. Green, D. D.	1783
46	Washington,	Lexington, "	Henry Ruffner, D. D.	1812
47	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, "	Gessner Harrison, <i>Ch. of Fac.</i>	1819
48	Randolph-Macon,†	Boydton, "	L. C. Garland, A. M.	1832
49	Emory and Henry,†	Glade Spring, "	Charles Collins, A. M.	1839
50	Rector,*	Taylor Co., "	Charles Wheeler, A. M.	1839
51	Bethany College,	Bethany, "	Alexander Campbell, A. M.	1840
52	Richmond,*	Richmond, "	Rev. Robert Ryland,	1832
53	Virginia Military Institute,	Lexington, "	Col. F. H. Smith, <i>Sup't,</i>	1839
54	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel Hill, N. C.	David L. Swain, LL. D.	1789
55	Davidson,	Mecklenburg Co. "	Samuel Williamson, D. D.	1838
56	Wake Forest,*	Wake Forest, "	John White,	1838
57	Charleston,	Charleston, S. C.	William P. Finley, A. M.	1785
58	South Carolina,	Columbia, "	William C. Preston, LL. D.	1804
59	Erskine,	Abbeville Dist., "		
60	Franklin,	Athens, Ga.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
61	Oglethorpe,	Milledgeville, "	Samuel K. Talmage,	1836
62	Emory,†	Oxford, "	Geo. F. Pierce, D. D.	1837
63	Mercer University,*	Peafield, "	J. L. Dagg, D. D.	1838
64	Christ Coll. and Epis. Inst.†	Montpelier, "	Charles Fay,	1839
65	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Basil Manly, D. D.	1831
66	La Grange,†	La Grange, "	Edward Wadsworth,	1831
67	Spring Hill,\$	Spring Hill, "	John Bazin,	1830
68	Howard,*	Marion, "	S. S. Sherman,	1841
69	Oakland,	Oakland, Miss.	Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D.	1830
70	Centenary,†	Jackson, La.	Rev. David O. Shattuck,	1841

UNITED STATES.

	In- struct- ors.	No. of Alumni	No. of Minis- ters.	Stu- dents.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
1	8	924	155	126	25,590	First Wednesday in September.
2	5	27	82	76	8,100	Second Wednesday in August.
3	9	2,526	610	191	16,500	Last Thursday in July.
4	7	418	134	84	10,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	7	862	310	60	7,054	Fourth Wednesday in July.
6	5	90		70	1,032	Thurs. next after 3d Wedn. in August.
7	20	5,203	1,628	273	82,000	Third Wednesday in July.
8	9	1,213	372	180	9,643	Third Wednesday in August.
9	12	870	388	166	16,000	Second Thursday in August.
10	14	9		120	4,220	Last week in August.
11	7	1,076	846	162	27,520	First Wednesday in September.
12	21	5,856	1,510	385	47,700	Third Thursday in August.
13	9	257	117	66	9,000	First Thursday in August.
14	8	327	126	126	11,123	First Wednesday in August.
15	8	1,408		130	17,000	Wednesday after 4th Monday in July.
16	13	2,846	600	290	14,750	Fourth Wednesday in July.
17	10	691	216	158	10,300	Fourth Wednesday in July.
18	9	200		127	7,000	Third Wednesday in August.
19	5	131	26	42	5,400	First Wednesday in August.
20	11	320		151	4,000	Wednesday preceding 4th of July.
21	16	10		110	10,000	Second or third week in July.
22	11	390		29	2,800	Last Thursday in June.
23	15	3,031	557	243	16,000	Last Wednesday in June.
24	9	513	77	76	1,500	Fourth Wednesday in July.
25	15			106		
26	7	5,142		89	5,000	The 15th, 16th, or 17th of July.
27	10	579	140	142	12,000	Second Thursday in July.
28	8	1,000	227	197	10,000	Second Wednesday in June.
29	8	441		105	3,300	Last Wednesday in September.
30	5	62		111	8,000	Third Thursday in July.
31	7	146	59	82	4,973	Third Thursday in September.
32	7	101	30	82	5,000	Third Wednesday in September.
33	11	94	32	81	1,300	Last Wednesday in August.
34	9	11		11		Last Wednesday in June.
35	5			30		Third Wednesday in July.
36	6	71	19	45	5,500	Third Wednesday in July.
37	6	150	8	30	3,292	The 22d of February.
38	20	187		175	19,600	Third Tuesday in July.
39	24	137		126	4,000	Last Wednesday in June.
40	10	3		32	8,750	Thursday before 1st Monday in August.
41	5			70	1,200	August 20th.
42	11	100	2	180	23,250	Near the last of July.
43	10	200		55	8,000	Second Wednesday in July.
44	6				5,000	July 11th.
45	6	1,500		25	8,000	Wednesday before 4th of July.
46	8	600		81	5,000	Third Thursday in June.
47	10	1,236		212	1,700	June 23th.
48	11	124		145	6,000	Second Wednesday in June.
49	4			55	6,640	Last Wednesday in June.
50	3			50	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
51	8	16		113		July 4th.
52	4			72	1,200	Third Wednesday in December.
53	6	107		120	2,000	July 4th.
54	9	898	70	150	12,347	First Thursday in June.
55	3	31		41	1,150	Last Thursday in June.
56	2	11	6	24	4,700	Third Thursday in June.
57	6	124		70	2,000	Tuesday after 4th Monday in March.
58	8		3	219	1,700	First Monday in December.
59				83		
60	8	593	69	125	11,000	First Wednesday in August.
61	5	53	1	45	8,000	Wednesday after 2d Monday in Nov.
62	6	97	18	126	3,000	Wednesday after 3d Monday in July.
63	5	16		61	3,000	Last Wednesday in July.
64	4			35		
65	9	181	10	92	7,123	Wednesday after 2d Monday in July.
66	8	130		76	3,000	First Wednesday in June.
67	12			70	4,000	First day of February.
68	8			40	1,800	Fourth Thursday in July.
69	6	83	13	64	6,000	First Thursday in April.
70	6	18		49	4,400	Last Wednesday in July.

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
71	St. Charles,\$	Grand Coteau, La.	Th. Soller, S. J.	1833
72	Baton Rouge,	Baton Rouge, "	R. H. Ranny,	1833
73	Franklin,	Opelousas, "	Othon Boudet,	1839
74	Greenville,	Greenville, Tenn.	James McLin,	1791
75	Washington,	Washington Co., "		1794
76	University of Nashville,	Nashville, "	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
77	Franklin,	Near Nashville, "	Tolbert Fanning, A. M.	1844
78	East Tennessee,	Knoxville, "	Joseph Estabrook, A. M.	1792
79	Cumberland University,	Lebanon, "	T. C. Anderson, A. M.	1844
80	Jackson,	Columbia, "	B. H. Ragsdale,	1833
81	Union,*	Murfreesboro', "		1842
82	Transylvania,	Lexington, Ky.	H. B. Bascom, D. D., LL. D.	1798
83	St. Joseph's,\$	Bardstown, "	J. M. Lancaster,	1819
84	Centre,	Danville, "	John C. Young, D. D.	1819
85	Augusta,†	Augusta, "	J. Tomlinson, D. D.	1825
86	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, "		1830
87	Bacon,	Harrodsburg, "	E. S. Burnet,	1836
88	Western Military Institute,	Georgetown, "	Col. T. F. Johnson, A. M.	1846
89	Shelby,	Shelbyville, "	Rev. W. J. Waller, M. D.	
90	University of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio,	Alfred Ryors, D. D.	1804
91	Miami University,	Oxford, "	E. D. Macmaster, D. D.	1809
92	Franklin,	New Athens, "	William Burnett,	1825
93	Western Reserve,	Hudson, "	George E. Pierce, D. D.	1826
94	Kenyon,†	Gambier, "	Sherlock A. Bronson, D. D.	1827
95	Granville,*	Granville, "	Silas Baiky, A. M.	1832
96	Marietta,	Marietta, "	Henry Smith, D. D.	1835
97	Oberlin Institute,	Oberlin, "	Asa Mahan, A. M.	1834
98	Cincinnati,	Cincinnati, "		1819
99	St. Xavier,\$	Cincinnati, "	J. E. Blox,	1840
100	Woodward,	Cincinnati, "	Thomas J. Biggs, D. D.	1831
101	Ohio Wesleyan University,†	Delaware, "	Edward Thompson, M. D.	1844
102	Indiana State University,†	Bloomington, Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1816
103	Hanover College,	South Hanover, "	Sylvester Scovel, D. D.	1829
104	Wabash,	Crawfordsville, "	Charles White, D. D.	1833
105	Indiana Asbury University,†	Greencastle, "		1839
106	St. Gabriel's,\$	Vincennes, "	J. P. Bellier,	1843
107	Franklin,	Franklin, "		1837
108	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Ill.	J. M. Sturtevant, D. D.	1829
109	Shurtleff,*	Upper Alton, "	Adiel Sherwood, D. D.	1835
110	McKendree,†	Lebanon, "	Erastus Wentworth, A. M.	1835
111	Knox,	Galesburg, "	Jonathan Blanchard,	1837
112	University of St. Louis,\$	St. Louis, Mo.	J. Van de Velde,	1832
113	St. Vincent's,	Cape Girardeau, "	Hector Figari, C. M.	1843
114	Masonic,	Marion Co., "	J. Worthington Smith,	1831
115	Missouri University,	Columbia, "	John H. Lathrop, A. M.	1840
116	St. Charles,†	St. Charles, "		1839
117	Fayette,	Fayette, "	Archibald Peterson,	
118	Michigan University,	Ann Arbor, Mich.	George P. Williams, A. M.	1837
119	St. Philip's,\$	Near Detroit, "	Mr. Bowens,	1839
120	Wisconsin University,	Madison, Wisc.	John H. Lathrop,	1849

Remarks.

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists*; thus (†), *Episcopalians*; thus (‡), *Methodists*; thus (\$), *Catholics*. With respect to the Colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States is *Congregationalism*; of most of the others, *Presbyterianism*.

By instructors, in the above table, is meant those connected with the undergraduates; and by *students*, except the Roman Catholic institutions and a few of the Colleges in the Southern and Western States, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing a professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department. Some of the Colleges above enumerated are not in full operation, and scarcely deserve a place in the table. The column of *Libraries* includes the number of volumes in the *College Libraries* and in the *Students' Libraries*.

From most of the Colleges returns have been received of their condition, Jan. 1, 1849. In a few of the Colleges, the graduates of the collegiate year 1848-49 have been added.

Instructors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Ministers.	Students.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
71	21	2	103	4,000	July 15th.
72	4		45	300	December
73	4		70		First of November
74	2	110	41	3,000	Third Wednesday in September.
75	2	110	42	1,000	
76	7	223	75	9,456	First Wednesday in October.
77	6	6	44	1,000	First week in October
78	5	122	57	4,500	First Wednesday in August.
79	6	3	61	4,000	Last Friday in July
80	6	48	26	2,500	St. John's Day (June 24th).
81	4		70	300	First Wednesday in November.
82	7	610	50	14,000	Wednesday before 3d Friday in August.
83	17	150	128	7,000	Last Thursday in July
84	5	237	130	4,500	Last Thursday in June.
85	4	60	51	2,500	Thursday after 1st Wednesday in Aug.
86	7	65	78	7,280	Last Thursday in June.
87	4		60	1,800	Last Friday in June.
88	9		70		First day of September
89	4		93	4,000	First Wednesday in September.
90	5	145	22	2,500	First Wednesday in August.
91	6	343	66	8,000	Second Thursday in August.
92	4	90	80	2,200	Last Wednesday in September.
93	9	153	57	7,634	Second Thursday in July
94	5	150	50	7,000	First Wednesday in August.
95	5	50	34	3,000	Second Wednesday in July.
96	6	100	55	6,250	Last Thursday in July
97	7	147	76	4,000	Fourth Wednesday in August.
98	8		84		Last Monday in June.
99	14		330	6,000	Second Wednesday in July.
100	6	17	19	1,400	Friday before July 4th.
101	6	4	31	2,000	First Wednesday in August.
102	4	108	97	3,000	First Wednesday after 2d Mond. in Aug.
103	6	100	38	2,200	Third Thursday in August.
104	5	49	40	4,800	Fourth Wednesday in July
105	9	53	202	2,700	Third Wednesday in July.
106	7		50		
107	6	1	14	200	Fourth Wednesday in July
108	6	81	38	3,000	First or second Thursday in July.
109	6	3	13	1,600	Fourth Thursday in July.
110	5	27	14	700	Third Wednesday in July
111	8	16	60	3,000	Fourth Wednesday in June.
112	17	25	160	12,000	July 15th.
113	12		90	5,000	Last Thursday in July.
114	5	13	45		Last Thursday in September.
115	12	26	52		Fourth Thursday in August.
116	5	19	60		Second Wednesday in August.
117	2		75		
118	7	56	77	4,500	Third Wednesday in July.
119	4		30	3,000	First Monday in October.
120					Preparatory Department only open.

ANNUAL COLLEGE EXPENSES.

Name.	Instruction.	Room-rent and other Coll. Exp.	Total College Charges.	Board.	Wood, Lights and Washing.
Bowdoin,	\$ 24.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 46.00	39 weeks, \$58.50	\$ 35.00
Dartmouth,	27.00	13.24	40.24	38 " 57.00	9.00
Harvard,	75.00	15.00	90.00	40 " 70-90.00	
Williams,	30.00	9.00	39.00	39 " 65.00	
Amherst,	33.00	15.00	48.00	40 " 60.00	17.00
Brown,	40.00	23.00	63.00	39 " 60.00	
Yale,	33.00	21.00	54.00	40 " 60-90.00	20.00
Wesleyan,	26.00	11.25	47.25	39 " 58.50	20.00
Hamilton,	26.00	14.00	40.00	38 or 39 w. 58.00	
New Jersey,	50.00	28.14	78.14	40 weeks, 80.00	28.00
Dickinson,	33.00	14.00	47.00	43 " 75.25	23.75
University of Virginia,	75.00	23.00	98.00	44 " 110.00	20.00
North Carolina Univ.,	50.00	11.00	61.00	40 " 90.00	20.00
Pennsylvania,	40.00	12.00	52.00	40 " 100.00	25.00
Western Reserve,	30.00	11.00	41.00	42 " 60.00	12.00

XVIII. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Denomination	Commenced Operation	No. Pro- fessors	Students in 1849-50	No. educated.	Volumes in Library
Bangor Theological Seminary,	Bangor, Me	Congregation.	1816	3	37	208	7,000
Theological Seminary,	Concord, N H	Methodist					
Gilmanton Theol. Seminary,	Gilmanton, "	Congregation.	1835	3	23	69	4,300
N Hampton Theol. Seminary,	New Hampton, "	Baptist,	1825	2	36		2,000
Theological Seminary	Andover Mass	Congregation	1807	6	87	1,006	21,250
Divinity School Harv Univ,	Cambridge, "	Cong Unit,	1816	2	19	238	3,000
Theological Institution,	Newton, "	Baptist,	1825	3	33	201	5,500
Theol Dep Yale College,	New Haven, Conn	Congregation.	1822	4	45	523	900
Theol Inst of Connecticut,	East Windsor "		1834	3	17	151	5,000
Theol Inst Episc Church,	New York, N Y	Prot. Episcop.	1817	5	64	336	18,000
Union Theological Seminary,	" "	Presbyterian,	1836	5	108	211	18,000
Theol Sem of Auburn,	Auburn, "	"	1821	4	30	590	6,000
Hamilton Lit and Theol Inst,	Hamilton, "	Baptist,	1820	4	32	133	4,000
Hartwick Seminary	Hartwick, "	Lutheran,	1816	2	5	62	1,200
Theol Sem Ass Ref Church	Newburg, "	Ass Ref Ch.	1836	1	11	113	3,200
The Sem Dutch Ref Church	N Brunswick N J	Dutch Ref,	1781	3	36	179	
Theol Sem Presbyt Church,	Princeton, "	Presbyterian,	1812	5	153	1,626	11,000
Seminary Lutheran Church,	Gettysburg Pa	Evang Luth	1826	3	30	195	7,200
German Reformed	Mercersburg, "	Germ Ref Ch.	1825	2	18	121	6,000
Western Theo. Seminary,	Alleghany T, "	Presbyterian	1828	2	48	272	6,000
Theological School,	Canonsburg, "	Assn Church	1792	2	33	147	2,000
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, "	Assn Ref,	1828	3	35	85	1,500
Western Theological School,	Meadville, "	Cong Unit,	1844	4	40	9	5,000
Theological Seminary	Philadelphia, "	Ref. Presbyt.		3	13		
Episc Theol School of Va.,	Fa rfax Co. Va	Prot Episcop.	1822	4	38	229	5,000
Union Theolog cal Seminary,	Prince Ed Co., "	Presbyterian,	1823	3	20	175	4,000
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, "	Baptist,	1832	3	67		1,800
Southern Theo. Seminary,	Columbia, S C	Presbyterian,	1831	3	24	124	4,500
Theological Seminary	Lexington "	Lutheran,	1835	2	10	20	1,000
Furman Theological Seminary	Fairfield Dist "	Baptist,	1826	2	30	30	1,000
Marcet Theological Seminary,	Penfield, Ga.	"	1833	3	4		1,000
Howard Theol Institution	Marion, Ala.	"	1843	2	10		1,000
Western Bap Theol Institut	Covington, Ky	"	1840	4	15	9	2,000
Southwest Theol Seminary	Maryville, Tenn	Presbyterian,	1821	2	24	90	6,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio	"	1820	3	36	257	10,500
Theol Dep Kenyon College,	Gambier, "	Prot Episcop.	1828	4	4	30	4,500
Theol Dep Wes Res College	Hudson, "	Presbyterian.	1830	3	22	43	40
Granville Theol Department	Granville, "	Baptist.	1832	2	6		500
Oberlin Theol Department	Oberlin, "	Presbyterian,	1834	3	25	136	
Theol Sem Ass Ref Church	Oxford, "	Assn Ref,	1839	1	12	31	1,500
Indiana Theological Seminary	S Hanover, Ind	Presbyterian,			10		
Alton Theological Seminary	Upper Alton, Ill	Baptist,	1836				

XIX. LAW SCHOOLS.

Place.	Name.	Professors.	Students.
Cambridge, Mass.,	Harvard University,	4	94
New Haven, Conn.,	Yale College,	2	35
Princeton, N J.,	College of New Jersey,	3	8
Carlisle, Pa.,	Dickinson College,	1	9
Williamsburg, Va.,	William and Mary College,	1	32
Charlottesville, Va.,	University of Virginia,	1	72
Chapel Hill, N C.,	North Carolina University,	1	11
Tuscaloosa, Ala.,	Alabama University,	1	
Lexington, Ky,	Transylvania University,	3	75
Lebanon, Tenn.,	Cumberland University,	1	35
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Cincinnati College,	3	26
Bloomington, Ind.,	Indiana State University,	2	29

XX. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Found- ed	Prof	Stu.	Grad- uates	Lectures commence
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick Me.	1820	5	71	596	February 15th.
N. H. Medical School,	Hanover N. H.	1797	7	52	758	1st or 2d Th. in Aug.
Castleton Medical College,	Castleton Vt.	1818	7	104	565	4th Thurs. in Aug.
Vermont Medical College,	Woodstock Vt.	1835	7	96	332	1st Th. in March.
Medical School Harv Univ.,	Cambridge Ma.	1782	4	139	575	1st Wed. in Nov.
Berkshire Medical School,	Pittsfield, "	1823	5	103	473	1st Th. in Sept.
Medical Inst. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	1810	6	39	850	6w after 3d Th. Aug.
Coll. Phys. & Surg. N. Y.,	N. York, N. Y.	1807	6	219	852	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Inst. Geneva Coll.,	Geneva, "	1835	6	60	98	1st Tues. in Oct.
Med. Faculty Univ. N. Y.,	N. York, "	1837	6	421	597	Last Mon. in Oct.
Albany Medical College,	Albany, "	1839	8	114	59	1st Tues. in Oct.
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn.,	Philadel., Pa.	1765	7	503	4,952	1st Mon. in Nov.
Jefferson Medical College,	" "	1824	7	480	1,598	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. Penn. College,	" "	1839	9	99		1st Mon. in Nov.
Philadelphia Coll. of Med.,	" "		7	69		
Med. School Univ. Md.,	Baltimore, Md.	1807	6	100	909	October 31st.
Washington Med. College,	" "	1827	6	25		1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. School, Columb. Coll.,	Washington.	1825	6	40	81	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. School Univ. Va.,	Charlottesville,	1825	3	45		1st Mon. in Oct.
Richmond Med. College,	Richmond, Va.	1833	6	75	14	1st Mon. in Nov.
Winchester Med. College,	Winchester "		6			1st Mon. in Oct.
Med. Coll. State of S. C.,	Charleston S. C.	1833	8	153		2d Mon. in Nov.
Med. College of Georgia,	Augusta, Ga.	1830	7	115	124	2d Mon. in Nov.
Med. College of Louisiana,	N. Orleans La.	1835	7	30		3d Mon. in Nov.
Memphis Medical College,	Memphis, Ten.		7			
Med. Dep. Transylv. Univ.,	Lexington, Ky.	1818	7	214	1,351	1st Mon. in Nov.
Louisville Medical Institute,	Louisville, "	1837	6	242	63	1st Mon. in Nov.
West'n Reserve Med. Coll.,	Cleveland, Oh.	1844	6	245	96	1st Wed. in Nov.
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati, "	1819	8	130	331	1st Mon. in Nov.
Indiana Medical College,	Lafayette, Ind.		7	104	19	1st Mon. in Nov.
Rush Medical College,	Chicago, Ill.	1842	6	70	16	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. of Kemp. Coll.,	St. Louis, Mo.	1841	9	75	19	Last week in Oct.
Med. Coll. St. Louis Univ.,	" "	1836	9	102	36	October 16th.
Willoughby Med. College,	Willoughby, "	1834	6	126	57	Last Mon. in Oct.
Med. Coll. Missouri Univ.,	Columbia, "	1840	7	92		1st Mon. in Nov.

XXI. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

CORPORATION, *ex officio*.

Zachary Taylor,
 Millard Fillmore,
 John M. Clayton,
 Wm. M. Meredith,
 Geo. W. Crawford,
 Wm. Ballard Preston,

Jacob Collamer,
 Beverly Johnson,
 Roger B. Taney,
 Thomas Ewbank,
 William W. Seaton.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Millard Fillmore, Vice-President,
 Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice United States,
 W. W. Seaton, Mayor of Washington,
 James A. Pearce, U. S. Senator,
 James M. Mason, " "
 George P. Marsh, U. S. Representative,
 Henry W. Hilliard, " "

Robert McClelland, U. S. Representative,
 Rufus Choate, Mass.,
 Gideon Hawley, N. Y.,
 Richard Rush, Penn.,
 William C. Preston, S. C.,
 A. Dallas Bachs, } Members of
 Joseph G. Totten, } Nat. Inst.

OFFICERS.

MILLARD FILLMORE, Chancellor.

Executive Committee.

W. W. Seaton,
 A. Dallas Bachs,
 James A. Pearce.

Building Committee.

Joseph G. Totten,
 W. W. Seaton.

Joseph Henry, LL. D., Secretary.

Charles C. Jewett, Assistant Secretary and Acting Librarian.

James Renwick, Jr., Architect.

Robert Mills, Assistant Architect and Superintendent.

XXII. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

According to Returns made in 1844-49, and by Estimate.

Names.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
Roman Catholics,	907	917	1,190,730
Protestant Episcopalians,	1,232	1,497	87,550
Presbyterians, Old School,	2,512	1,850	200,830
Presbyterians, New School,	1,555	1,453	139,047
Cum-erland Presbyterians,	480	350	50,000
Other classes of Presbyterians,	530	293	45,500
Dutch Reformed,	275	289	32,810
German Reformed,	261	273	70,000
Evangelical Lutherans,	1,604	863	163,000
Moravians,	22	24	6,000
Methodist Episcopal,		5,042	1,112,756
Methodist Protestant Church,		740	64,313
Reformed Methodists,		75	3,000
Wesleyan Methodists,		600	20,000
German Methodists (United Brethren),	1,800	500	15,000
Albright Methodists (Evangel. Associa'n),	600	250	16,000
Mennonites,	400	250	58,000
Orthodox Congregationalists,	1,971	1,687	197,196
Unitarian Congregationalists,	300	250	30,000
Universalists,	1,194	700	80,000
Swedenborgians,	42	30	5,000
Regular Baptists,	8,406	5,142	636,607
Six-Principle Baptists,	21	25	3,586
Seventh Day Baptists,	52	43	8,243
Free-Will Baptists,	1,282	1,068	66,452
Church-of-God Baptists,	87	128	10,102
Reformed Baptists (Campbellites),	1,848	648	118,618
Christian Baptists (Unitarians),	607	496	2,040
Anti-Mission Baptists,	2,035	907	67,845

XXIII. Table exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of the Election of State Officers, and the Meeting of the Legislatures, of the several States.

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of Holding Elections.	Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in September,	2d Wednesday in May.
N Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in September,	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in November,	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence, } { Newport, }	1st Wednesday in April,	{ 1st Tuesday in May } { Last Monday in October. }
Connecticut,	Hart'd & N. Hav.,	1st Monday in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New York,	Albany,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	1st Tuesday in January.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	2d Tuesday in January.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Tuesday in January.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in November,	1st Tues in Jan. <i>biennially</i> .
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in October,	Last Monday in Dec. <i>bienn.</i>
Virginia,	Richmond,	4th Thursday in April,	1st Monday in December.
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	1st Thursday in August,	3d Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
S. Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in October,	4th Monday in November.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in October,	1st Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Florida,	Tallahassee,	1st Monday in October,	1st Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Alabama,	Montgomery,	1st Monday in August,	2d Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Mon. and Tu. in Nov.	1st Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Louisiana,	Baton Rouge,	1st Monday in November,	3d Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Texas,	Austin,	1st Monday in August,	December, <i>bienn.</i>
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Nov., <i>bienn.</i>
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in August,	1st Monday in Oct., <i>bienn.</i>
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Monday in December.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Illinois,	Springfield,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	2d Monday in Jan., <i>bienn.</i>
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	Last Mon. in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>
Michigan,	Lansing,	1st Tuesday in November,	1st Monday in January.
Iowa,	Iowa City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Dec., <i>bienn.</i>
Wisconsin,	Madison,	Tu. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	1st Monday in June.*

* This was the first meeting of the Legislature. The political year commences on the 1st Monday in January.

XXIV. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries, Terms of Office, and the Expiration of their respective Terms; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Governor, Term years.	Term expires.	Senators, Term years.	Representa- tives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	\$1,500	1	May 1851	31	1	151
N Hampshire,	Samuel Dinwiddie,	1,000	1	June 1850	12	1	286
Vermont,	Carlos Coolidge,	750	1	Oct. 1850	30	1	230
Massachusetts,	George N. Briggs,	2,500	1	Jan. 1850	40	1	356
Rhode Island,	Henry B. Anthony,	400	1	May 1850	31	1	69
Connecticut,	Joseph Trumbull,	1,100	1	May 1850	21	1	215
New York,	Hamilton Fish,	4,000	2	Jan. 1851	32	2	128
New Jersey,	Daniel Haines,	2,000	3	Jan. 1851	18	3	58
Pennsylvania,	Wm. F. Johnston,	3,000	3	Jan. 1852	33	3	100
Delaware,	William Tharp,	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Jan. 1851	9	4	21
Maryland,	Philip F. Thomas,	2,000*	3	Jan. 1851	21	6	82
Virginia,	John B. Floyd,	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Jan. 1852	32	4	134
N. Carolina,	Charles Manly,	2,000	2	Jan. 1851	50	2	120
S. Carolina,	W. B. Seabrook,	3,500	2	Dec. 1850	45	4	124
Georgia,	George W. Towns,	3,500	2	Nov. 1849	47	1	130
Florida,	Thomas Brown,	2,500	4	Oct. 1853	19	4	40
Alabama,	Henry W. Collier,	3,500	2	Dec. 1851	33	4	100
Mississippi,	Joseph W. Matthews,	3,000	2	Jan. 1851	32	4	92
Louisiana,	Isaac Johnson,	6,000	4	Jan. 1851	32	4	98
Texas,	P. Hansborough Bell,	2,000	2	Dec. 1851	21	4	66
Arkansas,	John S. Roane,	2,000	4	Nov. 1852	25	4	75
Tennessee,	William Trousdale,	2,000	2	Oct. 1851	25	2	76
Kentucky,	John J. Crittenden,	2,500	4	Sept. 1852	38	4	100
Ohio,	Seabury Ford,	1,500	2	Dec. 1851	36	2	72
Michigan,	Epaphroditus Ransom,	1,500	2	Jan. 1850	22	2	66
Indiana,	Joseph A. Wright,	1,500	3	Dec. 1852	50	3	100
Illinois,	Augustus C. French,	1,000	4	Jan. 1853	25	4	75
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000*	4	Nov. 1852	18	4	49
Iowa,	Axel Briggs,	1,000	4	Dec. 1850	19	1	39
Wisconsin,	Nelson Dewey,	1,250	2	Dec. 1849	18	2	54
Oregon Ter.,	John P. Gaines,	3,000†	4	Aug. 1852	9	2	18
Minnesota Ter.,	Alexander Ramsey,	2,500‡	4	Mar 1853	9	2	18

In all the States, except Virginia and South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* With the use of a furnished house.

† Including \$1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

‡ Including \$1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

XXV. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1845
Maine,	86,540	151,719	223,706	293,335	399,955	501,793	.
New Hampshire,	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328	284,574	.
Vermont,	85,416	154,460	217,713	235,764	230,652	291,948	.
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	.
Rhode Island,	82,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199	108,830	.
Connecticut,	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665	309,978	.
New York,	340,120	536,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	2,504,495
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	249,556	277,575	320,623	373,306	.
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	.
Delaware,	69,092	64,273	72,074	72,749	76,748	78,086	.
Maryland,	319,728	341,548	330,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	.
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,642	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	.
North Carolina,	353,761	478,103	555,600	638,829	737,987	753,419	.
South Carolina,	249,073	345,691	415,715	502,741	631,185	694,358	.
Georgia,	62,648	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823	691,392	774,385
Florida,	.	.	.	.	34,730	54,477	.
Alabama,	.	.	20,845	127,901	309,527	590,756	694,827
Mississippi,	.	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,631	375,651	.
Louisiana,	.	.	76,556	163,407	215,739	352,411	.
Arkansas,	.	.	.	14,273	36,398	97,574	145,009
Tennessee,	30,791	105,802	261,727	422,913	631,904	829,210	.
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	637,917	779,828	.
Ohio,	.	45,365	230,780	531,434	937,903	1,519,467	.
Michigan,	.	.	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	304,278
Indiana,	.	4,875	24,520	117,178	343,031	665,866	.
Illinois,	.	.	12,252	56,211	167,436	476,183	643,434
Missouri,	.	.	20,845	68,538	110,446	383,702	511,937
Dist. of Columbia,	.	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,894	43,712	.
Wisconsin,	.	.	.	.	.	30,945	*211,250
Iowa,	.	.	.	.	.	43,112	†1,990
Total,	3,989,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,966,920	17,063,353	

XXVI. SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Maine,	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire,	158	8	0	0	0	1
Vermont,	17	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	952	381	103	48	17	0
Connecticut,	2,759	961	310	97	25	17
New York,	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,068	75	4
New Jersey,	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	2,254	674
Pennsylvania,	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64
Delaware,	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,392	2,606
Maryland,	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,294	89,737
Virginia,	303,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,767	448,097
North Carolina,	100,572	133,296	163,524	295,017	235,601	245,817
South Carolina,	107,064	146,151	196,365	258,476	315,401	327,038
Georgia,	29,264	59,404	105,216	149,656	217,531	280,944
Alabama,	.	.	.	41,879	117,549	253,538
Mississippi,	.	3,489	17,088	32,814	66,059	195,911
Louisiana,	.	.	34,680	69,064	109,588	198,458
Arkansas,	.	.	.	1,617	4,576	19,935
Tennessee,	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603	182,039
Kentucky,	11,830	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,213	182,268
Ohio,	.	.	.	.	0	0
Michigan,	.	.	24	.	32	0
Indiana,	.	135	237	190	0	0
Illinois,	.	.	163	117	747	371
Missouri,	.	.	3,011	10,222	25,031	58,240
Dist. of Columbia,	.	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694
Florida,	.	.	.	.	15,501	25,717
Wisconsin,	.	.	.	.	.	11
Iowa,	.	.	.	.	.	16
Total,	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,528,064	2,006,031	2,428,265

* Dec. 1847.

† May, 1844.

1. Railroads in Massachusetts.

Name of Road.	Road completed year *	Length of Road miles	Total Capital paid in.	Total Cost of Road and Pay ment	No of Miles run in 1849.	No of Miles run by Passenger Train.	No of Miles run by Freight Train.	No. of Passen- gers carried.	Tons of Mer- chandise car- ried.	Receipts from Passengers in 1849.	Receipts from Freight in 1849.	Total Income in 1849.	Total Expenses in 1849.	Dividends for 1849.	Amount of Div- idends paid since Road commenced * per cent.	Surplus on hand.
Berkshire †	1841	21 14	600,000	600,000	33,684	13 314	20,370	42,474	84	270,201	265 147	461,328	288,707	8	954	251,107
Boston and Lowell.	1835	25 76	1,800,000	2,013,687	287 194	174 68	62,992	525,761	84	332,161	170,185	511,632	384,536	8	714	48,272
Boston and Maine.	1847	74 26	3,249,400	3,571,822	354,753	264 14	62,913	1,077,568	116	694,332	161	1,116,328	884,536	64	954	74,381
Boston and Providence.	1835	41 00	3,180,000	3,031,102	243,050	192 43	56 194	769 132	47 61	231 26	112 188	334,337	143,362	64	954	24,401
Boston and Worcester.	1835	44 62	4,245,175	4,650,399	406,267	256 98	192 43	807 147	27 3	146,132	159 073	716 281	406,204	8	934	24,401
Cape Cod Branch.	1844	27 84	343,010	567,110	49,958	27 722	12 094	98 472	13	735 28	7 614	36 631	14 986	8	9	1,354
Connecticut River.	1840	60 00	1,234,971	1,088 180	147 074	95 278	42 33	269 465	11	914 88	71 807	163 233	95 656	8	21	1,354
Eastern.	1840	34 11	2,655,708	3,085,301	271,976	224 64	33 696	1,021 187	15	262,378	58 150	479 58	230 834	8	674	135 135
Fall River.	1846	42 24	1,080,000	1,145 98	179,852	96 64	43 343	241 107	56	346 118	62 337	184 344	75 467	64	94	15 924
Flushing.	1845	49 88	2,735,910	2,941,631	377,624	241 10	40 346	745 825	286	864 220	260 066	466,680	386 046	8	33	145,938
Lowell and Lawrence.	1848	12 35	200,000	283 249	18 082	5 834	1 050	68 66	3 671	17 23	3,511	20 74	13 711	10	994	7,033
Nashua and Lowell †	1848	14 54	525,000	626 06	53 410	27 008	22 750	254 966	186	602 72	92 195	163 188	103 656	10	994	27,214
New Bedford and Taunton	1849	20 13	400,000	499 964	195 632	101 422	34 622	94 46	24	204 82	12 237	136 150	96 248	8	80	40,963
Norwich and Worcester, †	1839	86 00	1,658,544	2,187 620	212,601	132 221	72 968	151 006	46	740 100	99 080	234,077	21 118	8	90	291,267
Old Colony	1845	37 25	1,601,415	2,084,904	191,583	137 708	36 412	632,203	73	203 130	63 757	227 324	99 018	04	90	8,400
Pittsfield & North Adams	1846	18 65	500,000	447,755	25,404	13 708	36 412	33 372	14	023	13 382	23 323	17 46	6	154	103,955
Providence & Worcester.	1847	43 50	2,232,000	1,873,696	125,891	78 636	28 339	306,484	47	968 11	73 917	183,494	87 486	9	154	1,905
Straubus, Branch, †	1845	5 00	55,400	96 111	79 368	57 170	21 932	101,482	26	622 64	10 442	23 704	17 615	8	854	28,035
Taunton Branch.	1846	11 00	250,000	306 046	79 368	57 170	21 932	101,482	26	622 64	10 442	23 704	17 615	8	854	28,035
Western †	1842	136 00	5,150,000	9,899,164	404 422	243 52	154 272	406 614	285	542 651	745 910	1,332 06	672 357	8	30	234,134
Worcester and Nashua **	1844	45 64	934,468	1,010 538	19 320	19 320	19 320	23 476	6,046	12,462	4 393	16 464	14 507	8	30	2,446
Total		844	33,346,111	38,412 438,878												

* The cars commenced running on sections of the various roads as they were finished, and dividends were declared from the net earnings, in some cases, before the road was completed.

† Leased to the Bridgeport and West Stockbridge Road at seven per cent. net on the capital of \$ 500,000.

‡ 6.33 miles in New Hampshire

§ Includes branch from Norwich to Allyn's Point, seven miles.

|| This road is maintained by the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation.

** This includes the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad, from Albany to the State line. Length 39.95 miles. Built at a cost of \$ 1,994,702, and leased to the Western Railroad.

†† 6.62 miles are in New Hampshire.

The following roads are also completed : —

Name.	Length.	When completed.	Cost.	Expenses in 1848.	Receipts in 1848.
Cheshire,	53.65	1849	\$ 1,905,457	\$ 47,068	\$ 80,034
Dorchester and Milton,	3.25	Dec. 1847	114,224	Leased to Old Col. R. 1847.	
Essex,	22.50	1848	421,575		10,607
Hartford & N. Haven, in Ms.,	5.87	1845			
Lexington and W. Cambridge,	6.63	1846	252,631	Leased to Fitchburg Railr.	
Norfolk County,	25.96	1849	621,489		
South Shore,	11.50	Jan. 1849	255,749	Run by Old Colony Railr.	
Stony Brook,	13.16	July, 1848	254,908	Leased to Nashua & Lowell	
West Stockbridge,	2.75	1837	41,516	[Railroad at 6 per cent	
Vermont and Massachusetts,	69.00	1849			
Total,	214.27		3,867,599		

The Woburn Branch, 2 miles long, belongs to the Lowell road ; the Medford Branch, 2 miles, the Methuen Branch, 3 miles, and the Great Falls Branch (in New Hampshire), 3 miles, to the Maine ; the West Roxbury Branch, 5.35 miles, and the Pawtucket Branch, 4.2 miles, to the Providence ; the Brookline Branch, 1.6 miles, the Newton Lower Falls Branch, 2.5 miles, the Saxonville Branch, 4 miles, the Millbury Branch, 3.2 miles, and the Milford Branch, 12 miles, to the Worcester ; the Marblehead Branch, 3 miles, the Gloucester Branch, 13.5 miles, and the Salisbury Branch, 3.4 miles, to the Eastern ; the Fresh Pond and Watertown Branch, 6.75 miles, to the Fitchburg. The Worcester Branch road is half a mile in length, the Bridgewater Branch, 6.5, the Chicopee Branch, 3 miles, and the Granite (in Quincy) road, 3 miles. Including these, the total length of what may be called the Massachusetts roads is 1,141.10 miles. Besides these, there are numerous roads in process of construction, leading from the main lines in Massachusetts into other States. During the session of 1846, the Massachusetts legislature chartered eighteen roads and branches, with an aggregate capital of \$ 5,795,000 ; during the session of 1847, sixteen, with an aggregate capital of \$ 4,822,000 ; during the session of 1848, nineteen, with an aggregate capital of \$ 7,105,000, and the capital stock of the railroads already in operation was increased \$ 3,945,000 ; and during the session of 1849, fourteen, with an aggregate capital of \$ 2,470,000, and the capital stock of the railroads in operation was increased \$ 1,150,000.

2. Other Completed Railroads in New England.

State.	Name.	Length	Cost.	Expenses in 1848.	Receipts in 1848.
		Miles.			
Maine,	Bangor and Oldtown,	11.75	\$ 350,000		
"	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth,	52.00			
New Hampshire,	Eastern R. in New Hampshire,	16.80	494,066		\$ 39,000
"	Concord,	34.50	1,350,000	\$ 179,873	318,258
"	Northern R. (including Franklin and Bristol R.),	81.75	2,672,792	225,294	408,656
"	Sullivan (Feb. 5, 1849),	25.00	673,501		
"	Cheshire,	54.00	2,584,143		
Rhode Island,	Providence and Stonington,	50.00	2,614,404	83,280	182,572
Connecticut,	Hartford and New Haven,	38.00	1,100,000	232,520	432,807
"	Hartford and Springfield,	20.13	540,000		
"	Bridgeport and W. Stockbridge,	95.25			
"	New York and New Haven,	76.00			
Total,		555.18			

3. *Principal Lines of Railroad in Process of Construction in New England on the 1st of September, 1849.*

Name.

- Atlantic and St. Lawrence,** From Portland to the Canada line, which it strikes at the town of Canaan, Vt., where it connects with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, which is open from Montreal to St. Hyacinthe, 30 miles. Whole length, 156 miles. Open to Mechanics' Falls, 37 miles. Branch from Mechanics' Falls to Buckfield; length, 10 miles. The whole of the road to the State line is under contract.
- Kennebec, Bath, & Portland,** From Portland to Augusta. Length, 60 miles. There is a branch to Bath, 9 miles long, now open. The road is open from North Yarmouth, where it intersects the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, to Brunswick, 14½ miles.
- Androscoggin and Kennebec,** From Waterville to Danville, where it connects with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. Length, 60 miles. Open from Danville Junction to Winthrop, 29 miles.
- York and Cumberland,** . From Somersworth, N. H., to Portland. Length about 50 miles. Graded from Portland to Gorham, 12 miles.
- Portsmouth and Concord,** From Portsmouth to Concord, N. H. Length, 40 miles. Track laid to Newmarket, 10 miles. The rest of the road is nearly graded.
- Manchester and Lawrence,** From Manchester, N. H., to Lawrence, Mass. Length, 23½ miles to State line in N. H., and 3 miles in Mass. The road will probably be opened by January 1, 1850.
- Concord and Montreal,** . From Concord, N. H., *via* Plymouth and Haverhill, to a point of intersection with some one of the Montreal roads. Length, 69 miles. Open to Fogg's Road, in New Hampton, 41 miles.
- Concord and Claremont,** . From Concord, N. H., to Claremont, where it intersects the Sullivan road. Length, 50 miles. Open to Warner, 18 miles.
- Cocheco,** From Dover, N. H., to Haverhill. Open to Farmington, 17 miles.
- Great Falls and Conway,** From Somersworth, N. H., *via* Rochester, to Conway. Open to Rochester, 12 miles.
- Connecticut and Passumpsic River,** From the mouth of White River, at Hartford, Vt., up the west bank of the Connecticut to the State line at Canaan, where it will connect with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic road. Length, 114 miles. Open to Wells River (Newbury, Vt.), 40 miles.
- Vermont Central,** . . . From Windsor, Vt., *via* Montpelier and the valley of the Onion River, to Burlington. Length, 115 miles. Open to Montpelier, Vt., 76½ miles.
- Vermont and Canada,** . From the Vermont Central Railroad, at Stanton's, in Essex, Vt., to the Ogdensburg road, at Rouse's Point. Length, 40 miles.
- Rutland,** From Bellows Falls, Vt., *via* Rutland, Middlebury, and the valley of Black River and the Otter Creek, to Burlington. Length, 117 miles. Open from Bellows Falls to Ludlow, 28 miles, and from Burlington to Middlebury, 34 miles; will be opened to Rutland, 60 miles from Burlington, by Nov. 1, 1849. A branch is projected from Rutland, *via* Castleton, to Whitehall, N. Y.
- Peterboro' and Shirley,** . From Groton, Mass., where it leaves the Fitchburg road, to Pe-

- terboro', N. H. Length, 30 miles. Open to the village of West Townsend, within 3 miles of the State line, 12 miles.
- Fitchburg and Worcester, Length, 12 miles.
- Grand Junction and Union, From deep water at East Boston to the Worcester Railroad in Brighton. Length, 6 miles.
- Salem and Lowell, . . . From Essex Road in South Danvers to Lowell and Lawrence road in Tewksbury, 16 miles. Whole distance from Salem to Lowell, 24 miles.
- Wilton, From Nashville, N. H., on the Nashua and Lowell road, to Wilton. Open to Amherst, N. H., $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Nov. 1, 1848.
- Newburyport, From Newburyport, Mass., to Georgetown. Length, 12 miles.
- N. London & Willimantic, From New London, Conn., via Willimantic, to Palmer Depot, Mass., on the Western Railroad. Length, 68 miles.
- Canal, From New Haven to Springfield. Open to Plainville, 28 miles.
- Naugatuck, Open from Bridgeport, Conn., to Winsted, 62 miles.
- Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, Under contract from Plainville, Conn., to Willimantic, about 40 miles.
- Ogdensburg, From Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain. Length, 117 miles. Will be opened to Ellenburg, 20 miles from Rouse's Point, in October, 1849.

4. New York Railroads.

Name of Road.	Length.	Cost of Construction.	Total No. of Miles run in 1848.	Expenses in 1848.	Income from Passengers in 1848.	Income from Freight &c., in 1848.	Dividends.
	Miles.	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Albany and West Stockbridge,	38.25	1,934,702	189,572	44,045			
Lockport and Niagara Falls,	23.00	210,000	36,000	11,000	13,000	750	
Saratoga and Washington, .	40.00	948,372	4,890	822	3,567	312	
Lewiston,	3.33	27,000	10,190	6,574	7,127	747	
Skenesbeteles and Jordan, . .		27,262	15,080	2,503	1,523	1,976	987
Hudson and Berkshire, . . .	13.50	807,774	17,116	11,209	4,602	10,719	
Syracuse and Utica,	63.00	1,968,036	203,594	577,353	298,832	380,839	100,000
New York and Erie,	74.00	3,276,679	203,226	195,508	125,722	185,190	133,437
Troy and Greenbush,	6.00	273,626	59,072	47,329	35,106	24,947	7,484
Long Island,	93.25	2,037,640	177,277	136,006	106,955	49,134	
Cayuga and Susquehanna, . .	29.00	18,000	22,664	15,906	2,375	15,694	
Auburn and Syracuse, . . .	26.00	1,126,837	88,844	69,423	132,668	39,517	32,000
New York and Harlem, . . .	80.17	3,579,567	209,000	193,491	253,963	65,082	36,160
Attica and Buffalo,	31.00	821,314	78,594	399,870	119,446	31,513	35,000
Schenectady and Troy, . . .	20.50	659,669	68,956	46,717	31,826	15,199	
Utica and Schenectady, . . .	78.00	3,161,638	279,990	328,109	556,885	239,356	528,200
Buffalo and Niagara Falls, .	22.00	250,397	25,124	24,526	55,768	4,246	15,830
Rensselaer and Saratoga, . .	25.00	661,911	40,178	39,916	33,662	196,090	
Tonawanda,	43.50	974,966	108,392	85,611	160,963	57,339	49,427
Saratoga and Schenectady, .	22.00	331,036	25,423	27,116	33,518	23,501	
Auburn and Rochester, . . .	78.00	2,644,520	296,371	188,023	358,471	96,251	8 per ct.
Buffalo and Black Rock, . .	3.00	20,000	20,400	2,041	2,610		
Albany and Schenectady, . .	16.09	1,606,197	77,960	66,346	113,742	62,181	70,000
Total,	840.29	27,365,144					

5. Other Railroads in the United States.

State.	Name.	Miles in Length.	Cost.	Gross Receipts in 1848.	Expen- ses in 1848.
N. J.	Camden and Amboy,	61	\$ 3,200,000	\$	\$
"	Trenton Branch,	6½		. . .	. . .
"	New Brunswick Branch,	29		. . .	. . .
"	Camden and Woodbury,	9		. . .	. . .
"	New Jersey Central,	36	680,000	. . .	. . .
"	Morris and Essex (Newark to Morristown),	20	400,000	. . .	. . .
"	Paterson (to Jersey City),	16	500,000	. . .	. . .
"	New Jersey (Jersey City to N. Brunswick),	29	2,000,000	. . .	. . .
Penn.	Philadelphia and Trenton,	28	500,000	. . .	. . .
"	Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown,	17	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Philadelphia and Wilmington (Del.), . .	27	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Philadelphia and Reading,	93	11,531,447	. . .	. . .
"	Philadelphia and Columbia,	82	4,204,969	. . .	. . .
"	Philadelphia City,	6	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Portage (Hollidaysburg and Johnstown),	36½	1,783,000	. . .	150,959
"	Valley (Norristown to Columbia), . . .	20½	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	West Chester (to Columbia Railroad), .	10	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Harrisburg and Lancaster,	37	1,183,257	121,350	37,386
"	Cumberland Valley,	50	1,250,000	. . .	. . .
"	Franklin (Chambersburg to Williamsport),	30	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	York and Wrightsville,	13	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Strasburg (Cumb. Val. R. to Strasburg),	7	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Little Schuylkill (Port Clinton to Tamaqua),	23	326,500	. . .	. . .
"	Danville and Pottsville,	44½	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna, . .	106	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Williamsport and Elmira (N. Y.), . . .	73½	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Blossburg and Corning (N. Y.), . . .	40	600,000	. . .	. . .
"	Mt. Carbon,	7½	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Schuylkill Valley and Branches,	25	300,000	. . .	. . .
"	Schuylkill (Schuylkill to Valley R.), . .	13	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Mill Creek (Port Carbon to coal-mine),	9	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Minehill and Schuylkill Haven,	25	396,117	. . .	. . .
"	Mauch Chunk and Branches (to mines),	25	100,000	. . .	. . .
"	Room Run (Mauch Chunk to coal-mine),	5½	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Beaver Meadow (Parryville to mine), .	26	150,000	. . .	. . .
"	Beaver Meadow Branch,	12	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Hazleton and Lehigh,	10	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Nesquehoning (to Lehigh River), . . .	5	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Lehigh and Susquehanna,	20	1,250,000	. . .	. . .
"	Carbondale and Honesdale,	21	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Lyken's Valley (Broad Mt. to Millersburg),	16½	170,000	. . .	. . .
"	Pine Grove,	4	. . .	. . .	. . .
"	Germantown Branch,	6	. . .	. . .	. . .
Del.	Frenchtown and Newcastle,	17	600,000	. . .	. . .
Md.	Baltimore and Ohio (to Cumberland), .	178	7,623,606	1,213,664	662,106
"	Baltimore and Susquehanna (to York, Pa.),	60	3,370,282	. . .	. . .
"	Baltimore and Washington,	31	1,650,000	255,165	143,524
"	Annapolis and Elk Ridge,	21	400,000	. . .	. . .
"	Baltimore and Wilmington,	70	. . .	. . .	. . .
Va.	Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac,	76	1,458,219	. . .	100,568
"	Richmond and Petersburg,	22½	875,405	. . .	. . .
"	Louisa (Taylorsville to Gordonsville), .	58	489,586	. . .	. . .
"	Chesterfield (Richmond to coal-mines), .	12	150,000	. . .	. . .
"	City Point (to Petersburg),	12	196,556	. . .	. . .
"	Petersburg (to Gareysburg, N. C.), . . .	60	946,721	. . .	87,131
"	Winchester and Potomac,	32	509,415	. . .	. . .
"	Portsmouth and Roanoke,	78½	1,454,171	. . .	. . .
"	Greensville and Roanoke,	20	284,433	. . .	. . .
N. C.	Raleigh and Gaston,	87	1,600,000	. . .	. . .
"	Wilmington and Raleigh,	167	1,800,000	. . .	. . .
S. C.	South Carolina (Charleston to Hamburg),	136	5,943,678	800,073	308,802
"	Branchville and Columbia,	63			
"	Camden Branch,	37½			

State.	Name.	Miles in Length.	Cost.	Gross Receipts in 1848	Expen- ses in 1848
			\$	\$	\$
Ga.	Central (Savannah to Macon),	192	3,222,288	516,252	266,450
"	Macon and Western,	101	328,091	140,970	63,243
"	Georgia (Augusta to Atlanta),	170	3,000,000	477,052	267,173
"	Athens Branch,	40			
"	Western and Atlantic,	102			
Fa.	Tallahassee and St. Marks,	26	130,000		
"	St. Joseph (St. Joseph to Jola),	28			
Ala.	Montgomery and West Point,	67	600,000		
"	Tusculum and Decatur,	48	450,000		
Miss.	Vicksburg and Jackson,	46	395,600		
"	Jackson and Brandon,	13	100,000		
"	Mississippi (Natchez and Malcolm), . .	30			
"	St. Francisville and Woodville,	28	168,000		
Ky.	Lexington and Ohio (to Frankfort), . .	29	450,000	50,000	30,000
Ohio,	Little Miami,	84	1,608,402	280,096	136,617
"	Mad. River and Lake Erie,	135	1,754,260	298,166	137,246
"	Sandusky and Manassah,	57	1,108,131	85,276	27,353
Ind.	Madison and Indianapolis,	88		468,529	381,480
Mich.	Central (Detroit to Kalamazoo),	218½	5,554,633	427,430	239,234
"	Southern (Monroe to Hollandale), . . .	68	936,226		
"	Tecumseh Branch,	10			
"	Detroit and Pontiac,	25	300,000		
"	Adrian and Toledo,	33			
	Total out of New England and New York, .	4,068			
	Grand total in the United States, . . .	6,117½			

XXVIII. POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1845.
New York,	33,131	60,489	96,372	123,706	203,007	312,710	371,108
Philadelphia,	42,520	70,287	96,664	108,116	167,118	258,037*	
Baltimore,	13,503	26,614	46,556	62,739	80,625	134,379*	
New Orleans,			17,212	27,176	46,310	102,193	
Boston,	18,038	24,927	32,250	43,298	61,392	93,383	114,366
Cincinnati,		750	2,541	9,644	24,831	46,338	
Brooklyn,		3,298	4,402	7,175	12,042	36,233	59,566
Albany,	3,489	5,349	9,356	12,630	21,238	33,721	41,139
Charleston,	16,369	18,712	24,711	24,480	30,259	29,261	
Washington,		3,210	8,206	13,247	18,827	23,364	
Providence,		7,619	10,071	11,767	15,832	23,171	
Louisville,			1,357	4,012	10,352	21,210	
Pittsburg,		1,665	4,768	7,248	12,542	21,115	
Lowell,					6,474	20,796	28,841
Rochester,				1,502	9,289	20,191	25,265
Richmond,		5,537	9,735	12,046	16,060	20,153	
Troy,			3,835	5,264	11,401	19,334	21,709
Buffalo,			1,506	2,095	8,653	18,213	29,773
Newark,				6,507	10,953	17,280	34,140
St. Louis,				4,598	5,852	16,469	63,491†
Portland,		3,677	7,169	8,581	12,601	15,218	19,013‡
Salem,	7,921	9,457	12,613	12,721	13,986	15,062	

* Including the county.

† In 1849.

‡ In 1848.

XXIX. STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND DESIGNATION OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

[From a letter of the Secretary of State to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated December 12, 1848.]

1. States in which the Passengers arrived.

States.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Maine, . . .	3,589	2,670	472	6,259
New Hampshire, . . .	33	15		48
Massachusetts, . . .	13,052	8,839		22,363
Rhode Island, . . .	61	47		108
Connecticut, . . .	7	1		8
New York, . . .	96,318	64,676		160,994
Delaware, . . .	989	1,002		1,991
Pennsylvania, . . .	5,385	4,439		9,824
Maryland, . . .	4,133	2,958		7,091
Virginia, . . .	237	187		424
South Carolina, . . .	232	104	472	336
North Carolina, . . .	5	4		9
Georgia, . . .	27	10		37
Florida, . . .	49	30		79
Louisiana, . . .	11,614	7,685		19,299
Texas, . . .	397	225		622
Total, . . .	136,128	92,892	472	229,492

2. The Countries registered as the Birthplaces of the Passengers.

Great Britain and Ireland,	148,212	France, . . .	7,743
United States, . . .	2,968	Prussia, . . .	451
British America, . . .	6,354	Denmark, . . .	210
Germany, . . .	58,018	Switzerland, . . .	319
West Indies, . . .	1,271	Other countries, or unkn'n,	3,043
Sweden and Norway, .	903	Total, . . .	229,492

3. Ages.

Less than 5 years,	18,484	Between 25 and 30 years,	35,329
Between 5 and 10 years,	17,249	“ 30 “ 35 “	21,765
“ 10 “ 15 “	17,480	“ 35 “ 40 “	13,891
“ 15 “ 20 “	29,157	Above 40 years, . . .	23,066
“ 20 “ 25 “	51,008	Not returned, . . .	2,085
		Total, . . .	229,514

4. Occupations.

Laborers, . . .	47,125	Women and children not counted in families,	5,263
Servants, . . .	4,433	Farmers, . . .	34,434
Merchants, . . .	3,486	Other occupations, or unknown, . . .	109,293
Professional men, students, and engineers, . . .	364	Total, . . .	229,380
Mechanics, miners, and manufacturers, . . .	24,982		

These tables include only those who were entered at the custom-house. If those who came to the United States by way of the British Provinces, and those not regularly entered at any custom-house, were reckoned, the number would be much increased.

Some trifling errors, probably typographical, exist in the tables of the Secretary's letter. These have been corrected when the means were at hand; but some may still be noted above.

XXX. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

States.	Absolute Debt.	Contingent Debt.	Total Debt.	Annual Interest on Absolute Debt.
Maine,	\$ 979,000	\$	\$ 979,000	\$ 65,000
New Hampshire,	None.		None.	
Vermont,	None.		None.	
Massachusetts,	1,041,491	5,049,556	6,091,047	52,540
Rhode Island,				
Connecticut,	None.	33,212	33,212	
New York,	22,703,343	1,233,906	23,937,249	1,253,584
New Jersey,	62,596		62,596	3,756
Pennsylvania,	40,424,737		40,424,737	2,139,043
Delaware,	None.		None.	
Maryland,	8,800,000	7,100,000	15,900,000	525,000
Virginia,	8,368,767	6,071,740	14,400,507	491,540
North Carolina,	None.	977,000	977,000	
South Carolina,	3,622,039		3,622,039	217,332
Georgia,	1,903,472		1,903,472	116,053
Florida,				
Alabama,	10,385,938		10,385,938	542,581
Mississippi,	2,271,707	5,000,000	7,271,707	136,000
Louisiana,	1,380,566	14,857,565	16,238,131	78,914
Texas,	11,050,201		11,050,201	
Arkansas,	3,682,172	180,000	3,862,172	153,670
Tennessee,	3,337,856		3,337,856	177,426
Kentucky,	4,531,913		4,531,913	271,975
Ohio,	19,173,223		19,173,223	1,159,893
Michigan,	2,849,939		2,849,939	175,000
Indiana,	6,556,437		6,556,437	244,228
Illinois,	16,612,795		16,612,795	
Missouri,	956,261		956,261	75,000
Iowa,	55,000		55,000	5,500
Wisconsin,	None.			
Total,	170,749,453	40,502,979	211,252,432	7,884,035
Total, near Jan. 1, 1848,	169,776,030	35,932,008	205,708,038	8,521,671
Total, " " 1847,	165,129,900	51,781,654	216,911,554	9,072,939
Total, " " 1846,	179,635,022	44,388,805	224,023,827	9,930,052

These tables are believed to be very accurate, being compiled almost exclusively from official reports made by the Treasurers and Auditors to the Legislatures of the several States, near the 1st of January, 1849. The account of the State debts, in particular, is full, and may be depended upon; that of the several kinds of property owned by the States of course is more defective, — for the State archives seldom afford complete materials for accurate accounts of this sort, and the property is sometimes estimated at a nominal valuation, which is much above its market value. The editor of the American Almanac respectfully invites his correspondents in the

THE FINANCES OF THE STATES.

States.	Amount of School Fund.	Other Productive Property.	Other Property not now Productive.	Ordinary annu- al Expenditure exclusive of Debts and Schools.
Maine,	\$ 350,000	\$ 700,000	\$	\$ 150,000
New Hampshire,	None.	None.		75,000
Vermont, . . .	None.	None.		90,000
Massachusetts, .	850,767	6,712,885	1,500	450,000
Rhode Island, .	51,300			45,000
Connecticut, . .	2,077,641	406,000		100,000
New York, . . .	6,491,803	31,763,468		750,000
New Jersey, . .	369,278	222,398	764,671	117,700
Pennsylvania, .		32,152,754		350,000
Delaware, . . .	225,000	190,000		11,000
Maryland, . . .		4,608,970	16,526,915	180,300
Virginia, . . .	1,488,261	6,107,634	5,409,706	573,324
North Carolina, .				75,000
South Carolina, .		4,910,030		115,000
Georgia,	262,300	10,000	15,635	131,000
Florida,				45,000
Alabama,	1,215,381	3,177,150		120,000
Mississippi, . .			2,000,000	130,000
Louisiana, . . .			2,416,938	515,207
Texas,				116,000
Arkansas,				76,121
Tennessee, . . .	1,346,068	4,837,430	1,101,390	165,000
Kentucky,	1,221,819	3,520,500		250,000
Ohio,	1,566,931	18,000,000		213,000
Michigan,	500,000	889,229		135,000
Indiana,	2,195,149			100,000
Illinois,				125,000
Missouri,	575,668			110,000
Iowa,	132,909			25,000
Wisconsin, . . .				20,000
Total,	21,420,275	118,508,448	28,236,755	5,258,652
Total, near Jan. 1, 1848,	20,338,246	111,638,746	31,498,469	5,062,310
Total, " " 1847,	17,631,553	108,643,384	30,660,945	5,435,285
Total, " " 1846,	16,608,719	110,396,552	23,232,715	5,455,186

several States to communicate such errors as they may detect in these tables, and they will be republished in the volume for 1851 in a revised and perfect condition. The object here is to give only a summary of the facts, so as to afford the means of comparing the States with each other. Their financial condition is shown at much greater length under the head of "Individual States." Official returns published in this work for 1843 (page 135) showed that the total of the debts of the States in 1842 was \$ 198,818,736. It is apparent, then, that there has been no great reduction of these debts.

XXXI. CONGRESS.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State ; and, of course, the regular number is now 60. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people, for the term of two years. The Representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population. The 31st Congress is chosen according to the act of Congress of 1842, the ratio being "one Representative for every 70,680 persons in each State, and one additional Representative for each State having a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States." The law of 1842 also requires, that the Representatives of each State "shall be elected by *districts* composed of a contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative." The present number of Representatives is 231, and there are two Delegates, one each from Oregon and Minesota, who have a right to speak, but not to vote.

Since the 4th of March, 1817, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives has been \$8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of government. The compensation of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is \$16 a day.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. THE SENATE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, New York, *President*.

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

<i>Maine.</i>			<i>Vermont.</i>		
Hannibal Hamlin,	Hampden,	1851	Samuel S. Phelps,	Middlebury,	1851
J. W. Bradbury,	Augusta,	1853	William Upham,	Montpelier,	1855
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			<i>Massachusetts.</i>		
John P. Hale,	Dover,	1853	Daniel Webster,	Marshfield,	1851
Moses Norris, Jr.,	Manchester,	1855	John Davis,	Worcester,	1853

<i>Rhode Island.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
ert C. Greene, Providence,	1851	Solo. U. Downs, Monroe,	1853
n H. Clarke, Providence,	1853	Pierre Soulé, New Orleans,	1855
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>Arkansas.</i>	
er S. Baldwin, New Haven,	1851	Wm. K. Sebastian, Helena,	1853
man Smith, Litchfield,	1855	Solon Borland, Little Rock,	1855
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
3. Dickinson, Binghampton,	1851	Hopk. L. Turney, Winchester,	1851
1. H. Seward, Albany,	1855	John Bell, Nashville,	1853
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Kentucky.</i>	
1. L. Dayton, Trenton,	1851	J. R. Underwood, Bowling Green,	1853
ob W. Miller, Morristown,	1853	Henry Clay, Lexington,	1855
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
iel Sturgeon, Uniontown,	1851	Thomas Corwin, Lebanon,	1851
ies Cooper, Adams,	1855	Salmon P. Chase, Cincinnati,	1855
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>Michigan.</i>	
n Wales, Wilmington,	1851	Lewis Cass, Detroit,	1851
sley Spruance, Newcastle,	1853	Alpheus Felch, Ann Arbor,	1853
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Indiana.</i>	
nj. C. Howard, Baltimore,	1851	Jesse D. Bright, Madison,	1851
ies A. Pearce, Chestertown,	1855	James Whitcomb, Terre Haute,	1855
<i>Virginia.</i>		<i>Illinois.</i>	
ies M. Mason, Winchester,	1851	S. A. Douglass, Quincy,	1853
M. T. Hunter, Lloyds, Essex,	1853	Vacancy.	
<i>North Carolina.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
P. Mangum, Red Mountain,	1853	Thos. H. Benton, St. Louis,	1851
. E. Badger, Raleigh,	1855	David R. Atchison, Platte City,	1855
<i>South Carolina.</i>		<i>Florida.</i>	
n C. Calhoun, Pendleton,	1853	David Levy Yulee, St. Augustine,	1851
P. Butler, Edgefield C.H.	1855	Jackson Morton, Pensacola,	1855
<i>Georgia.</i>		<i>Texas.</i>	
n M. Berrien, Savannah,	1853	Thos. J. Rusk, Nacogdoches,	1851
n. C. Dawson, Greensboro',	1855	Samuel Houston, Raven Hill,	1853
<i>Alabama.</i>		<i>Iowa.</i>	
nj. Fitzpatrick, Benton,	1853	George W. Jones, Du Buque,	1853
ancy.		A. H. Dodge, Burlington,	1855
<i>Mississippi.</i>		<i>Wisconsin.</i>	
erson Davis, Warrenton,	1851	Henry Dodge, Dodgeville,	1851
ary S. Foote, Jackson,	1853	J. P. Walker, Milwaukee,	1853

Officers of the Senate. Second Session of Thirtieth Congress.

ury Dickens, *Secretary.*
 vis H. Machen, *Chief Clerk.*

Robert Beale, { *Sergeant at Arms*
 and Doorkeeper.
 Henry Slicer, *Chaplain.*

* Appointed by the Governor to hold office until the Legislature fills the vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS,
which will expire on the 3d of March, 1851.

[The numbers attached to the names show the Districts in each State from which the members were chosen.]

Maine. — 7.

- 7. Fuller, Thos. J. D.,
- 1. Gerry, Elbridge,
- 4. Goodenow, Rufus K., Bath.
- 2. Littlefield, Nath. S.,
- 3. Otis, John, Hallowell.
- 5. Sawtelle, Cullen,
- 6. Stetson, Charles,

New Hampshire. — 4.

- 4. Hibbard, Harry, Bath.
- 2. Peaslee, Chas. H., Concord.
- 1. Tuck, Amos, Exeter.
- 3. Wilson, James, Keene.

Vermont. — 4.

- 2. Hebard, William,
- 1. Henry, William, Bellows Falls.
- 3. Meacham, Joseph, Middlebury.
- 4. Peck, Lucius B., Montpelier.

Massachusetts. — 10.

- 5. Allen, Charles, Worcester.
- 6. Ashmun, George, Springfield.
- 3. Duncan, Jas. H., Haverhill.
- 9. Fowler, Oren, Fall River.
- 10. Grinnell, Joseph, New Bedford.
- 2. King, Daniel P., South Danvers.
- 8. Mann, Horace, West Newton.
- 7. Rockwell, Julius, Pittsfield.
- 1. Winthrop, R. C., Boston.
- 4. Vacant.*

Rhode Island. — 2.

- 2. Dixon, Nathan F., Westerly.
- 1. King, George G., Newport.

Connecticut. — 4.

- 2. Booth, Walter, Meriden.
- 4. Butler, Thomas B., Norwalk.
- 3. Cleveland, C. F., Hampton.
- 1. Waldo, Lorenzo P., Tolland.

New York. — 34.

- 17. Alexander, H. P.,
- 14. Andrews, G. R.,
- 22. Bennett, Henry,
- 2. Bokee, D. A., Brooklyn.
- 5. Briggs, George, New York.
- 6. Brooks, James, New York.
- 34. Burrows, Lorenzo,
- 19. Clarke, Charles E.,
- 25. Conger, Harmon S., Cortlandville.
- 23. Duer, William, Oswego.
- 24. Gott, Daniel, Manlius.
- 10. Gould, Herman D.,
- 8. Halloway, Ransom,
- 26. Jackson, Wm. T.,
- 1. King, John A., Jamaica.
- 18. King, Preston, Ogdensburg.
- 20. Matteson, O. B.,
- 9. McKissock, Thos.,
- 7. Nelson, William, Peekskill.
- 3. Phœnix, J. Phillips, New York.
- 33. Putnam, Harvey, Attica.
- 12. Reynolds, Gideon, Hoosick.
- 31. Risley, Elijah,
- 29. Rose, Robert L., Allen's Hill.
- 30. Rumsey, David, Jr., Bath.
- 27. Sackett, Wm. A.,
- 28. Schermerhorn, A. M.,
- 13. Schoolcraft, J. L.,
- 32. Spaulding, E. G.,
- 11. Silvester, P. H., Coxsackie.
- 15. Thurman, John R.,
- 4. Underhill, Walter, New York.
- 21. Walden, Hiram, Otsego Co.
- 16. White, Hugh, Cohoes.

New Jersey. — 5.

- 1. Hay, Andrew K., Gloucester Co.
- 5. King, James G., Hudson Co.
- 2. Newell, Wm. A., Allentown.

* No election as yet in this District.

4. Van Dyke, John, N. Brunswick.

3. Wildrick, Isaac, Warren Co.

Pennsylvania. — 24.

11. Butler, Chester, Wilkesbarre.

17. Calvin, Samuel,

13. Casey, Joseph,

2. Chandler, Jos. R., Philadelphia.

7. Dickey, Jesse C., Beaver.

10. Dimmick, M. M.,

5. Freedley, John W., Norristown.

24. Gilmore, Alfred,

21. Hampton, Moses, Pittsburg.

22. Howe, John W.,

1. Levin, Lewis C., Philadelphia.

19. Mann, Job, Bedford.

16. McLanahan, J. X.,

3. Moore, Henry D.,

15. Nes, Henry, York.

18. Ogle, A. Jackson,

14. Pitman, Charles W.,

20. Reed, R. R.,

4. Robbins, John, Jr.,

6. Ross, Thomas,

8. Stevens, Thaddeus, Lancaster.

9. Strong, William, Reading.

23. Thompson, James, Erie.

12. Wilmot, David, Towanda.

Delaware. — 1.

Houston, John W., Georgetown.

Maryland. — 6.

Election 1st Wednesday in October.

[See Additions and Corrections at the end of the volume.]

Virginia. — 15.

3. Averett, Thos. H.,

7. Bayly, Thos. H., Accomac C. H.

14. Beale, R. T. L., Hague.

4. Bocock, Thos. S., Appomattox.

12. Edmundson, H. A.,

8. Holladay, Alex. R.,

11. McDowell, James, Lexington.

13. McMullen, F.,

2. Meade, Rich. K., Petersburg.

1. Milson, John S.,

9. Morton, Jeremiah,

10. Parker, Richard,

5. Powell, Paulus,

6. Seddon, James A.,

15. Vacancy.*

North Carolina. — 9.

7. Ashe, William S.,

2. Caldwell, Jos. P.,

1. Clingman, T. L., Asheville.

6. Daniel, J. R. J., Halifax.

3. Deberry, Edmund,

9. Outlaw, David, Windsor.

4. Shepperd, A. H., Salem.

8. Stanly, Edward,

5. Venable, Abr. W., Brownsville.

South Carolina. — 7.

5. Burt Armstead, Millington,

7. Colcock, Wm. F.,

6. Holmes, Isaac E., Charleston.

4. McQueen, John,

2. Orr, J. L.,

1. Wallace, Daniel, Union C. H.

3. Woodward, J. A., Winnsboro'.

Georgia. — 8.

6. Cobb, Howell, Athens.

5. Hackett, Thos. C.,

4. Haralson, H. A., La Grange.

1. King, Thos. B., Frederica.

3. Owen, Allen T.,

7. Stephens, A. H., Crawfordsville.

8. Toombs, Robert, Washington.

2. Welborn, M. J.,

Alabama. — 7.

1. Alston, Albert J., Mobile.

7. Bowdon, F. W., Talladega.

6. Cobb, W. R. W., Bellefonte.

3. Harris, S. W., Wetumpka.

2. Hilliard, H. W., Montgomery.

5. Hubbard, D.,

4. Inge, S. W., Livingston.

* Alexander Newman, the member elect, has deceased.

*Mississippi. — 4.**Election 1st Monday in November.**Louisiana. — 4.**Election 1st Monday in November.**Arkansas. — 1.*

Johnson, R. W., Little Rock.

Tennessee. — 11.

- 3. Anderson, Josi. M.,
- 8. Ewing, Andrew,
- 7. Gentry, M. P., Franklin.
- 9. Harris, J. G.,
- 1. Johnson, A., Greenville.
- 5. Jones, Geo. W., Fayetteville.
- 4. Savage, John H.,
- 10. Stanton, F. P., Memphis.
- 6. Thomas, Jas. H., Columbia.
- 2. Watkins, Albert G.,
- 11. Williams, Chris. H.,

Kentucky. — 10.

- 1. Boyd, Linn, Cadiz.
- 6. Breck, Daniel, Richmond.
- 4. Caldwell, Geo. A., Columbia.
- 2. Johnson, James L., Owensboro'.
- 7. Marshall, Humph., Drennon Lick.
- 9. Mason, John C., Owingsville.
- 3. McLean, F. E., Elkton.
- 8. Morehead, Chas. S., Frankfort.
- 10. Stanton, Rich. H., Maysville.
- 5. Thompson, J. B., Harrodsburg.

Ohio. — 21.

- 17. Cable, Joseph,
- 2. Campbell, Lewis D.,
- 18. Carter, D. R.,
- 4. Corwin, Moses B.,
- 19. Crowell, John, Warren.
- 1. Disney, David T., Cincinnati.
- 14. Evans, Nathan, Cambridge.
- 20. Giddings, J. R., Jefferson,
- 16. Hoagland, Moses,
- 15. Hunter, Wm. F.,
- 11. Miller, John K., Mount Vernon.

7. Morris, Jona. D., Batavia.

9. Olds, Edson B.,

5. Potter, E. D.,

21. Root, Jos. M., Norwalk.

3. Schenck, R. C., Dayton.

10. Sweetzer, Charles,

8. Taylor, John L., Chillicothe.

12. Vinton, S. F., Gallipolis.

13. Whittlesey, W. A.,

6. Vacancy.*

Michigan. — 3.

3. Bingham, K. S., Kensington.

1. Buel, Alex. W., Detroit.

2. Sprague, William, Kalamazoo.

Indiana. — 10.

- 1. Albertson, Nathaniel.
- 5. Brown, Wm. J.,
- 2. Dunham, Cyrus L.,
- 9. Fitch, Graham N.,
- 6. Gorman, Willis A.,
- 10. Harlan, Andrew J.,
- 4. Julian, Geo. W.,
- 8. McDonald, Joseph E.,
- 7. McGaughey, Edw. W.,
- 3. Robinson, J. L., Rushville.

Illinois. — 7.

- 6. Baker, Ed. D., Springfield.
- 1. Bissell, Wm. H.,
- 7. Harris, Thos. L.,
- 2. McClernand, J. A., Shawneetown.
- 5. Richardson, Wm. A., Rushville.
- 4. Wentworth, J., Chicago.
- 3. Young, Thos. R.,

Missouri. — 5.

- 2. Bay, Wm. V. N.,
- 1. Bowlin, J. B., St. Louis.
- 3. Greene, James S., Monticello.
- 5. Hall, Willard P., St. Joseph.
- 4. Phelps, John S., Springfield.

Florida. — 1.

Cabell, E. C., Tallahassee.

* Rodolphus Dickinson, the member elect, has deceased.

Texas. — 2.

2. Howard, Volney E.,
1. Kaufman, D. S., Sabinetown.

Iowa. — 2.

2. Leffler, Shepherd, Burlington.
1. Thompson, Wm., Mt. Pleasant.

Wisconsin. — 3.

2. Cole, Orasmus, Potosi.

3. Doty, James D., Neenah.

1. Durkee, Charles, Southport.

DELEGATES. — 2.

Oregon Territory. — 1.

- Thurston, S. F., Astoria.

Minnesota Territory. — 1.

- Sibley, Charles S., St. Pauls.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Albertson, Nath., Ind.	Chandler, Jos. R., Pa.	Hackett, Thos. C., Ga.
Alexander, H. P., N. Y.	Clarke, Chas. E., N. Y.	Hall, Willard P., Mo.
Allen, Charles, Ms.	Cleveland, C. F., Ct.	Halloway, R., N. Y.
Alston, Albert J., Ala.	Clingman, T. L., N. C.	Hampton, Moses, Pa.
Anderson, J. M., Tenn.	Cobb, Howell, Ga.	Haralson, H. A., Ga.
Andrews, G. R., N. Y.	Cobb, W. R. W., Ala.	Harlan, A. J., Ind.
Ashe, Wm. S., N. C.	Colcock, Wm. F., S. C.	Harris, J. G., Tenn.
Ashmun, George, Ms.	Cole, Orasmus, Wisc.	Harris, S. W., Ala.
Averett, T. H., Va.	Conger, H. S., N. Y.	Harris, Thos. L., Ill.
Baker, Ed. D., Ill.	Corwin, Moses B., O.	Hay, Andrew K., N. J.
Bay, Wm. V. N., Mo.	Crowell, John, Ohio.	Hebard, William, Vt.
Bayly, Thos. H., Va.	Daniel, J. R. J., N. C.	Henry, William, Vt.
Beale, R. T. L., Va.	Deberry, E., N. C.	Hibbard, Harry, N. H.
Bennett, Henry, N. Y.	Dickey, Jesse C., Pa.	Hilliard, H. W., Ala.
Bingham, K. S., Mich.	Dimmick, M. M., Pa.	Hoagland, Moses, O.
Bissell, Wm. H., Ill.	Disney, D. T., O.	Holmes, Isaac E., S. C.
Bocock, Thos. S., Va.	Dixon, Nathan F., R. I.	Holladay, Alex. R., Va.
Bokee, D. A., N. Y.	Doty, James D., Wisc.	Houston, J. W., Del.
Booth, Walter, Ct.	Duer, William, N. Y.	Howard, Vol. E., Tex.
Bowdon, F. W., Ala.	Duncan, Jas. H., Mass.	Howe, John W., Pa.
Bowlin, Jas. B., Mo.	Dunham, Cyrus L., Ind.	Hubbard, D., Ala.
Boyd, Linn, Ky.	Durkee, Charles, Wisc.	Hunter, Wm. F., O.
Breck, Daniel, Ky.	Edmundson, H. A., Va.	Inge, Samuel W., Ala.
Briggs, George, N. Y.	Evans, Nathan, O.	Jackson, Wm. F., N. Y.
Brooks, James, N. Y.	Ewing, Andrew, Tenn.	Johnson, A., Tenn.
Brown, Wm. J., Ind.	Fitch, Graham N., Ind.	Johnson, Jas. L., Ky.
Buel, Alex. W., Mich.	Fowler, Oren, Ms.	Johnson, R. W., Ark.
Burrows, L., N. Y.	Freedley, John W., Pa.	Jones, Geo. W., Tenn.
Burt, Armistead, S. C.	Fuller, Thos. J. D., Me.	Julian, Geo. W., Ind.
Butler, Chester, Pa.	Gentry, M. P., Tenn.	Kaufman, D. S., Tex.
Butler, Thos. B., Ct.	Gerry, Elbridge, Me.	King, Dan'l P., Ms.
Cabell, E. C., Fl.	Giddings, J. R., O.	King, Geo. G., R. I.
Cable, Joseph, O.	Gilmore, Alfred, Pa.	King, James G., N. J.
Caldwell, Geo. A., Ky.	Goodenow, R. R., Me.	King, John A., N. Y.
Caldwell, Jos. P., N. C.	Gorman, Willis A., Ind.	King, Preston, N. Y.
Calvin Samuel, Pa.	Gott, Daniel, N. Y.	King, Thos. B., Ga.
Campbell, L. D., O.	Gould, H. D., N. Y.	Leffler, Shepherd, Iowa.
Carter, D. K., O.	Greene, James L., Mo.	Levin, Lewis C., Pa.
Casey, Joseph, Pa.	Grinnell, Joseph, Mass.	Littlefield, N. S., Me.

Mann, Horace, Mass.	Phelps, John S., Mo.	Stephens, Alex. H., Ga.
Mann, Job, Pa.	Phoenix, J. P., N. Y.	Stetson, Charles, Me.
Marshall, H., Ky.	Pitman, Chas. W., Pa.	Stevens, Thaddeus, Pa.
Mason, John C., Ky.	Potter, E. D., O.	Strong, William, Pa.
Matteson, O. B., N. Y.	Powell, Paulus, Va.	Sweetzer, Charles, O.
McClelland, J. A., Ill.	Putnam, Harvey, N. Y.	Taylor, John L., O.
McDonald, J. E., Ind.	Reed, R. R., Pa.	Thomas, Jas. H., Tenn.
McDowell, James, Va.	Reynolds, G., N. Y.	Thompson, James, Pa.
McGaughey, E. W., Ind.	Richardson, W. A., Ill.	Thompson, J. B., Ky.
McKissock, T., N. Y.	Risley, Elijah, N. Y.	Thompson, Wm., Iowa.
McLanahan, J. X., Pa.	Robbins, John, Jr., Pa.	Thurston, S. F., Oreg. T.
McLean, F. E., Ky.	Robinson, John L., Ind.	Thurman, J. R., N. Y.
McMullen, F., Va.	Rockwell, Julius, Ms.	Toombs, Robert, Ga.
McQueen, John, S. C.	Root, Jos. M., O.	Tuck, Amos, N. H.
Meacham, Joseph, Vt.	Rose, Rob't L., N. Y.	Underhill, W., N. Y.
Meade, Rich. K., Va.	Rosa, Thomas, Pa.	Van Dyke, J., N. J.
Miller, John K., O.	Rumsey, David, Jr., N. Y.	Venable, A. W., N. C.
Milson, John S., Va.	Sackett, Wm. A., N. Y.	Vinton, Sam'l F., O.
Moore, Henry D., Pa.	Savage, John H., Tenn.	Walden, Hiram, N. Y.
Morehead, C. S., Ky.	Sawtelle, Cullen, Me.	Waldo, L. P., Ct.
Morris, Jona. D., O.	Schenck, Rob't C., O.	Wallace, Daniel, S. C.
Morton, Jeremiah, Va.	Schermerhorn, A. M., [N. Y.]	Watkins, A. G., Tenn.
Nelson, William, N. Y.	Schoolcraft, J. L., N. Y.	Welborn, M. J., Ga.
Nes, Henry, Pa.	Seddon, James A., Va.	Wentworth, John, Ill.
Newell, Wm. A., N. J.	Shepperd, A. H., N. C.	White, Hugh, N. Y.
Ogle, A. J., Pa.	Sibley, C. S., Min. Ter.	Whittlesey, W. A., O.
Olds, Edson B., O.	Silvester, P. H., N. Y.	Wildrick, Isaac, N. J.
Orr, J. L., S. C.	Spaulding, E. G., N. Y.	Williams, C. H., Tenn.
Otis, John, Me.	Sprague, W., Mich.	Wilmot, David, Pa.
Outlaw, David, N. C.	Stanly, Edward, N. C.	Wilson, James, N. H.
Owen, Allen T., Ga.	Stanton, F. P., Tenn.	Winthrop, R. C., Ms.
Parker, Richard, Va.	Stanton, Rich. H., Ky.	Woodward, J. A., S. C.
Peaslee, Chas. H., N. H.		Young, Thos. R., Ill.
Peck, Lucius B., Vt.		

XXXII. Aggregate Value of Broadstuffs and Provisions exported each Year, from 1821 to 1848, inclusive.

(From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 11, 1848.)

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1821	\$12,341,901	1831	\$17,538,227	1841	\$17,196,108
1822	13,896,856	1832	12,424,703	1842	16,902,876
1823	13,767,847	1833	14,209,128	1843	11,204,123
1824	15,059,484	1834	11,524,024	1844	17,970,135
1825	11,634,449	1835	12,009,399	1845	16,743,421
1826	11,303,496	1836	10,614,130	1846	27,701,121
1827	11,685,556	1837	9,583,359	1847	63,701,921
1828	11,461,144	1838	9,536,650	1848	37,472,761
1829	13,131,858	1839	14,147,779		
1830	12,075,430	1840	19,067,535	Total,	\$471,000,406

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

I. MAINE.

Government for the Year ending the 2d Wednesday in June, 1850.

			Salary.
W. DANA,	of Fryeburg,	Governor (term expires on	
	second Wednesday in May, 1850,)		\$ 1,500
B. French,	of Nobleboro',	Secretary of State,	900
s M'Donald,	of Limerick,	Treasurer,	900
d Redington,	of Augusta,	Adjutant-General,	700
am G. Crosby,	of Belfast,	Sec. of Board of Education,	1,000
el Cony,	of Oldtown,	Land Agent,	1,000
amin Carr,	of Palermo,	Warden of State Prison,	700
s Bates,	of Augusta,	Sup't of Insane Hospital,	800
las Emery,	of Portland,	} Bank Commissioners.	
us Lyon,	of Waterville,		
am Tripp,	of Franklin,	President of the Senate, \$ 4 per day.	
l T. Pike,	of Augusta,	Secretary of the Senate.	
el Belcher,	of Farmington,	Speaker of the House,	4 " "
nd W. Flagg,	of East Corinth,	Clerk of the House.	

on Strout,	of Limington,	} Councillors.
all Skillin,	of Cape Elizabeth,	
ssch H. Smith,	of Warren,	
as Nickerson,	of Linnæus,	
an Howard,	of Leeds,	
min Wiggin,	of Bangor,	
el S. Heagan,	of Prospect,	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Shepley,	of Portland,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,800
S. Tenney,	of Norridgewock,	Justice,	1,800
el Wells,	of Portland,	"	1,800
Howard,	of Portland,	"	1,800
r Tallman,	of Bath,	Attorney-General,	1,000
Shepley,	of Saco,	Reporter,	1,000

District Courts.

Joseph G. Cole,	of Paris,	Western District,	Judge,	Salary.
Richard D. Rice,	of Augusta,	Middle	"	\$ 1,200
Joshua W. Hathaway,	of Bangor,	Eastern	"	1,200

Municipal and Police Courts.

Luther Fitch,	of Portland,	Judge,	Salary.
Jacob Smith,	of Bath,	"	\$ 700
Spencer A. Pratt,	of Bangor,	"	Fees.
			500

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Residences.	Sal-ary.	Registers.	Residences.	Sal-ary.
York,	Wm. C. Allen,	Alfred,	\$ 400	Wm. Hammond,	Eliot,	\$ 600
Cumberland,	Josiah Peirce,	Gorham,	500	F. Bradford,	Portland,	900
Lincoln,	Arnold Blaney,	Bristol,	350	Arnold Blaney,	Bristol,	500
Hancock,	Parker Tuck,	Penobscot,	300	J. D. Richards,	Ellsworth,	300
Washington,	J. C. Talbot,	E. Machias,	300	Albert G. Lane,	Machias,	400
Kennebec,	Daniel Williams,	Augusta,	300	Francis Davis,	Augusta,	500
Oxford,	Lyman Rawson,	Rumford,	200	W. H. Kimball,	Paris,	350
Somerset,	Charles Greene,	Athens,	150	Thos. C. Jones,	Norr'wock,	300
Penobscot,	Sylvanus G. Rawson,	Bangor,	275	John Williams,	Bangor,	500
Waldo,	Joseph Miller,	Lincolnville,	200	Charles Palmer,	Belfast,	300
Franklin,	Moses Sherburne,	Phillips,	200	Sewall Cram,	N. Sharon,	150
Piscataquis,	Ephraim Packard,	Blanchard,	135	Eben S. Greely,	Dover,	150
Arnoostook,	S. G. Tuck,	Haynesville.	160	Theodore Cary.	Houlton.	160

FINANCES.

[Extracted from the Report of the State Treasurer.]

Amount of receipts from May 1, 1848, to April 30, 1849,	\$ 275,890.57
Balance of cash in the Treasury, May 1, 1848,	126,478.25
	402,368.82
Amount of expenditures from May 1, 1848, to April 30, 1849,	323,330.56
Balance of cash in the Treasury, April 30, 1849,	79,038.26
	402,368.82

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Pay of the Legislature,	\$ 39,691.00	Agricultural societies,	\$ 2,563.42
Expenses of the Executive,	6,984.31	County taxes,	24,701.01
Salaries,	25,365.78	Furniture and repairs,	1,000.00
Clerks,	2,595.00	Contingent fund of Treasurer,	1,000.00
Roll of accounts,	12,202.08	State Prison,	2,302.00
Printing, binding, and stationery,	3,500.00	Public debt paid,	29,200.00
Costs in criminal prosecutions,	14,920.86	Interest on public debt,	68,875.00
Officers of the State Prison,	4,500.00	Temporary loan,	27,450.00
Insane Hospital,	10,533.00		
Deaf, dumb, and blind,	4,000.00	Chief Sources of Income.	
School fund, No. 15,	23,634.32	Direct taxes,	\$ 122,840.25
Teachers' Institutes,	2,600.00	Land-office,	86,796.17
Board of Education,	480.00	Permanent school fund,	2,629.52
Penobscot Indians' fund,	4,045.11	School fund, No. 16,	25,909.02
Indian annuities,	1,500.00	County taxes,	19,095.96
Agricultural products to Indians,	580.75	Interest on U. S. loan,	9,000.00
State roads,	1,500.00	Interest,	2,614.07
Militia pensions,	1,909.50	Bank dividends,	500.00
Maine Reports,	780.00	Duties on commissions,	2,115.00

resources of the State are estimated at	\$ 944,705.16
ong which are enumerated, besides cash on hand and proceeds of annual	
xes, U. S. six per cent. stock due in 1856, interest semiannually, . . .	150,000.00
shares in Augusta Bank,	10,000.00
claims against United States for raising volunteers,	6,548.49
Whole amount of public debt,	\$ 979,000.00
Interest on this debt, about	65,000.00
Temporary loan,	82,350.00

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Government for the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of June, 1850.</i>			
			Salary.
MUEL DINSMOOR,	of Keene,	Governor,	\$1,000
omas P. Treadwell,	of Concord,	Secretary of State,	800
lliam C. Prescott,	of Concord,	Deputy Sec. of State,	Fees.
in Atwood,	of Concord,	Treasurer,	600
in Sullivan,	of Exeter,	Attorney-General,	1,200
in Wadleigh,	of Meredith,	Adjutant-General,	400
hard S. Rust,	of Northfield,	School Commissioner,	600
lliam P. Weeks,	of Canaan,	Pres. of the Senate,	\$2.50 per day.
nuel H. Ayer,	of Hillsborough,	Speaker of the House,	\$2.50 per day.
ncis R. Chase,	of Conway,	Clerk of the Senate,	Fees.
omas J. Whipple,	of Meredith,	Clerk of the House,	Fees.
tterfield & Hill,	of Concord,	State Printers.	
in Clark,	of Portsmouth,	Commissary-General.	

Executive Council.

	Counties.	Councillors.
District,	{ Rockingham and part of Merrimack,	{ Joseph Clough, of Canterbury.
"	{ Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll,	{ Dana Woodman, of N. Hampton.
"	{ Hillsborough and part of Merrimack,	{ John L. Hadley, of Weare.
"	Cheshire and Sullivan,	Alvah Smith, of Lempster.
"	Grafton and Coos,	Isaac Ross, of Hanover.

JUDICIARY.

The Superior Court of Judicature consists of a chief justice and four as-
iate justices, who hold one term annually in each of the ten counties of
State, for the hearing and determining of questions of law and petitions
divorce. This court is also vested with chancery powers.
The judges of the Superior Court of Judicature are, *ex officio*, judges of
Court of Common Pleas. This court, before whom all actions for the
overy of debts and the enforcement of contracts, and all jury trials, are
ught, consists of one of the justices of the Superior Court, and of two

county judges, who are generally appointed from among the yeomanry, whose principal duty it is to attend to the ordinary business of the county, its roads, expenses, &c. Terms are held semiannually in each of the counties. At the last session of the Legislature, the Circuit Court was abolished, and the judges were made justices of the Superior Court.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
John J. Gilchrist,	of Charlestown,	Chief Justice,	1848	\$1,400
Andrew S. Woods,	of Bath,	Associate Justice,	1840	1,200
Leonard Wilcox,	of Orford,	"	1848	1,200
Ira A. Eastman,	of Gilmanton,	"	1849	\$1,200
Samuel D. Bell,	of Manchester,	"	1849	1,200

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.	Justices.	Residence.	Salary.
Rockingham,	{ Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham,	\$3 per day during attendance at court, and 10 cents per mile for travel.
	{ James Pickering,	Newington,	
Strafford,	{ George L. Whitehouse,	Farmington,	
	{ Hiram R. Roberts,	Somersworth,	
Belknap,	{ Thomas Cogswell,	Gilmanton,	
	{ Henry Y. Simpson,	New Hampton,	
Carroll,	{ Thomas Rust,	Wolfeborough,	
	{ Thomas P. Drake,	Effingham,	
Merrimack,	{ Benjamin Wadleigh,	Sutton,	
	{ Jacob A. Potter,	Concord,	
Hillsborough,	{ Jacob Whittemore,	Antrim,	
	{ Jesse Carr,	Goffstown,	
Cheshire,	{ Horace Chapin,	Winchester,	
	{ Nathan G. Babbitt,	Westmoreland,	
Sullivan,	{ Ambrose Cosait,	Claremont,	
	{ Eleazer Jackson,	Cornish,	
Grafton,	{ David C. Churchill,	Lyme,	\$3
	{ Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron,	
Coos,	{ Joshua Marshall,	Stratford,	
	{ Robert Ingalls,	Shelburne,	

Courts of Probate.

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registrars.	Salary.
Rockingham,	Ira St. Clair,	\$334	James H. Shapley,	\$462
Strafford,	Chas. W. Woodman,	167	John H. White,	233
Belknap,	Warren Lovell,	142	Jeremiah Elkins,	183
Carroll,	Jonathan T. Chase,	142	Obed Hall,	183
Merrimack,	Horace Chase,	245	Calvin Ainsworth,	345
Hillsborough,	Luke Woodbury,	334	Lemuel N. Patten,	464
Cheshire,	Larkin Baker,	225	Geo F. Starkweather,	300
Sullivan,	John L. Putnam,	175	Ralph Metcalf,	225
Grafton,	Eleazer Martin,	275	Samuel Swasey,	380
Coos,	Benjamin Hunkin,	100	George A. Cosait,	111

FINANCES.

[From Treasurer's Report, June 6, 1849.]

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>			
Proceeds of sales of public lands, \$11,181.36		Pay of Senate,	2,079.80
Surplus Revenue, 2,500.00		Pay of Representatives,	39,864.60
Railroad tax, 38,569.64		For money borrowed,	24,546.66
Money borrowed, 44,682.00		State printers,	3,241.85
Civil commissions (fee), 407.54		Publishing laws,	526.00
State tax for 1848 and previous years, 59,978.40		N. H. Asylum,—Support of insane,	1,643.30
		Perkins Institution,—Education of blind,	450.00
		American Asylum,—Education of deaf and dumb,	2,100.00
		State Library,	332.99
		Officers' School of Instruction, 1847 and 1848,	7,589.57
<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>			
Salaries, Executive and Judiciary, \$18,681.05			
Pay of Council, 1,065.80			
Total receipts for the year ending June 6, 1849,	\$155,364.29		
Total expenditures for the same period,	149,237.49		
Balance in Treasury, June 6, 1849,	6,126.80		

State of the Treasury, June 6, 1849.

Total amount of available funds,	\$6,509.55
Total amount of indebtedness,	31,351.67
Balance against the Treasury,	\$24,842.12

Statement of the Condition of the several Banks in New Hampshire, on the 1st Monday of June, 1849.

Names of Banks.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock actually paid in.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Amount of debts due the bank and of real estate.	Amount of bills of other banks and of deposits in other banks.
Amoskeag,	Manchester,	\$100,000	\$4,065	\$20,069	\$79,370	\$196,453	\$15,842
Ashuelot,	Keene,	100,000	4,553	9,426	68,665	161,412	7,852
Belknap County,	Meredith Bridge,	50,000	2,400	4,039	46,565	96,744	5,177
Cheshire,	Keene,	100,000	5,186	15,530	71,884	184,471	8,899
Claremont,	Claremont,	60,000	4,186	9,423	41,558	191,460	24,561
Connecticut River,	Charlestown,	90,000	7,034	58,261	61,685	194,078	4,449
Derry,	Derry,	20,000	1,017		6,624	23,620	6,870
Dover,	Dover,	75,000	4,245	20,636	54,445	148,373	8,879
Granite,	Exeter,	100,000	5,580	9,909	56,571	150,476	17,043
Great Falls,	Somersworth,	100,000	4,189	5,924	72,516	172,010	7,378
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	50,000	2,526	13,466	30,487	111,138	3,107
Lebanon,	Lebanon,	100,000	11,256	7,747	74,398	148,213	27,684
Manchester,	Manchester,	100,000	7,852	14,924	95,181	182,520	29,638
Mechanics',	Concord,	100,000	8,524	19,045	82,834	201,597	12,591
Merrimack County,	Concord,	80,000	12,114	12,765	72,895	147,652	16,271
Mech. and Traders',	Portsmouth,	110,000	13,868	68,727	101,150	257,860	19,334
New Ipswich,	New Ipswich,	100,000	6,688	3,566	42,264	128,693	14,248
Nashua,	Nashua,	100,000	14,911	27,132	84,815	198,663	28,373
Piscataqua Exch.,	Portsmouth,	200,000	9,017	50,395	141,218	335,609	52,064
Rochester,	Rochester,	100,000	5,872	4,679	42,008	134,346	10,347
Rockingham,	Portsmouth,	143,000	14,470	41,186	79,260	258,036	11,379
Strafford,	Dover,	100,000	3,187	21,315	65,994	184,939	7,362
Winchester,	Winchester,	100,000	3,076	5,539	46,322	143,381	8,211
Total,		2,178,000	155,707	443,828	1,508,808	3,839,459	248,709

Common Schools.

The present school law is in the third year of its existence. Already, however, much interest has been excited in the cause of education, and in the improvement of the common school system. The returns to the 20th of May, 1849, are from all but 7 towns, and give the following statistics, to wit: —

Whole number of school districts reported,	2,137
Number of scholars in the winter schools,	80,072
Average attendance in the winter schools,	59,812
Number of scholars in the summer schools,	64,036
Average attendance in the summer schools,	47,084
Average length of the winter schools in weeks,	9.8
Average length of the summer schools in weeks,	8.5
Average monthly wages of male teachers, exclusive of board,	\$ 14.13
Average monthly wages of female teachers, exclusive of board,	\$ 5.95
Number of male teachers employed in the winter schools,	1,316
Number of female teachers employed in the winter schools,	807
Amount of money raised by taxes for the schools,	\$ 132,771.22
Amount contributed in board and fuel,	\$ 7,519.44
Income of local funds,	\$ 6,287.62
Amount of literary fund,	\$ 10,452.10
Amount raised for the Teachers' Institute, about	\$ 1,500.00
Whole amount raised for the benefit of the schools during the year,	\$ 159,430.38

Including the amount raised in the towns not reported, the entire amount would not be much less than \$ 160,000, which is about \$ 60,000 more than is required to be raised by law, and \$ 10,000 more than was raised last year.

State Prison, Concord. — James Moore, *Warden*, salary, \$ 800; Rev. Eleazer Smith, *Chaplain*; William Prescott, M. D., *Physician*. Whole number of convicts in prison, July 1, 1848, 77. Received since, 17. Whole number, 94. There have been discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 9; by pardons, 2; death, 1; = 12. Leaving in prison, May 31, 1849, 82. Of those remaining in prison, 80 are males, and 2 are females. The ages of the convicts at the time of their conviction were as follows: — Under 15 years of age, 2; from 15 to 20, 17; 20 to 30, 35; 30 to 40, 17; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1. Of the convicts now in prison, 57 were committed for offences against property, as burglary, house-breaking, horse-stealing, larceny, &c.; 6 for arson and malicious burning; 9 for rape or attempt to commit rape; 5 for manslaughter; 4 for murder. There are 9 sentenced for life; 3 for 20 years; 3 for 15 years; 2 for 14 years; 1 for 11 years; 6 for 10 years; 12 for 5 years; 18 for 3 years; and 1 for 1 year. Of the whole number, 17 are foreigners, and 45 natives of New Hampshire. 21 convicts are employed in the cabinet shop; 31 in the shoe shop; 12 in the smithshop; the 2 females are employed in sewing. The expenditures for the year were \$ 5,631.22; the receipts were \$ 4,735.89; making a balance against the prison of \$ 895.33. The amount owed by the prison, May 31, 1849, was \$ 2,226.01. By the report of the chaplain, it appears that each convict has been furnished with a good newspaper weekly, and that considerable progress has been made in writing, arithmetic, &c. The prison library now consists of nearly 600 volumes.

New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord. — Andrew McFarland, *Superintendent*. Since the opening of the asylum, for nearly seven years, there have been admitted, to May 31, 1849, 627 patients; 196 have been cured, and 114 now remain in the institution. Of these, 52 are males and 62 females. The number of patients admitted during the past year was 81. Of these, 32 were males and 49 were females. 76 were discharged during the year. Of these, 36 (16 males and 20 females) had recovered; 15 (9 males and 6 females) had partially recovered; 11 (6 males and 5 females) had remained stationary; and 14 (6 males and 8 females) died. The number of patients is now so large as to require more ample ac-

commodations than the present asylum gives. The receipts of the asylum from all sources, for the year ending May 31, 1849, were \$11,829.95. The expenditures for the same period were \$12,132.89. There is due the asylum \$3,402.79. Deduct \$1,934 owed by the asylum, and also deficiency of income for the past year, and the asylum has a balance in its favor of \$1,165.79.

III. VERMONT.

Government for the Year ending October, 1850.

			Salary.
CARLOS COOLIDGE,	of Windsor,	Governor (term ends Oct. 1850),	\$ 750
Robert Peirpont,	of Rutland,	Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.,	\$ 4 a day.
George Howes,	of Montpelier,	Treasurer,	400
James McM. Shafter,	of Burlington,	Secretary of State,	275
George F. Houghton,	of St. Albans,	Sec. Civil and Military Affairs,	200
Silas H. Hodges,	of Rutland,	Auditor of Accounts,	150
De Witt C. Clarke,	of Burlington,	Secretary of the Senate,	250
Wm. C. Kittridge,	of Fairhaven,	Speaker of the House.	
Ferrand F. Merrill,	of Montpelier,	Clerk of the House,	400
C. W. Carpenter,	of Northfield,	State Librarian,	100
Hiram Harlow,	of Windsor,	Superintendent of State Prison,	500
F. W. Hopkins,	of Rutland,	Adjutant and Insp.-General,	150
Horace Eaton,	of Enosburg,	Superintendent of Common Schools.	
Hampden Cutts,	of Hartland,	Commissioner of the Insane.	
Pierpoint Isham,	of Bennington,	Bank Commissioner.	

The Senate was established in 1836. The House of Representatives is composed of about 230 members, one member from each town. Pay of the members of each House, \$ 1.50 a day during the session of the Legislature.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Stephen Royce,	of Berkshire,	Chief Judge,	\$ 1,375
Isaac F. Redfield,	of Randolph,	Associate Judge,	1,375
Milo L. Bennett,	of Burlington,	"	1,375
Daniel Kellogg,	of Rockingham,	"	1,375
Hiland Hall,	of Bennington,	"	1,375
Luke P. Poland,	of Morristown,	"	1,375
Peter T. Washburn,	of Woodstock,	Reporter,	450

Clerks of Supreme and County Courts.

Counties.		Residence.
Bennington,	Samuel H. Blackmer,	Bennington.
Windham,	Marshall Miller,	Fayetteville.
Rutland,	Frederic W. Hopkins,	Rutland.
Windsor,	Norman Williams,	Woodstock.
Addison,	George S. Swift,	Middlebury.

Counties.		Residence.
Orange,	Calvin Blodgett,	Chelsea.
Chittenden,	David B. Buckley,	Burlington.
Washington,	Shubael Wheeler,	Montpelier.
Caledonia,	G. A. Burbank,	Danville.
Lamoile,	Harlow B. Smith,	Hydepark.
Grand Isle,	Elijah Haynes,	North Hero.
Franklin,	Joseph H. Brainerd,	St. Albans.
Orleans,	Henry M. Bates,	Irasburg.
Essex,	Wm. H. Hartshorn,	Guildhall.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of six judges; in County Courts, or Courts of Common Pleas, comprising six circuits, each County Court being composed of one judge of the Supreme Court, who is, *ex officio*, chief justice of the County Courts of his circuit, and two assistant judges for each county; and in justices of the peace; all the judges and justices being chosen annually by the Legislature.

The Supreme Court sits once, and the County Courts twice a year, in each county. Each judge of the Supreme Court is Chancellor of a circuit. The Court of Chancery has two stated sessions annually in each county, and is always in session for all purposes except the final hearing of a cause. An appeal from the decree of the Chancellor lies to the Supreme Court.

Common Schools. — Number of school districts in the State, 2,616; number of children between 4 and 18 years, 98,000; average of wages paid male teachers per month, \$13.12; average of wages paid female teachers per month, \$5.26; average length of schools in the year, 25 weeks; average amount paid for each scholar, \$1.33. 63 per cent. of the schools were taught by females. The school fund was abolished in 1845 to pay the State debt.

State Prison. — Year ending Sept. 1, 1848. — Number of convicts, Sept. 1, 1847, 55; admitted during the year, 19; total, 74. 22 were discharged during the year: 14 by expiration of sentence; 7 by pardon; and 1 escaped. One of the prisoners is a female. The income of the prison for the year was \$4,234.46. Expenditures, \$7,588.93. Balance for the year against the prison, \$3,354.47.

Vermont Asylum for the Insane, Brattleboro'. — William H. Rockwell, M. D., Superintendent. Since the opening of the asylum, there have been admitted, to September, 1848, 1,323 patients; 1,011 have been discharged, and 312 remain in the institution. Of the 1,323 patients thus admitted, 592 have recovered, equal to 44.74 per cent.; 143 have died, equal to 10.80 per cent. Of the 1,011 discharged, 592 have recovered, equal to 58.55 per cent. During the year ending August 1st, 1848, the whole number of patients was 460. Admitted, 156; discharged, 148; remaining in the institution, 312. Of those discharged, 84 were cured, and 36 died.

Terms of Admission. — For the first six months, \$2 per week, and \$1.75 afterwards. When the insanity is connected with epilepsy or paralysis, \$2.50 per week. Patients are received from other States for \$2 per week, or \$100 per year.

Banks. — Number of banks in the State, 21; capital paid in, \$1,601,225; circulation, \$1,733,482; due depositors, \$269,228.75. Total liabilities, \$3,613,350.25. Resources, \$3,791,390.64.

FINANCES.

For Fiscal Year ending September 1, 1848.

Amount received into the Treasury,	\$ 99,076.87
“ expended,	95,417.47
Balance in Treasury Sept. 1st, 1848,	3,659.40

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>		<i>Principal Sources of Revenue.</i>	
ses of the Legislature,	\$ 25,829.02	In Treasury, Sept. 1, 1847,	\$ 5,027.06
tive expenses, — salaries,	2,461.66	From taxes,	70,011.67
ses of the Judiciary,	43,618.38	Taxes on bank dividends,	2,566.32
ry expenses,	987.40	Safety and School Funds,	3,397.88
of infirm poor, insane, and deaf		Peddlers', &c., licenses,	12,624.73
dumb,	8,015.59	Loan from Bank of Brattleboro',	5,000.00
on Schools,	2,317.18	All other sources,	5,449.12
gical Survey,	1,116.30		
ltural,	1,570.77		
cial disbursements,	9,501.17		

State Liabilities, Sept. 1, 1848.

ed to Safety Fund Banks,	\$ 38,036.20	To meet which, it has, —	
s due, &c.,	5,071.08	Balance in the Treasury,	\$ 3,659.40
of Brattleboro',	5,000.00	Taxes not collected,	34,215.03
	48,107.28	Notes for School Fund,	6,746.30
t resources,	48,584.04	From County Clerks,	148.58
se in favor of the State,	476.70	Demands (good) in hands of State's	
		Attorneys,	3,965.31
			48,584.04

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

Government for the Year ending the 1st Wednesday in January, 1850.

			Salary.
ERGE N. BRIGGS,	of Pittsfield,	Governor,	\$ 2,500
Reed,	of Yarmouth,	Lieutenant-Governor,	\$ 4 a day.
iam B. Calhoun,	of Springfield,	Sec. of Commonwealth,	1,600
ezer Bradbury,	of Newburyport,	Treas. and Receiver-Gen.,	1,600
d Wilder, Jr.,	of Leominster,	Auditor,	1,500
ge H. Devereux,	of Salem,	Adj.-Gen. and Keeper of	
		Military Stores,	1,500
iam Tufts,		1st Clerk, Secretary of State's Office,	1,200
ph Foster,		1st Clerk, Treasurer's Office,	1,200
as Sears,	of Newton,	Sec. of Board of Educa-	
		tion and State Librarian,	1,500
ph Bell,	of Boston,	Pres't of the Senate,	\$ 4 per day.
cis B. Crowninshield,	of Boston,	Speaker of House of Rep.	"
les Calhoun,	of Boston,	Clerk of Senate,	\$ 10 per day.
les W. Storey, Jr.,	of Boston,	Clerk of House,	\$ 10 per day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

uel Shaw,	of Boston,	Chief Justice,	\$ 3,500
uel S. Wilde,	of Boston,	Justice,	3,000
les A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	"	3,000

			Salary.
Theron Metcalf,	of Boston,	<i>Justice,</i>	\$ 3,000
Richard Fletcher,	of Boston,	"	3,000
John H. Clifford,	of New Bedford,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	2,500
Luther S. Cushing,	of Boston,	<i>Reporter,</i>	300
Charles R. Train,	of Framingham,	<i>District Attorney, N. Dist.</i>	1,000
H. G. O. Colby,	of New Bedford,	" S. "	1,000
Ezra Wilkinson,	of Dedham,	" Mid. "	800
William Porter, Jr.,	of Lee,	" W. "	800
Asahel Huntington,	of Salem,	" E. "	800
Samuel D. Parker,	of Boston,	<i>Attorney, Co. of Suffolk,</i>	2,000

The Supreme Court consists of five judges, who hold office during good behaviour. It has exclusive cognizance of all capital crimes, and exclusive chancery jurisdiction, so far as chancery powers are given by statute; and concurrent original jurisdiction of all civil cases, where the amount in dispute exceeds \$ 600, in Suffolk, and \$ 300 in the other counties. It holds law terms in eight of the fourteen counties of the State, and *nisi prius* terms in all the counties.

Court of Common Pleas.

Daniel Wells,	of Greenfield,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,300
Edward Mellen,	of Wayland,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,100
Horatio Byington,	of Stockbridge,	"	2,100
George Tyler Bigelow,	of Boston,	"	2,100
Jonathan C. Perkins,	of Salem,	"	2,100
E. Rockwood Hoar,	of Concord,	"	2,100

The Court of Common Pleas is held for the trial of civil cases above \$ 20, and, except in Suffolk county, has criminal jurisdiction in all cases not capital. In Suffolk, the criminal jurisdiction is surrendered to the Municipal Court. There are six judges, and frequent terms are held in every county. Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil cases under \$ 20, except in Boston, where the Justices of the Police Court, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, hold a "Justices' Court."

Police Court of Boston.

John G. Rogers, Jas. C. Merrill, Abel Cushing, *Justices*, salary, \$ 1,500 each.

Commissioners of Insolvency.

John M. Williams,	of Boston,	for Suffolk	County.
John G. King,	of Salem,	for Essex	"
Asa F. Lawrence,	of Pepperell,	for Middlesex	"
Henry Chapin,	of Worcester,	for Worcester	"
Myron Lawrence,	of Belchertown,	for Hampshire	"
Daniel W. Alvord,	of Greenfield,	for Franklin	"
George B. Morris,	of Springfield,	for Hampden	"
Thomas Robinson,	of Adams,	for Berkshire	"
Francis Hilliard,	of Roxbury,	for Norfolk	"
Welcome Young,	of E. Bridgewater,	for Plymouth	"
David Perkins,	of Fall River,	for Bristol	"

Zeno Scudder,of Barnstable,for Barnstable County.

George Cobb,of Nantucket,for Nantucket “

Leavitt Thaxter,of Edgartown,for Dukes “

These Commissioners hold a Court of Insolvency at the shire towns in their respective counties on the first Tuesday of each month, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. Salary,—fees not exceeding the amount of \$1,500 each.

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registers.	Salary.
Barnstable,	Nymphas Marston,	\$ 400	Timothy Reed,	\$ 500
Berkshire,	Daniel N. Dewey,	375	Henry W. Bishop,	550
Bristol,	Oliver Prescott,	400	Anselm Bassett,	750
Dukes,	Theod. G. Mayhew,	100	B. C. Marchant,	150
Essex,	Daniel A. White,	600	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.,	1,500
Franklin,	George Grennell,	240	Wendell T. Davis,	425
Hampden,	Oliver B. Morris,	240	Justice Willard,	550
Hampshire,	Ithamar Conkey,	240	Samuel F. Lyman,	450
Middlesex,	Samuel P. P. Fay,	700	Isaac Fiske,	1,500
Nantucket,	Samuel Mitchell,	200	George Cobb,	300
Norfolk,	Sherman Leland,	400	Jonathan H. Cobb,	700
Plymouth,	Aaron Hobart,	350	Jacob H. Loud,	650
Suffolk,	Edward G. Loring,	800	H. M. Willis,	2,000
Worcester,	Thomas Kinnicutt,	600	Charles G. Prentiss,	1,500

FINANCES.

The receipts of all kinds, including loans, for the year ending January

1st, 1849, were \$ 1,177,978.52

The entire expenditure for the same period was 1,166,623.88

Balance in favor of the State, 11,354.64

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Councillors,	\$ 4,440.00
Legislature, winter session, 127 days,	87,505.00
Extra Session, Nov. 23, 1848,	5,593.50
Salaries,	69,282.57
Adjutant and Q.M. General's Dep't,	1,000.00
Fuel, &c., for State-House,	2,500.00
Repairs of do.	861.63
State printing,	13,994.28
State Library,	300.00
Term Reports,	1,739.98
County Treasurers,	60,013.70
Rolls of accounts,	99,121.89
Miscellanies,	12,084.79
Interest on temporary loans,	3,601.90
“ Railroad do.	2,037.37
“ Western Railroad scrip,	49,350.00
Agricultural Societies,	7,102.00
American Institute of Instruction,	300.00
Asylum for the Blind,	9,000.00
“ “ Deaf and Dumb,	7,879.68
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	7,000.00
Bounty on silk,	51.95
“ to militia,	20,554.00

Weights, measures, and balances

for cities and towns,	\$ 20,900.00
Lunatic Hospital,	4,350.00
Martha Johonnot's annuities,	2,420.00
Pensions,	2,174.00
State Reform School,	53,516.68
Total ordinary expenditure,	548,674.92

Chief Sources of Income.

Auction tax,	\$ 50,531.42
Bank “	326,835.85
Attorney for Suffolk County,	1,344.61
Alien passengers,	26,884.66
County Treasurers (Franklin Co.),	305.18
Hawkers' and peddlers' licenses,	3,412.00
Interest on deposits in City Bank,	677.63
Lands in Maine,	495.00
Miscellanies,	412.72
Rolls of accounts,	688.92
State Maps sold,	25.50
Western Railroad dividends,	94,112.00
“ “ stock sold,	163,000.00
“ “ rights sold,	3,000.00

Total ordinary revenue, 671,523.56

The debt of Massachusetts, on its own account, was, on the 1st January, 1849, \$1,041,500.82
 Liability of the Commonwealth for scrip loaned to the various railroads, . . . 5,049,565.88

Total absolute and contingent debt, \$6,091,066.08

The value of the property of the Commonwealth, January 1, 1849, \$1,091,152.64

Western Railroad stock sinking fund, 535,120.55

School Fund, 849,267.17

School Fund for Indians, 2,520.89

Charles River and Warren Bridge Fund, 35,512.45

Mortgages on the various railroads, 5,049,565.88

Total property of the Commonwealth, \$7,542,208.98

Excess of resources over liabilities, 1,451,142.90

To this may be added the value of at least 2,225,000 acres of Maine lands, the proceeds from the sale of which are to be divided between the school fund and the sinking fund and they amount to \$1,000,000 each.

Abstract of the Returns of the Banks in Massachusetts for 1848.

DUE FROM THE BANKS.	26 Banks in Boston.	66 Banks out of Boston.	Total, 112 Banks.
Capital stock paid in,	\$18,980,000.00	\$14,005,000.00	\$32,985,000.00
Bills in circulation of five dollars and upwards,	4,180,822.00	6,626,370.00	10,807,192.00
Bills in circulation less than five dollars,	770,411.50	1,618,425.50	2,388,837.00
Net profits on hand,	2,419,650.88	1,317,783.92	3,737,434.80
Balances due to other banks,	3,865,998.76	216,652.20	4,082,650.96
Cash deposited,	5,779,350.33	2,315,620.15	8,094,970.48
Cash deposited bearing interest,	351,210.49	118,804.41	470,014.90
Total amount due from the banks,	36,348,443.76	26,218,856.18	62,567,299.94
RESOURCES OF THE BANKS.			
Specie,	1,885,805.01	892,225.31	2,578,030.32
Real estate,	638,263.07	394,851.84	1,033,114.91
Bills of other banks in this State,	1,899,176.05	232,402.15	2,130,578.20
Bills of other banks elsewhere,	153,101.00	53,136.13	206,237.13
Balances due from other banks,	1,835,020.16	1,834,014.83	3,669,034.99
Debts due including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks,	30,088,076.47	23,022,023.92	53,110,100.39
Total resources of the banks,	36,348,443.76	26,218,856.18	62,567,299.94
Amount of dividends for the year 1847-1848,	1,323,600.00	877,265.00	2,200,865.00
Amount of reserved profits,	1,497,823.87	821,849.67	2,319,673.54
Debts due each bank secured by pledge of stock,	651,708.15	406,568.43	1,058,276.58
Debts due and unpaid and doubtful,	18,010.24	171,019.78	189,030.02

The average dividends of all the banks for the year was 6.76 per cent.

Institutions for Savings.—In the 41 institutions that made returns, there were 68,884 depositors, and \$11,970,447.64 deposits securely invested. The average annual per cent of dividends of the last five years is 5.66 per cent. The whole expense of managing these 41 Savings Banks is \$36,404.96.

Insurance Abstract for 1848.—Number of offices, 29, 16 of which are in Boston. Capital, \$5,775,000. In United States stocks and Treasury-notes, \$51,000. Bank stocks in Massachusetts, \$3,941,952. Stock of the State of Massachusetts, \$120,328. Loans on bottomry and respondentia, \$93,800. Real estate, \$448,493. Mortgages on do., \$765,537. Loans on collateral and personal security, \$407,075; loans on personal security only, \$319,394. Cash, \$210,044. Reserved or contingent fund, \$351,934. Railroad stock, \$396,340. Losses ascertained and unpaid, \$271,516. Estimated losses in addition, \$282,116. Premium notes, \$2,059,701. Notes bad or doubtful, but not charged to profit and loss, \$30,169. At risk, marine, \$54,608,266; fire, \$58,816,020. Premiums on fire risks undetermined, \$422,304. Average annual dividends for 5 preceding years, or since incorporated, 6½ per cent. (Boston offices, 10½ per cent.). Fire losses paid last year, \$355,564. Marine losses do., \$1,544,194.

Schools for 1848.—The towns raise by taxation for the support of schools, annually, \$754,943. Besides this, \$4,898, income of the "Surplus Revenue," is so appropriated.

Total, \$759,811. Add \$35,895, contributed as board and fuel. Number of children in the State from 4 to 16 years old, 214,436. Number that attend school under 4 years, 3,656; over 16 years, 9,977. Amount for each child between 4 and 16, \$3.54. Mean average attendance upon school, 133,303. No. of public schools in the State, 3,653. No. of male teachers, 2,424. No. of female teachers, 5,510. No. of scholars in summer schools, 165,132. No. in winter schools, 185,000. Average wages per month, inclusive of board, paid to male teachers, \$33.05. Do. to female teachers, \$14.13. Amount of School Fund, Jan. 1, 1849, \$848,267; increase during the year, \$3,059. There are 67 incorporated academies in the State, with 3,862 pupils, and an aggregate of \$61,308 paid for tuition; also 1,096 unincorporated academies and private schools, &c., with 27,216 scholars, and an aggregate of \$245,849 paid for tuition. There are also local funds for the support of academies, &c., to the amount of \$363,464, yielding an income of \$21,645. No. of volumes in school libraries, 91,539. Value, \$42,707. Value of apparatus, \$23,826. The value of the public school-houses in the State is \$2,750,000, of which \$2,200,000 has been expended since 1838. There are three Normal Schools supported by the State, at an annual cost of about \$6,500, — one at Westfield, one at West Newton, and one at Bridgewater.

State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester. — George Chandler, M. D., *Superintendent.* Patients at the commencement of the year ending Nov. 30, 1848, 394; admitted during the year, 261, — 128 males, 133 females; remaining at the end of the year, 409, — 217 males, 192 females; average during the year, 404. Of those admitted during the year, 166 (91 males, 75 females) were committed by the courts; 22 (10 males, 11 females) by overseers; and 73 (37 males, 46 females) were private boarders. 150 foreigners (76 males, 74 females) remained in the hospital at the end of the year. 246 patients (120 males, 126 females) were discharged during the year; of whom 136 were recovered, 32 improved, 46 incurable and harmless, 2 incurable and dangerous, and 30 died. 15 strong rooms for the more violent female patients have been brought into use. Receipts during the year, \$44,406.32; balance of cash, November, 1847, \$6,218.47; total, \$50,624.79. Expenditures, \$42,860.05. Leaving balance to new account, \$7,764.24. The expense per patient the last year was \$106.09; the average annual expense per patient for the 16 years the Hospital has been in operation is \$126.72.

State Prison. — The number of prisoners, September 30, 1848, was 281; 122 having been received, and 129 discharged, during the year. Of those in prison, 239 were committed for offences against property, and 42 for offences against the person. 17 are confined for life; 1 for 35 years; 3 for 18 years; and the remainder for a shorter period; 107 are confined for 2 years or less. 41 are from 15 to 20 years old; 137 from 20 to 30; 52 from 30 to 40; 30 from 40 to 50; 18 from 50 to 60; 2 from 60 to 70; and 1 above 70. 74 are foreigners, and 97 natives of Massachusetts. There are 39 second-comers; 9 third-comers; 1 fourth and 1 sixth comer. There are 22 negroes and 8 mulattoes. Average number of convicts for the year, 287. There has been no death. The expenses have been \$35,115.04; the receipts, \$32,387.82. Deficit of income, \$2,727.22, owing chiefly to the expense of rebuilding a workshop that was damaged by fire.

State Reform School, Westboro'. — W. R. Lincoln, *Superintendent.* This institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders, the first of its kind in this country, was opened November 1, 1848, and dedicated on the 7th of December following. During the month of November, there were admitted 23 boys, one of whom was rejected, after trial, as an improper subject. 1 was 11 years old; 3 were 12; 4 were 13; 9 were 14; 3 were 15; 1 was 16; 1 was 18; and the age of one was unknown. 10 were committed for larceny; 2 for breaking and entering with intent to steal; 2 for breaking and entering, and larceny; 3 as idle and dissolute; 1 for an indecent assault; 1 for having obscene books for circulation; and 4 for stubbornness. 9 were committed during minority; 4 for 5 years; 4 for 3 years; 4 for 2 years; and 2 for 1 year. 11 were received from Suffolk County, 9 from Middlesex, and 3 from Essex. 10 were born in the United States, and 13 in foreign countries. All the boys are employed during a portion of the day at some mechanical, agricultural, or domestic labor. They do the washing, ironing, and cooking, and make and mend their own clothes. Each day, 4 hours are devoted to school, 6 to labor, 8½ to sleep, and 5½ to recreation and miscellaneous duties. 180 acres of land were originally purchased, and during the last year

an adjoining farm was added. The buildings can accommodate 300 boys. There were 282 boys at the school in September, 1849.

Pauperism in the Year 1848.—The number of persons relieved or supported as pauper was 18,693, of whom 7,166 were town paupers, and 9,431 State paupers. Of these State paupers, 7,413 were foreigners, and of this number 6,707 were natives of England and Ireland. There were 174 almshouses, with 16,667 acres attached, the whole valued at \$1,056,491. Number relieved in almshouses, 8,833 (the average being 4,025), of whom 4,057 were unable to labor. Number relieved out of almshouses, 9,817. Average weekly cost of each pauper in almshouses, \$1.01 $\frac{34}{115}$; out of almshouses, \$1.07 $\frac{7}{15}$. Net expense of almshouses, including interest, \$372,749.95. Estimated value of pauper labor in almshouses, \$16,232. 1,494 foreign paupers have come into the State within the year. 611 insane and 324 idiots were relieved or supported during the year. 729 are paupers by reason of insanity or idiocy, and it is probable that 9,567 were made paupers by intemperance in themselves or others.

Jails and Houses of Correction.—Whole number of prisoners, including 1,177 debtors, was 8,260. Of these, 6,843 were males; 1,377 females; 1,146 minors; 526 colored, 2,828 able to read or write; 43 insane; 1,143 natives of Massachusetts; 711 natives of other States; 1,983 foreigners, 4,443 nativity unknown; remaining in confinement, November 1, 1848, 962. Average cost of board of each prisoner per week, \$1.71. Total expense for the year, \$77,218.64. Estimated value of labor in Houses of Correction, \$9,657.55.

Criminal Statistics.

Offences.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	No L. Prov'd.	Still pending.	No Bill.	Not Arrested.	Default on Recognizance.	Costs.
Against the person, feloniously,	65	28	7	3	18	8	2		\$ 4,269.83
" " not feloniously,	367	192	22	40	56	30	7	20	7,081.99
Against property, with violence,	130	90	11	2	15	4	4	4	3,301.53
" " without violence,	655	321	70	31	86	107	14	23	13,285.21
Other offences,	2,327	1,046	63	193	529	333	77	61	24,312.71
Whole number,	3,545	1,677	173	272	704	437	104	128	\$ 52,251.25

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the registration year ending April 30th, 1848.—By the returns, which are more full than either of those of previous years, it appears that, excluding the population of Boston, the number of births returned is as 1 to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants, (according to the census of 1840,) the number of marriages as 1 to 122, and the number of deaths as 1 to 62.8. The "Registration" gives the following tables:—

1. Influence of Occupation on Longevity.

Occupations.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.			1848.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
Professional men,	54	75	82	62	54	74	3,785	51.16	64	3,192	49.87
Merchants,	78	93	75	90	81	102	5,019	49.20	93	4,829	51.98
Agriculturists,	680	706	663	647	679	741	47,538	64.14	739	48,345	65.41
Public Officers,	41	29	25	35	34	42	1,890	45.00	45	1,802	40.04
Mechanics,	458	494	452	477	535	651	30,241	46.45	649	29,899	46.06
Laborers,	195	179	182	215	216	262	12,242	46.73	424	18,440	43.49
Seamen,	192	07	162	145	119	214	9,210	43.04	188	6,178	43.50
Paupers,	15	32	35	5	37	47	2,708	57.62	32	2,040	65.00
Females,			19	264	395	490	23,496	47.95	500	23,302	47.84
Total & averages,	1,637	1,803	1,695	1,942	2,153	2,823	136,123	51.89	2,734	140,567	51.41

No person under 20 years of age is included in this abstract, occupations not being supposed to have any particular influence before that age.

2. Influence of Domestic Condition on Longevity.

Following, for each County, the number and average age of all in the returns over 20 years old whose condition is specified.

Counties.	Males.						Females.					
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowers.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widows.	
	Number.	Average Age.	Number.	Average Age.	Number.	Average Age.	Number.	Average Age.	Number.	Average Age.	Number.	Average Age.
sex,	89	33.88	222	54.70	47	73.93	69	46.30	214	43.68	140	70.89
iddlesex,	112	35.29	251	53.52	47	74.04	101	39.56	325	44.10	99	71.47
orcester,	79	31.06	266	55.81	75	71.16	114	39.93	251	41.24	157	74.06
mpshire,	18	38.06	59	58.59	17	75.23	32	45.62	76	44.30	36	73.25
mpden,	31	31.35	103	55.08	22	74.32	30	32.06	94	41.95	44	73.25
anklin,	16	28.87	38	63.00	14	80.21	16	30.25	52	48.23	25	72.64
rkshire,	20	41.95	40	62.32	17	79.47	14	29.78	68	46.79	24	75.50
rfolk,	62	35.45	165	50.09	33	71.45	49	38.00	133	40.84	72	72.56
istol,	45	35.51	130	51.13	17	75.41	42	47.57	138	44.01	63	72.63
ymouth,	21	38.33	55	58.29	16	74.56	22	44.91	60	48.62	33	77.85
rnstable,	8	33.25	66	52.25	14	72.85	21	57.42	64	43.67	40	68.52
ikes,	5	66.20	8	51.87	1	100.00	5	44.20	13	60.61	4	82.25
untucket,	6	33.50	18	65.33	6	78.00	2	54.00	25	40.72	17	68.35
Total,	490	36.23	1421	54.41	326	73.93	517	41.63	1522	43.82	758	72.29

V. RHODE ISLAND.

Government for the Year ending 1st Tuesday in May, 1850.

RAY B. ANTHONY, of Providence,	Governor,	Salary. \$400
omas Whipple, of Coventry,	Lieutenant-Governor,	200
ristopher E. Robbins, of Providence,	Sec. of State,	\$750 and fees.
aphen Caboone, of Newport,	General Treasurer,	500
eph M. Blake, of Bristol,	Attorney-General,	Fees.
sha R. Potter, of Kingston,	Comm'r of Public Schools,	800
nos D. Smith, of Providence,	Major-Gen. of the Militia.	
nes C. Fidden, of Providence,	Speaker of the House.	

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are elected annually on the 1st Wednesday of April, for a year commencing the 1st Tuesday of May. The Commissioner of Schools is appointed by the Governor. The Senate consists of the Governor, who presides, the Lieutenant-Governor, and one Senator from each of the thirty-one towns in the State. The House of Representatives consists of 69 members.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

shard W. Greene, of Providence,	Chief Justice, Entries &	\$900
vi Haile, of Warren,	Associate Justice, "	550
lliam R. Staples, of Providence,	" "	550
orge A. Brayton, of Warwick,	" "	550
eph K. Angell, of Providence,	Reporter.	

The judges of the Supreme Court hold office until they are removed by a resolution passed by both Houses of the Assembly, and voted for by a majority of the members elected to each House. By an act passed May, 1848, the Court of Common Pleas in each of the five counties is hereafter to be held by a single judge of the Supreme Court sitting alone. The associate judges of the Supreme Court are to divide this duty among themselves. There are no longer any associate justices elected for each county.

Clerks of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts.

Counties.	Clerks of Supreme Court.	Clerks of Common Pleas.	Post-Office.
Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, Kent,	William Gilpin, Walter Paine, Jr., Powell Helme, Massadore T. Bennett, Joseph J. Tillinghast,	Daniel C. Denham, John W. Smith, John G. Clarke, Jr., Massadore T. Bennett, Jeremiah S. Slocum,	Newport. Providence. Kingston. Bristol. E. Greenwich.

Public Schools. — The State has a School Fund, invested in bank stock, of \$ 51,300. By an act passed 1836, the interest of this State's part of the United States surplus revenue (commonly called the Deposit Fund) was set apart for public schools. \$ 25,000 is annually paid from the State treasury for schools ; and each town, in 1846, according to the requisitions of the revised school law, voted to raise by tax one third as much as they receive from the State, and many of the towns raise a much larger sum. The amount expended for schools in 1844 (exclusive of academies and private schools) was over \$ 54,000. For several years past, great exertions have been made in all parts of the State in improving the schools and school-houses. By an act passed June, 1848, the proceeds of the militia commutation tax in each town are to be applied hereafter to the support of public schools. By the act of January, 1849, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, \$ 10,000 is to be annually paid out of the State treasury for the support of schools. For several years past, \$ 1,500 has been annually appropriated by the State for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind, in asylums out of the State. No report has been made to the Legislature for three or four years past. The former commissioner resigned in February, 1849.

State Prison. — Thomas W. Hayward, Warden. Salary \$ 800. The number of prisoners, Sept. 30, 1848, was 20, — 17 males, 3 females. Committed, during past year, 7. Discharged, by expiration of time, 2. Died, 1. Escaped, 3 (1 retaken). Natives of Rhode Island, 11 ; of other States, 3 ; foreigners, 6. The convicts in the State prison are principally employed in shoemaking, — those in the Providence county jail, at cabinet-work.

FINANCES.

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>
Salaries, \$ 5,528	Bank tax, \$ 27,709
Senate, 1,846	Tax on increase of bank capital, 4,595
House of Representatives, 4,180	From Courts, 3,989
Expenses of Supreme Court and of the	Insurance Companies, 1,630
Common Pleas, 14,377	Interest on surplus revenue, 8,129
Schools, 25,665	Dividend on School Fund, 3,244
State Prison, 4,000	Auctions, 1,254
Accounts allowed by General Assem-	Peddlers, 5,330
bly, 9,181	Pawtucket Turnpike, 1,000
Balance against State in last account, 9,635	Town Councils, 1,964
Governor's orders, 826	Used of U. S. Surplus Revenue, 18,200
Deaf, dumb, and blind, 1,550	Miscellaneous, 1,186
Miscellaneous, 2,418	

Banks in Rhode Island in April, 1849. — The whole number of banks is 63, and their condition is thus stated :—

Dr.	Liabilities.	Resources.	Cr.
Capital stock paid in, . . .	\$ 11,240,307.50	Debts due from directors, . . .	\$ 771,978.82
Bills in circulation, . . .	2,543,444.37	Debts due from other stockholders, . . .	562,091.98
Deposits on interest, . . .	140,913.07	Debts due from all others, . . .	13,350,806.79
Deposits not on interest, . . .	1,300,755.00	Total discounts, . . .	14,684,877.59
Debts due from banks, . . .	488,897.98	Specie actually in banks, . . .	262,908.74
Dividends unpaid, . . .	34,893.66	Bills of other banks, . . .	451,364.03
Net profits on hand, . . .	659,461.34	Deposits in other banks, . . .	539,452.00
	16,408,672.92	Stock in the banks, &c., . . .	79,311.53
		Stock in other banks, and other stocks,	145,489.98
		Real estate,	232,412.97
		Furniture and other property, . . .	12,856.08
			16,408,672.92

From a report to the Legislature at the June session, 1849, it appears, that the full value of all the property of the State was \$ 70,289,990 ; of which \$ 48,956,829 was real property, and \$ 21,333,161 was personal. The increase of ratable property in the State, from 1796 to 1823, was \$ 17,140,000 ; and from 1833 to 1849, it was \$ 37,650,000.

City of Providence. — The total receipts of the city of Providence, for the year ending March 5, 1849, were (including balance of old account, \$ 15,601.88,) \$ 163,476.42. The total expenditures were \$ 149,477.31. Leaving a balance to the city of \$ 13,999.11. \$ 9,891.26 were expended for interest ; for schools, \$ 32,628.04 ; for streets, \$ 32,239.48. The debt of the city was \$ 199,370.15.

Savings Institutions. — From the returns of five Savings Institutions, in June, 1849, it appears that the amount of deposits was \$ 1,054,263.60 ; and was made by 6,960 depositors. The average dividend, for the last 3 years, is between 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

Government for the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1850.

			Salary.
JOSEPH TRUMBULL,	of Hartford,	Governor,	\$ 1,100
Thomas Backus,	of Killingly,	Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate,	300
Roger H. Mills,	of New Hartford,	Secretary of State,	1,000
Henry D. Smith,	of Middletown,	Treasurer,	1,000
Abijah Catlin,	of Harwintown,	Comptroller,	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	of Litchfield,	Comm'r of the School Fund and Sup't of Schools,	\$ 1,250 and expenses.
Gideon Trumbull,	of Stonington,	Ass't Comm'r of School Fund.*	
Henry Dutton,	of New Haven,	Pres. pro tem. of the Senate.	
John C. Lewis,	of Litchfield,	Speaker of the House.	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme and Superior Court.

Samuel Church,	of Litchfield,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,300
Henry M. Waite,	of Lyme,	Associate Justice,	1,250

* And Commissioner after December 1, 1849.

			Salary.
William L. Storrs,	of Middletown,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	\$1,250
Joel Hinman,	of New Haven,	"	1,250
William W. Ellsworth,	of Hartford,	"	1,250
Thomas Day,	of Hartford,	<i>Reporter,</i>	550

A term of the Superior Court is held by one judge semiannually, in each county of the State ; and the Supreme Court, constituted of the five judges, meets annually in each county. The judges of this court hold their offices until seventy years of age. This court has jurisdiction in all cases where the damages, or matter in dispute, exceeds \$ 70.

County Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Attorneys.	Clerks.	Residence.
Hartford,	Francis Parsons,	R. D. Hubbard,	Chauncey Howard,	Hartford.
New Haven,	Henry Dutton,	Dennis Kimberly,	Henry G. Lewis,	New Haven.
New London,	Charles J. M'Curdy,	John T. Wait,	James Stedman,	Norwich.
Fairfield,	Thomas B. Osborne,	Joshua B. Ferris,	Thomas Robinson,	Norwalk.
Windham,	Thomas Backus,	Jonathan A. Welch,	Daniel P. Tyler,	Brooklyn.
Litchfield,	Hiram Goodwin,	Leman Church,	Gideon H. Hollister,	Litchfield.
Middlesex,	Samuel Ingham,	Charles Whittlesey,	Elihu Spencer,	Middletown.
Tolland,	Hiram Rider,	John H. Brockway,	Jeremiah Parrish,	Tolland.

A County Court is held by one judge three times each year, in the several counties. The judges of this court are appointed annually by the Legislature. They have jurisdiction in all civil actions where the damages, or matter in dispute, exceed \$ 35. In civil cases, an appeal lies in all cases from the County to the Superior Court, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of \$ 70. The clerks of the County Courts are likewise clerks of the Superior and Supreme Courts of their respective counties.

FINANCES FOR 1848-49.

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure, from</i>		Public buildings and institutions, \$9,386.73
<i>March 31, 1848, to April 1, 1849.</i>		Quartermaster-General's department, 2,250.00
Debenture and expenses of General		
Assembly,	\$ 23,353.64	<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>
Salaries of officers,	13,725.00	Forfeited bonds,
Judicial expenses,	41,374.84	Avails of courts,
Contingent expenses,	10,566.74	Dividends on bank stock,
Support of State paupers,	1,100.00	Taxes,
Directors of State Prison,	300.00	Licenses to peddlers,
Superintendence of common schools, 1,350.73		State Prison,

The permanent fund of the State, on the 1st day of April, 1847, consisting of bank stock not transferable, or subscriptions to the capital of sundry banks, which may be withdrawn on giving six months' notice, amounted to \$ 406,000. Valuation in 1846 of real estate, \$ 88,963,321.08½; personal estate, \$ 15,888,483.93½. Aggregate, \$ 104,851,805.02.

Banks in Connecticut in May, 1849.

<i>Liabilities, exclusive of Capital Stock.</i>		Dividends unpaid,
Circulation,	\$ 4,511,571.06	Other liabilities,
Deposits,	2,100,272.25	
Due other banks,	364,966.31	Total,

\$ 7,015,809.91

<i>Resources.</i>		Over drafts,	\$ 20,249.61
Specie,	\$ 575,678.07	Real estate,	332,751.72
Bills of other banks,	196,273.35	Bills discounted,	13,740,591.07
Due from other banks,	1,037,757.72	Total resources,	\$ 16,920,007.83
Due from brokers and agents, .	395,558.38	Deduct liabilities,	7,015,340.91
Stocks and bonds,	692,010.78	Excess of resources,	9,904,767.02
Checks and other cash items, .	58,929.32		

Four new banks were chartered by the Legislature of 1849, with an aggregate capital of \$260,000.

Abstract of Expenditures of the State of Connecticut for Twelve Years.

Year	General Assembly	Salaries.	Contingent Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	Support of State Paupers	Q. M. General's Dep't.	Public Buildings, Institutions, &c.	Total.
1839	\$ 21,729	\$ 9,234	\$ 11,250	\$ 34,115	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,720	\$ 1,438	\$ 86,179
1839	12,065	9,234	8,350	24,493	1,700	1,079	2,782	72,855
1840	17801	9,034	7,213	27,544	1,700	1,100	9,827	74,324
1841	17,357	9,034	7,948	32,479	1,700	870	13,620	83,156
1842	16,891	11,434	8,544	29,432	1,700	1,100	10,224	79,627
1843	21,930	11,434	10,737	31,336	1,500	828	5,650	83,724
1844	16,253	11,434	8,949	31,021	1,590	839	5,407	72,791
1845	17,642	11,434	8,191	31,774	1,500	943	12,673	84,360
1846	18,451	11,234	10,949	33,911	1,500	1,725	13,446	92,207
1847	23,850	12,597	15,934	34,761	1,500	606	12,112	102,619
1848	25,111	11,934	9,308	36,741	1,100	1,746	9,798	97,322
1849	28,354	13,725	10,567	41,375	1,100	2,250	9,337	109,741

Common Schools. — The number of school societies is 217; of school districts, 1,650; of children between four and sixteen, 89,911. The amount of the School Fund, September 2, 1847, as appears from the biennial exhibit, was \$ 2,077,641 19, and the amount of dividends for 1849, was \$ 133,355 50, which gives \$ 1 50 to every enumerated child. The returns in Connecticut do not give the number of teachers, or their wages, or the length of schools; but only the information indicated above. The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$ 10,000 for the establishment of a *State Normal School*, "for the training of teachers in the art of instructing and governing the common schools of the State." This institution is placed under the control of eight trustees, appointed by the General Assembly, one from each county. The principal of the Normal School, Henry Barnard, of Hartford, is, *ex officio*, Superintendent of Common Schools, an office heretofore attached to that of Commissioner of the School Fund. The number of pupils is limited to 250, to be selected one from each school society. Tuition free. Schools or conventions for training teachers must also be held in each county annually, by the Superintendent of Schools.

Retreat for the Insane, Hartford. — John S. Butler, M. D., Physician and Superintendent. — The whole number of patients, April 1, 1848, was 122; 133 were admitted in the course of the year, making 255 in all, 108 of whom were males, and 147 females. 122 were discharged during the year, leaving in the Retreat, April 1, 1849, 133, 61 of whom were males, and 72 females. Of the 122 patients discharged, 70 were recovered, 23 improved, 17 not improved and 12 died. The whole number admitted, from the opening of the institution, in 1824, to this time, is 1,897. 1,761 have been discharged; of whom 1,012 have recovered, 597 have improved, and 156 have died. Of the 49 males admitted during the past year, 17 were farmers; and of the 84 females, 12 were wives or daughters of farmers, and 34 engaged in domestic occupations. Of the 133, 49 were married, 71 single, and 13 widowed.

The terms of admission are, for patients belonging to the State, with the usual accommodations, \$ 3.00 per week; for those belonging to other States, \$ 3.50 per week. For patients belonging to the State, with accommodations in the centre building, and a separate attendant, \$ 10.00 per week, for those belonging to other States, \$ 12.00 per week. No patient is admitted for a shorter term than three months, and payment for that term must be made in advance. For admission, apply to the Superintendent.

American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford. — Lewis Weld, A. M., Principal.

—The number of pupils for the year ending May 12, 1849, was 205; of whom 114 were males, and 91 females. Of these, 20 were supported by friends; 31 by the State of Maine, 21 by New Hampshire; 17 by Vermont; 75 by Massachusetts; 6 by Rhode Island; 27 by Connecticut; and 8 by South Carolina. The cost for each pupil for board, washing, fuel, &c., tuition, and the incidental expenses of the school-room, is \$100 per annum. In sickness, the necessary extra charges are made. Payment must be made six months in advance, and a satisfactory bond for punctual payment will be required. Applicants for admission must be between 8 and 25 years of age, of good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly, of good morals, and free from any contagious disease. Applications for the benefit of the legislative appropriations in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively, stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. In the States of Rhode Island and South Carolina, they should be made to the commissioners of the funds for the education of the deaf and dumb, and in Vermont and Connecticut, to the Governor. In all cases, a certificate from two or more of the selectmen, magistrates, or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application.

State Prison, Wethersfield.—Elisha Johnson, Warden. A. S. Warner, Physician. David Miller, Chaplain. —The whole number of convicts, March 31, 1849, was 157. During the year, 57 had been received, and 50 discharged. 34 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 7 were pardoned, and 9 died. Of those remaining in prison, 141 are males,—105 white, and 36 colored; and 16 are females,—10 white, and 6 colored. The males are employed in making cabinet-work, cutlery, and shoes; and the females in washing, cooking, making and mending clothing, and binding boots. The lowest number in confinement during the year was 144; the average, 157. There are 17 prisoners under sentence for life. Of the 57 admitted during the year, 33 were for offences against property, including burglary, larceny, horse-stealing, counterfeiting, &c.; 3 for arson; 4 for adultery; 3 for bigamy; 16 for offences against life and the person, including assaults. A small library was purchased for the use of the prisoners, under the resolve of the General Assembly of 1847, and instruction in the rudiments of learning has been given them. There is also a Sunday school connected with the prison. The receipts of the prison for the year were \$13,871.29; the expenditures \$11,661.48; balance in favor of the prison, \$2,209.81.

Registration.—An act providing for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths was passed by the General Assembly in 1848. The returns made under this act, for the year ending August 7, 1848, are far from complete,—several towns wholly failing to comply therewith, and in others only a part of the school districts making the required returns. The report of the Secretary of State (May, 1849) exhibits the following results,—from 134 towns:—

Counties.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.			
	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both Residents of the State.	One residing out of the State.	Both Non residents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	665	644	215	1,524	478	40	24	542	424	412	34	870
New Haven,	587	524	111	1,222	406	23	1	430	361	360	12	733
New London,	540	468	115	1,123	366	29	65	460	318	336	19	673
Fairfield,	467	428	119	1,014	273	25	2	300	302	297	19	618
Windham,	295	251	57	596	206	23	220	449	203	202	16	421
Litchfield,	307	293	99	704	263	24		287	236	229	4	469
Middlesex,	252	261	46	559	167	17	2	186	190	158	6	354
Tolland,	126	122	60	308	142	19	2	163	114	128	9	251
Total,	3,129	2,699	822	6,650	2,301	199	316	2,816	2,138	2,121	120	4,379

Of the deaths, 587 were under 1 year of age; 561 were between 1 and 5 years; 179 between 5 and 10; 275 between 10 and 20; 491 between 20 and 30; 376 between 30 and 40; 312 between 40 and 50; 332 between 50 and 60; 357 between 60 and 70; 410 between 70 and 80; 309 between 80 and 90; 68 between 90 and 100; and 5, 100 and upwards. The greatest number of deaths in any month was 398, in March; the smallest was 252, in December.

VII. NEW YORK.

Government for the Year 1850.

Hamilton Fish,	of New York,	Governor (term ends Decem-	Salary.
ber 31, 1850),			\$4,000
Geo. W. Patterson,	of Westfield,	Lieutenant-Governor,	\$6 a day.
*Christopher Morgan,	of Auburn,	Sec. State & Sup't Com. Schools,	2,500
*Washington Hunt,	of Lockport,	Comptroller,	2,500
*Alvah Hunt,	of Oxford,	Treasurer,	1,500
*Ambrose L. Jordan,	of New York,	Attorney-General,	2,000
*Charles B. Stuart,		State Engineer and Surveyor,	2,400
*Samuel Stevens,	of Albany,	Adjutant-General,	1,000
†John Stewart,	of New York,	Commissary-General,	700
Lewis Benedict,	of Albany,	Judge-Advocate General,	500
*Nelson J. Beach,	of Lowville,	Canal Commissioner,	1,700
‡Jacob Hinds,	of Hindsville,	" "	1,700
§Charles Cook,	of Havana,	" "	1,700
*Isaac N. Comstock,	of Albany,	Inspector of State Prisons,	1,600
‡David D. Spencer,	of Ithaca,	" "	1,600
§Alexander H. Wells,	of Sing Sing,	" "	1,600
||David K. Abell,	of Albany,	Canal Appraiser,	\$4 a day, and 5
			[cents a mile for travel.
¶Gideon Hard,	of Albion,	" " " "	" "
¶Elihu L. Phillips,	of Syracuse,	" " " "	" "
Archibald Campbell,	of Albany,	Dep. Sec. of State & Clerk of	
		Comm'rs of the Land-Office,	1,500
Philip Phelps,	of Albany,	Dep. Comptroller,	1,500
Judson W. Sherman,	of Albany,	Dep. Treasurer,	1,300
Francis H. Ruggles,	of Fredonia,	Auditor of Canal Department,	1,500
Alexander G. Johnson,	of Troy,	Dep. Sup't of Common Schools,	1,000
Alfred B. Street,	of Albany,	State Librarian,	600
Elisha W. Skinner,	of Albany,	Assist. "	600
Robert H. Morris,	of Albany,	Private Secretary of Governor,	600

Legislature.

The Senate consists of thirty-two members, who are elected for two

* Term expires Dec. 31, 1849.

† Term expires March 7, 1850.

‡ Term expires Dec. 31, 1850.

§ Term expires Dec. 31, 1851.

|| Term expires January 8, 1850.

¶ Term expires April 4, 1850.

years, one from each senatorial district. The *Assembly* consists of one hundred and twenty-eight members, elected annually. The pay of Senators and Representatives is \$3 per day, and \$1 for every 10 miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

1. *Court for the Trial of Impeachments.*

This court is composed of the President of the Senate (who is president of the court, and when absent the chief judge of the Court of Appeals presides), the Senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or the greater part of them. It is a court of record, and when summoned, meets at Albany, and has for its clerk and officers the clerk and officers of the Senate. If the Governor is impeached, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot act as a member of the court. Two thirds of the members present must concur for conviction. The judgment of the court extends only to removal from or disqualification for office, or both; the party being still liable to indictment.

2. *The Court of Appeals.*

This court has full power to correct and reverse all proceedings and decisions of the Supreme Court, or of the old Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. It is composed of eight judges, of whom four are elected (one every second year) by the people at large, for eight years, and four selected each year from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. These selections are made alternately from the first, third, fifth, and seventh, and from the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth judicial districts. The judge (of the four chosen at large) whose term first expires presides as chief judge. Six judges constitute a quorum. Every cause must be decided within the year in which it is argued, and, unless re-argued, before the close of the term after the argument. Four terms must be held each year, and every two years there must be one term in each judicial district. Each judge has a salary of \$2,500 per annum. The court for 1850 is thus constituted:—

<i>Chosen by the People at Large.</i>			<i>Term expires.</i>
Greene C. Bronson,	of Albany,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	Dec. 31, 1851.
Charles H. Ruggles,	of Poughkeepsie,		" 1853.
Addison Gardiner,	of Rochester,		" 1855.
Freeborn G. Jewett,	of Skaneateles,		" 1849.

Selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court to serve until Dec. 31, 1850.

E. P. Hurlbut, of New York,	Daniel Pratt, of Syracuse,
Ira Harris, of Albany,	John Maynard, of Seneca Falls.
Charles S. Benton, of Mohawk, <i>Clerk.</i> Salary, \$2,000.	

3. *The Supreme and Circuit Courts.*

The Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the County Courts, and of the old Courts of Com-

mon Pleas. For the election of the justices, the State is divided into eight judicial districts, each of which elects four to serve eight years, with an annual salary of \$2,500. In each district one justice goes out of office every two years. The justice in each district whose term first expires, and who is not a judge of the Court of Appeals, is a presiding justice of the court, and the clerks of the several counties serve as clerks. At least four general terms of the Supreme Court are held in each district every year. Every county has each year at least one special term, and two Circuit Courts. Any three or more of the justices (including one presiding justice) hold the general terms; and any one or more hold the special terms, at which are heard all equity cases, and Circuit Courts, which are held exclusively for the trial of issues of fact.

Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Justices.	Residence.	Term expires.	Justices.	• Residence.	Term expires.
<i>First District.</i>			<i>Fifth District.</i>		
E. P. Hurlbut,	New York,	Dec. 31, 1851.	Daniel Pratt,	Syracuse,	Dec. 31, 1851.
J. W. Edmonds,	New York,	" 1853.	Philo Gridley,	Utica,	" 1853.
H. P. Edwards,	New York,	" 1855.	Wm. F. Allen,	Oswego,	" 1855.
Samuel Jones,	New York,	" 1849.	Charles Gray,	Herkimer,	" 1849.
<i>Second District.</i>			<i>Sixth District.</i>		
W. T. McCoun,	Oyster Bay,	" 1851.	Hiram Gray,	Elmira,	" 1851.
Nathan B. Morse,	Brooklyn,	" 1853.	Charles Mason,	Hamilton,	" 1853.
Seward Barculo,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1855.	E. B. Morehouse,	Cooperstown,	" 1855.
Selah B. Strong,	Setauket,	" 1849.	W. H. Shankland,	Cortlandville,	" 1849.
<i>Third District.</i>			<i>Seventh District.</i>		
Ira Harris,	Albany,	" 1851.	John Maynard,	Seneca Falls,	" 1851.
Malbone Watson,	Catskill,	" 1853.	Henry Welles,	Penn Yan,	" 1853.
Amasa J. Parker,	Albany,	" 1855.	Samuel L. Selden,	Rochester,	" 1855.
W. B. Wright,	Monticello,	" 1849.	T. A. Johnson,	Corning,	" 1849.
<i>Fourth District.</i>			<i>Eighth District.</i>		
Alonzo C. Paige,	Elizabethtown,	" 1851.	James Mullet,	Buffalo,	" 1851.
John Willard,	Sarat. Springs,	" 1853.	Seth E. Sill,	Buffalo,	" 1853.
Augus. C. Hand,	Schenectady,	" 1855.	R. P. Marvin,	Jamestown,	" 1855.
Daniel Cady,	Johnstown,	" 1849.	James G. Hoyt,	Attica,	" 1849.

4. County or Surrogates' Courts.

When the real estate, or all the defendants, or all the parties interested, are in the county, the jurisdiction of the County Courts extends to actions of debt, assumpsit, and covenant, when the debt or damages claimed are not above \$2,000; to actions for injury to the person or trespass upon property, where the damages are not above \$500; and in replevin suits, where the property claimed is not above \$1,000. They have equity jurisdiction for the foreclosure of mortgages; for the sale of the real estate of infants; for partition of lands; for admeasurement of dower; for the satisfaction of judgments where above \$75 is due on an unsatisfied execution; and for the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The Surrogates' Courts have the ordinary jurisdiction of courts of probate.

5. Criminal Courts.

These are the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of Sessions. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, in each county, except in the city and county of New York, are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, the county judge, and the two justices of the peace chosen members of the Court of Sessions. The presiding justice and any two of the others form a quorum. In the city and county of New York, they are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, and any two of the following officers: judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county; the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of said city. These courts are all held at the same time and place at which the Circuit Courts are held. Courts of Sessions are composed of the county judge and the two justices of the peace designated as members of the Court of Sessions, and are held at the same time and place as the County Courts.

6. Courts of New York City and County.

Superior Court.

Judges.	Salary.	Term expires.
Thomas J. Oakley, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$ 3,500,	Dec. 31, 1851.
Lewis H. Sanford,	do.	" 1853.
Aaron Vanderpoel,	do.	" 1849.
J. L. Mason,*	do.	" 1851.
John Duer,	do.	" 1853.
Wm. W. Campbell,	do.	" 1855.
D. R. Floyd Jones, <i>Clerk</i> .		

Common Pleas.

Michael Ulshoeffter,	\$ 3,000,	Dec. 31, 1849.
Daniel P. Ingraham,	do.	" 1851.
Charles P. Daly,	do.	" 1853.
James Conner, <i>Clerk</i> .		
Alex. W. Bradford, <i>Surrogate</i> ,	\$ 3,000,	" 1851.

Marine Court.

Edward E. Cowles, <i>1st Judge</i> ,	\$ 2,000,	2d Tuesday in May, 1853.
James Lynch,	do.	" " "

Education. — The amount of capital and annual revenue of the several funds appropriated to the purposes of education, for the year ending September, 1848, was as follows: —

	Capital.	Revenue.
Common School Fund,	\$ 211,475.14	\$ 117,220.25
United States Deposit Fund,	4,014,520.71	251,577.24
Literature Fund,	265,806.78	18,183.61
	<u>\$ 6,491,802.63</u>	<u>\$ 386,981.10</u>

* Judges Mason, Duer, and Campbell attend only to suits transferred from the Supreme Court, which court is empowered to transfer, by order, pending suits to the Superior Court.

There has also been paid from the general fund for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, \$31,000.00; and to the institution for the blind, \$18,252.89; making the whole sum paid during the year for the purposes of education, \$436,233.99. To the Common School Fund belong about 301,759 acres of land, and to the Literature Fund about 10,880 acres.

Common Schools. — Of the funds devoted to education as above, what is exclusively the Common School Fund may be stated as follows: —

Productive capital of the School Fund as above,	\$ 2,211,475.14
Amount from United States Deposit Fund, which would produce \$165,000, the sum annually appropriated therefrom, for the support of Common Schools, at six per cent. interest,	2,750,000.00
The principal which will produce, annually, \$25,000, — the sum reserved by the constitution to be added to the capital of the School Fund,	416,666.67
Making a total of	\$ 5,378,141.81

The annual interest on this sum, at six per cent., is \$322,688.50. The balance of the income of the United States Deposit Fund is appropriated to the support of Colleges, Academies, the Normal School, Indian Schools, Teachers' Institutes, &c. The income of the Literary Fund must, by the constitution, be applied to the support of Academies.

The whole amount of public money received from all sources by the Commissioners of cities, and town Superintendents, during the year ending July 1, 1848, was \$858,594.84. Apportioned for teachers' wages, \$657,331.09; for libraries, \$91,485.92. Leaving balance unapportioned, of \$109,777.85. The amount paid on rate bills for teachers' wages, besides public money, was \$466,674.85.

Statistics of the Common Schools for the Year ending July 1, 1848. — Number of whole districts in the 873 towns and 12 cities of the State, 8,070. Number of parts of districts, 5,462. Returns were received from 8,006 whole districts, and from 5,315 parts of districts. Average length of schools in all the districts, 8 months. Volumes in district libraries, 1,338,843. 775,723 children were taught during the year. 718,123 were returned between 5 and 16 years of age. 193,625 pupils attended school less than 3 months; 194,182 attended 2 and less than 4 months; 154,673, 4 and less than 6; 104,016, 6 and less than 8; 50,853, 8 and less than 10; 25,028, 10 and less than 12; and 17,805 attended school for 12 months. There are about 11,000 colored children between 5 and 16 in the State, and 4,741 in the colored schools. \$16,926.63 of public money was appropriated to these schools. 75,000 children are probably taught annually in private schools. There are besides schools for the instruction of Indian children in the several reservations. 641 Indian children are reported between 5 and 16 years, and 500 as having attended school. 16 teachers' institutes were held, which had 1,096 pupils. There is also a Normal School, supported by the State. Free schools are established in a portion of the State containing one fifth of the entire population.

FINANCES.

Debt of the State. — The general fund and railroad debt, at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1848, was \$5,989,693.32; and the canal debt at the same period was \$16,713,649.91. Making an aggregate of \$22,703,343.23, — on which accrues, annually, \$1,253,584 interest. There is also a contingent debt, consisting of State stock and controller's bonds of \$1,233,905.60, upon which the State does not pay interest. This will make the total indebtedness of the State \$23,937,248.83.

The property of the State, in addition to the educational funds mentioned above, consists of the works of internal improvement, which, at their *cost* valuation, (i. e. the amount expended upon them to date,) are worth \$31,763,467.86. But the whole amount of tolls derived from them during the year is \$3,033,570.20, — which gave, after deducting expenses, the *net* income of \$2,348,219.52. This is 6 per cent. interest upon \$39,136,992.00, which may be taken as the worth of the works to the State. The amount of debt incurred for their construction, and yet unpaid, is, as stated above, \$16,713,649.91. The taxable property of New York, in 1848, was \$652,283,171, being \$526,624,853 of real estate, and

\$ 125,663,318 of personal estate. The State and county taxes were \$ 3,965,738.18; the town taxes, \$ 1,309,720.05. Total taxation, \$ 5,295,458.23, — making the rate of State, county, and town taxes, 8.11 mills on a \$1.00 valuation. The highest rate was 17.8 mills on \$ 1.00, and in Albany County; the lowest 2.4 mills, and in Putnam County.

General Fund, — on which are charged the ordinary expenses of government.

Receipts on account of General Fund, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1848,	\$ 848,155.28
Expenditures on account of General Fund, for the same period,	885,248.00
Deficiency in revenue of General Fund,	37,092.72
Add surplus of General Fund, last year,	111,665.93
Payments in last fiscal year exceeded the receipts,	148,758.65

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>
Auction duty, \$ 103,901.35	Executive, \$ 34,575.73
Salt duty, 43,347.67	Judiciary, 107,955.89
Register and clerk fees, . . . 1,005.67	Commissioners of the code, . . 5,700.00
Fees of Secretary's office, . . . 1,950.98	“ on Practice and
Peddlers' licenses, 2,290.00	Pleadings, 6,478.58
Foreign insurance companies, . . 4,810.14	Legislature, 151,702.33
Interest on arrears of county taxes, 12,095.10	State printing, 64,935.21
“ Treasury deposits, . . . 4,292.77	Deaf and dumb, 31,000.00
Surplus revenue of canals, annual	Blind, 18,252.89
appropriation, 200,000.00	Agricultural societies, 417.00
State tax, 238,303.74	Onondaga Salt Springs, 25,520.21
Sales of land, 4,824.27	State Prisons, 38,400.39
Miscellaneous and temporary re-	State Library, 8,734.91
ceipts, 20,965.14	Hospital, New York, 22,500.00
	House of Refuge for Western
	New York, 26,615.34
	Foreign poor, 10,000.00
	Miscellaneous and temporary, . . 20,774.51

Bank Fund. — This fund is made up by annual contributions from the incorporated safety fund banks, of one half of one per cent. on their respective capitals, and was by law appropriated to the payment of the debts of such banks liable to contribute the same, as should become insolvent. The fund has been exhausted, and \$ 900,828.47 of six per cent. stock has been issued, to meet the wants of the fund, — which stock, except \$ 91,662.96, now in the treasury, or invested, is to be provided for out of the future contributions, by the banks, to the fund. Since 1829, the banks have contributed to this fund \$ 1,876,063.76, and the whole circulation redeemed for insolvent banks is \$ 1,548,558.33, leaving a surplus of \$ 327,505.43, which, with the stock that has been issued, has been used up in paying other liabilities of insolvent banks than those created for their circulation. The notes of every insolvent safety fund bank which has failed have been redeemed. There are now 78 of these incorporated banks in operation, and two branches, whose aggregate capital amounts to \$ 29,638,860.

Free Banks. — The Free Bank Fund consists of bonds and mortgages, and stocks deposited with the Comptroller, and moneys received on the same and held by him, for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by banks and individual bankers, under the general banking law. The whole number of associations is 53; of individual banks, 51: in all, 104, whose aggregate circulation, Dec. 1, 1848, was \$ 9,993,762, and whose whole amount of securities deposited was \$ 10,640,182.45.

Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. — Charles H. Nichols, M. D., *Physician and Superintendent*. At the beginning of the year, there were 145 patients in the asylum; 133 (73 males and 65 females) were admitted, making the number of cases at the asylum during the year, 283. Of the 138 admitted, 11 were cases of delirium tremens and habitual

intemperance, and 1 was a readmission, making 127 cases of insanity proper. Of these, 55 resided in New York, and 16 in New Jersey. Their age on admission was, under 20 years, 11; 20 to 30, 37; 30 to 40, 35; 40 to 50, 25; 50 to 60, 8; 60 to 70, 7; 70 to 80, 2; unknown, 1. 44 were single; 72 married; 10 were widowed. 139 cases have been discharged; 53 were cured, 18 much improved, 37 improved, 31 unimproved. 25 patients, 13 males and 12 females, died during the year, being an unusually large number. There is a school connected with the men's department, in which the ordinary English branches are taught. The asylum has a library, and newspapers and monthly and quarterly reviews are taken for the patients. Courses of lectures upon natural philosophy, chemistry, animal physiology, &c., illustrated by diagrams, are given in the winter. A new building, 75 feet long and 14 wide, has been erected in the principal airing court of the men's department, inclosing a new bowling-alley and shuffle-board. This will be especially useful in winter, when out-of-door exercise is much of the time impracticable.

New York Hospital. — At the beginning of the year, there were in the hospital 313 patients; admitted during the year, 3,236; total, 3,579. Of this number, there have been cured, 2,507; relieved, 144; discharged at their own request, 145; discharged as improper objects, 40; eloped or dismissed, 92; died, 372; remaining at the end of the year, 279. 1,056 patients were received gratuitously during the year. Including those already in the hospital, the whole number received and treated gratuitously during the year was 1,572. The receipts during the year, including the State annuity (\$ 12,500), were \$ 39,370.53. The expenditures during the same period were \$ 45,103.02, being a deficiency of \$ 5,732.49.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

Government for the Year ending January, 1850.

DANIEL HAINES,	of Sussex Co.,	Governor (term of office	Salary.
expires January, 1851),			\$ 1,600
Ch. G. McChesney,	of Trenton,	Secretary of State,	Fees.
John Mairs,	of Trenton,	Treasurer,	1,000
Theodore F. King,	of Perth Amboy,	Superintendent of Public Schools.	
Ephraim Marsh,	of Morris Co.,	Pres. of the Senate,	\$ 4.00 a day.
Edward Whelpley,	of Morris Co.,	Speaker of the Assembly,	4.00 a day.
Philip J. Gray,	of Camden Co.,	Clerk of the Senate,	3.50 a day.
Alex. M. Cumming,		Clerk of the Assembly,	3.50 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

This court is composed of the Chancellor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and six other judges appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, who hold office for six years, one judge vacating his seat each year in rotation. The court holds stated terms at Trenton, on the third Tuesdays of January, April, July, and October.

			Term expires.
Andrew Sinnickson,	of Cumberland Co.,	Judge,	1850
James Speer,	of Passaic Co.,	"	1851
Joseph Porter,	of Gloucester Co.,	"	1852
Ferdinand S. Schenck,	of Somerset Co.,	"	1853
Robert H. McCarter,	of Sussex Co.,	"	1854
Garret D. Wall,	of Burlington,	"	1855

Court of Chancery.

The Chancellor is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years. This court holds four terms annually at Trenton, on the third Tuesdays in March, June, September, and December.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Oliver S. Halsted,	of Newark, <i>Chancellor,</i>	1852	\$ 1,800 and fees
Samuel R. Gummere,	of Trenton, <i>Clerk,</i>	1850	Fees.

Supreme Court.

The judges are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years. This court holds four terms each year at Trenton, on the first Tuesdays in January, April, July, and October; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer four times a year in each county, except the counties of Atlantic and Cape May, in which only two terms are held. Courts of Common Pleas are held four times a year in each county, by judges appointed by the Legislature for five years, who receive fees, but no salary, and the number of whom is limited to five in each county.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Henry W. Greene,	of Trenton, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	1853	\$1,500 and fees.
Elias B. D. Ogden,	of Paterson, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	1855	1,400 and fees.
James S. Nevius,	of N. Brunswick, "	1852	1,400 and fees.
Jos. F. Randolph,	of N. Brunswick, "	1852	1,400 and fees.
Thos. P. Carpenter,	of Woodbury, "	1852	1,400 and fees.
Abraham Browning,	of Camden, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	1850	80 and fees.
James Wilson,	of Trenton, <i>Clerk,</i>	1852	Fees.
A. O. Zabriskie,	<i>Reporter,</i>		200

FINANCES.

Balance on hand, January, 1848,	\$ 12,314.78
Whole amount received in 1848,	116,210.24
	\$ 128,525.02
Whole amount expended,	117,701.89
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1849,	\$ 10,823.13

Prin. Items of Expenditure to Jan. 1, 1849.

Building, furnishing, and expenses of Lunatic Asylum,	\$42,378.71
Support of deaf and dumb and blind,	4,717.78
Salaries of Executive and Judiciary,	15,050.53
State Prison,	9,478.14
Transportation of prisoners and costs,	7,191.24
Legislature,	17,556.05
Court of Errors and Appeals,	2,202.90
Printing,	5,380.98
Pensions,	2,139.76
Various incidental expenses,	11,605.80
	\$117,701.89
On hand, January 1, 1849,	10,823.13
	\$ 128,525.02

Chief Sources of Income to Jan. 1, 1849.

Transit duties on railroads and canals,	\$ 65,615.94
Dividends on stock of railroads and canals,	24,000.00
Taxes on railroad stock,	5,250.00
Interest on bonds of Camden and Amboy Railroad,	1,530.00
State tax,	15,402.00
Incidental,	4,412.40
	\$ 116,210.24
Balance on hand, January 1, 1848,	12,314.78
	\$ 128,525.02

The whole amount of the absolute debt of the State is	\$ 62,595.82
Annual interest of absolute debt,	3,755.74
The value of the productive property owned by the State, in 1849, was	222,397.53
The value of the State property not now productive, consisting of the Surplus	
Revenue lent to the counties without interest,	764,670.60
Whole amount of School Fund owned by the State,	\$ 380,448.33
Of this, there is unavailable the sum of	11,169.85
Total available School Fund,	369,278.48

State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton. — H. A. Buttolph, M. D., *Superintendent.*—The asylum was opened for the admission of patients May 15, 1848, although the building was not then entirely completed. Up to December 31, 1848, there had been admitted 86 patients (47 males, 39 females), and of these 3 were discharged cured (1 male and 2 females). The building is now completed, is warmed by steam, lighted by gas, and is thoroughly ventilated. *Terms.* — Board per week for those supported at public charge, \$3; for those supported by friends, \$3 and upwards, according to the nature of the case and their ability to pay. A bond is required, in the penal sum of \$ 500, to pay all charges for board, &c., and also to pay not exceeding \$ 50 for such damages to the property of the asylum as may be done by the patient.

State Prison, Trenton. — J. B. Saddis, *Keeper.* — Number of prisoners Dec. 31, 1847, 153. Received during the year, 103. Total, 261. Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 71; by pardon, 12; by death, 2 (one by suicide); in all, 85. Remaining in prison, 176. White, — males 114, females 9; colored, — males 52, females 1. 4 were committed for manslaughter, 3 for murder in the second degree, 3 for rape, 5 for forgery, 17 for burglary, 48 for larceny, 39 for violent assaults, and 4 for burning. 88 were natives of New Jersey, 20 of New York, 20 of Pennsylvania, and 33 were foreigners.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

Government for the Year 1850.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, of Armstrong Co.,	<i>Governor,</i>	(term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1852,)	Salary. \$ 3,000
Towsend Haines, of Chester Co.,	<i>Sec. of State & Sup. Com. Schools,</i>		1,700
Alexander Russel, of Bedford Co.,	<i>Deputy Secretary of State,</i>		1,000
Gideon J. Ball, of Erie Co.,	<i>State Treasurer,</i>		1,400
J. N. Purviance, of Butler Co.,	<i>Auditor-General,</i>		1,400
John Laporte, of Bradford Co.,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>		1,200
Thomas J. Rehner, of Berks Co.,	<i>Deputy Surveyor-General,</i>		1,000
Wm. H. Irwine, of Bedford Co.,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>		300
George F. Darsie, of Alleghany Co.,	<i>Speaker of the Senate,</i>		
Wm. F. Packer,	<i>Speuker of the House.</i>		
James M. Power, of Alleghany Co.,	} <i>Canal Commissioners.</i>		
Morris Longstreth, of Montgomery Co.,			
Israel Paynter, of Philadelphia Co.,			

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John B. Gibson, of Carlisle,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 3,666.67
Molton C. Rogers, of Lancaster,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,400.00

		Salary.
Thomas Burnside, of Centre Co.,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	\$ 1,600
Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland Co.,	"	1,600
Thomas S. Bell, of Chester Co.,	"	1,600
Cornelius Darragh, of Alleghany,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$ 300 and fees.
Joseph S. Cohen,	<i>Prothonotary for the Eastern District,</i>	Fees.
Wm. McCandless,	" " <i>Western</i> "	"
P. C. Sedgwick,	" " <i>Middle</i> "	"
Charles P. Pleasants,	" " <i>Northern</i> "	"

The judges of the Supreme Court appointed before 1843 have four dollars a day while engaged in holding court or travelling to and from the same. Those appointed since, and whose salaries are \$1,600, have three dollars a day while thus engaged, as a full allowance for travelling expenses. They hold court in bank, once a year, in four several districts: — 1st, for the Eastern District, at Philadelphia; 2d, for the Middle District, at Harrisburg; 3d, for the Northern District, at Sunbury; 4th, for the Western District, at Pittsburg.

District Courts.

There are four District Courts, which are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas in their respective districts in all cases exceeding a certain amount.

		Salary.
George Sharswood,	<i>Pres. Judge for City and Co. of Philadelphia,</i>	\$2,000
John K. Findlay,	<i>1st Assist. Judge</i> " "	2,000
George M. Stroud,	<i>2d Assist. Judge</i> " "	2,000
Hopewell Hepburn,	<i>Pres. Judge for the County of Alleghany,</i>	2,000
Charles Shaler,	<i>Judge</i> " "	2,000

Courts of Common Pleas.

For the sessions of this court, the State was formerly divided into 21 districts. Last winter, the number of districts was increased to 24. The following is a list of the judges.

Districts.	President Judges.	Salary.
1. Philadelphia,	Edward King,	\$ 2,600
<i>Judges, James Campbell, Anson N. Parsons,</i>	<i>Wm. D. Kelley, each</i>	<i>2,600</i>
2. Lancaster,	Ellis Lewis,	1,600
3. Northampton and Lehigh,	J. Pringle Jones,	1,600
4. Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield,	Geo. W. Woodward,	2,000
5. Alleghany,	Benjamin Patton,	2,500
6. Erie and Crawford,	Gaylord Church,	1,600
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	David Krause,	1,600
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, and Columbia,	Joseph B. Anthony,	1,600
9. Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	Frederic Watts,	2,000
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, and Armstrong,	Jno. C. Knox,	1,600
11. Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wyoming,	William Jessup,	2,000
12. Dauphin and Lebanon,	John J. Pearson,	1,600

Districts.	President Judges.	Salary.
13. Bradford, Tioga, Potter, and McKean, .	Horace Williston,	2,000
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene, .	Samuel A. Gilmore,	1,600
15. Chester and Delaware,	Henry Chapman,	1,600
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset, . .	Jeremiah A. Black,	2,000
17. Beaver, Butler, and Mercer,	John Bredin,	2,000
18. Venango, Jefferson, Warren, and Elk, .	Joseph Buffington,	2,000
19. York and Adams,	Daniel Durkee,	2,000
20. Mifflin and Union,	Abraham S. Wilson,	2,000
21. Schuylkill,	Luther Kidder,	1,600
22. Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Carbon, .	Nathaniel B. Eldred,	1,600
23. Berks,	David F. Gordon,	1,600
24. Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria, . .	George Taylor,	1,600

FINANCES.

The present debt of the State is as follows :—

Six per cent. stocks,	\$ 1,887,549.06
Five per cent. stocks,	37,305,801.18
Four and a half per cent. stocks,	200,000.00
	<hr/> 39,393,350.24
Relief notes in circulation,	\$ 702,664.00
Interest, certificates outstanding,	220,789.52
“ “ unclaimed,	4,448.38
Interest on unclaimed and outstanding certificates to be added to them when funded,	14,165.89
Domestic creditors,	89,318.95
	<hr/> 1,031,386.74
Total public debt, Dec. 31, 1848,	\$ 40,424,736.98
Regular annual interest on loans,	1,987,542.99
Add arrears of interest (\$ 19,000) and guarantied interest on internal improvement companies (\$ 32,500),	51,500.00
	<hr/> 2,039,042.99
Total interest for 1849,	\$ 2,039,042.99

The value of the productive property owned by the State in 1849 was \$ 32,152,754.06.

Total receipts during the year ending November 30, 1848,	\$ 3,831,776.22
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1847,	680,890.85
	<hr/> 4,512,667.07
Total revenue,	\$ 4,512,667.07
Total expenditures during the same period,	3,935,376.68
	<hr/> 577,290.39
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1848,	\$ 577,290.39

Principal Items of Expenditure.		
Loans,	\$ 148,378.15	Damages on public works, \$ 26,453.10
Guaranty of interest,	32,500.00	Penitentiaries, 7,247.00
Interest on loans,	2,005,740.79	Domestic creditors, 13,246.42
Public improvements,	996,592.70	Militia expenses, 36,724.32
Common schools,	176,590.62	Pensions and gratuities, 22,705.21
Cancelled relief notes,	139,000.00	State library, 2,044.15
Expenses of government,	230,580.78	Revenue commissioners, 2,253.02
Abatement of State tax,	41,522.11	House of refuge, 4,000.00
Charitable institutions,	27,000.00	Miscellaneous, 22,800.31
		<hr/> \$ 3,935,376.68

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>			
Loans,	\$ 140,000.00	Tavern licenses,	\$ 33,306.61
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,550,555.03	Auction commissions,	22,500.00
Tax on real and personal estate, .	1,350,129.49	Lands,	21,454.91
Tax on corporation stocks,	140,359.89	Militia fines,	17,161.73
Tax on bank dividends,	118,048.55	Tax on certain offices,	19,394.26
Retailing licenses,	131,165.30	Brokers' licenses,	2,566.00
Tax on loans,	113,431.23	Peddlers' licenses,	2,184.85
Collateral inheritance tax,	55,359.01	Tax on enrolment of laws, . . .	1,965.00
Auction duties,	56,153.50	Refunded cash,	14,538.05
Tax on writs,	30,682.95	Miscellaneous,	12,784.86
			<hr/>
			\$ 3,831,776.22

Common Schools. — The whole number of school districts in the State, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the year ending June 5, 1848, was 1,306. Of these, 1,153 contributed to the support of schools, and 1,102 made reports. The whole number of schools was 7,845. The average number of months taught was 4.24½. Number of male teachers, 6,065, at an average monthly pay of \$ 17.37. Number of female teachers, 3,031, at an average monthly pay of \$ 10.65. Number of male scholars, 197,984; of female scholars, 162,621. There were 6,931 studying German. The average number of scholars in each school was 44, and the cost of teaching each scholar per month, 45½ cents. The amount of tax levied was \$ 508,696.51; received from the State appropriation, \$ 193,035.75; received from the collectors of the school tax, \$ 392,442.56. The cost of instruction was \$ 465,992.31; of fuel and contingencies, \$ 39,513.63; of school-houses, repairs, &c., \$ 96,539.47.

X. DELAWARE.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Salary.
WILLIAM THARP,	of Smyrna,	Governor (term of office	
expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1851),			\$ 1,333½
Daniel M. Bates,	of Dover,	Secretary of State,	Fees and 400
Jacob Faris,	of Newark,	State Treasurer,	500
Hiram W. M'Colley,	of Milford,	Auditor,	500
W. W. Morris,	of Dover,	President of the Senate.	
Daniel Cummins,	of Smyrna,	Speaker of the House.	

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

James Booth,	of Newcastle,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,200
Samuel M. Harrington,	of Dover,	Associate Justice,	1,200
John J. Milligan,	of Wilmington,	"	1,000
Edward Wootten,	of Georgetown,	"	1,000
Edward W. Gilpin,	of Wilmington,	Attorney-General,	Fees and 500

Court of Chancery.

Kensley Johns, Jr.,	of Newcastle,	Chancellor,	1,100
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Orphans' Court.

Amos H. Wickersham,	of Newcastle,	Register of Wills,	Fees.
John Raughley,	of Dover,	" "	Fees.
William Dunning,	of Georgetown,	" "	Fees.

FINANCES.

Chief Sources of Income.		Principal Items of Expenditure.	
Bank tax,	\$3,100.00	Executive,	\$2,858.33
Railroad tax,	3,250.00	Legislature,	687.62
Interest on loans,	4,947.62	Judiciary,	5,850.00
Bank dividends,	15,105.00	School fund,	15,947.62
Sheriffs,	440.00	Delaware College,	1,061.91
Clerks of the peace,	2,400.76	Sundries,	299.89
Attorney-General,	1,061.91	Total expenditures,	\$26,705.37
Secretary of State,	589.00	Excess of income,	4,637.73
Other sources,	12.75		
Total income,	\$31,343.10		\$31,343.10

Resources of the State.

Invested capital (State and School),	\$414,725.83
Taxes on corporations (annual),	5,725.00
Dividends and interest on loans (annual),	20,052.64
Retailers and tavern licenses, "	2,989.76
Fines and forfeitures,	676.06
Other sources,	1,073.75

For statistics relating to schools, pauperism, and crime, see the American Almanac for 1849, page 257. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial.

XI. MARYLAND.

Government for the Year 1850.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,	of Talbot County,	Governor (term expires	Salary.
the 1st Monday in Jan., 1851),		Use of a furnished house and	\$2,000
J. Nick. Watkins,	of Annapolis,	Secretary of State,	1,000
Dennis Claude,	of Annapolis,	Treasurer,	2,500
James Murray,	of Annapolis,	Examiner-General,	800
G. R. Richardson,	of Baltimore,	Attorney-General,	Fees.
John S. Gittings,	of Baltimore,	Commissioner of Loans	
		and Stamps,	Fees and 750
George G. Brewer,	of Annapolis,	Register of the Land-Office,	Fees.
Richard Swan,	of Annapolis,	State Librarian,	1,000
John N. Watkins,	of Annapolis,	Adjutant-General,	500

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Appointed.	Salary.
John Johnson,	of Annapolis,	1846, Chancellor,	\$3,000
Louis Gassaway,	Register.	Cornelius M'Lean, Auditor.	

Court of Appeals.

Thomas B. Dorsey,	of Ellicott's Mills,	1848, Chief Judge,	2,500
Ezek. F. Chambers,	of Chestertown,	1835, Associate Judge,	2,200
Ara Spence,	of Snowhill,	1835, "	2,200
Robert N. Martin,	of Cumberland,	1845, "	2,200

			Salary.
A. C. Magruder,	of Pr. Geo. Co.,	1845, <i>Associate Judge</i> ,	\$ 2,200
William Frick,	of Baltimore,	1848, “	2,200
Richard W. Gill,	of Annapolis,	<i>Clerk and Reporter</i> ,	Fees.
Nicholas Brice,	<i>Chief Judge, Baltimore City Court</i> ,		2,400
Alexander Nisbet,	<i>Associate Judge</i> ,		1,500

The State is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, who constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common law courts of original jurisdiction in the State; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for \$ 50 and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgment of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties, coextensive with the Chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the State, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphans' Courts (of which there is one in each county), and the Court of Chancery.

Baltimore city and county comprise one of the six judicial districts, of which Judge Frick is chief judge. The associate judges are John Purviance and John C. Le Grand. The stated salary of the associate justices is \$ 1,500, and fees, which, in the Baltimore district, amount to as much more.

FINANCES.

The finances of Maryland are now in a most flourishing condition, and there is nothing foreseen which is likely again to throw a shade upon the credit of the State. All the resources which have been relied upon for revenue by those who projected and carried through the measures looking to the resumption of payments of the interest on the debt, and its entire liquidation hereafter by the accumulation of the sinking funds and surpluses, have more than realized the expectations formed. During the present year (1849) the Treasurer has been enabled, from surpluses in the treasury, to redeem one fourth part of the arrears of interest funded under the resumption act passed in March, 1847, thus discharging about \$ 220,000 of the State debt; and there will be a balance in the treasury, December 1st, 1849, according to present receipts, of over \$ 300,000. The direct tax is now cheerfully paid in every part of the State, and the revenue from indirect taxes has so much increased as to give flattering evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of the citizens. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means, made at the last session of the Legislature, during the winter of 1847 - 48, demonstrated that the sum of \$ 9,184,128, then in hand, would pay off the whole principal of the public debt, to provide for the interest of which it was necessary to lay taxes. This was based upon the receipts of that year, including the revenue derived from the public works. Since then, the debt has decreased, both by the operation of the sinking fund and by the surpluses, out of which the Treasurer has discharged one fourth of the arrears, while the income from the public works has considerably increased. The same report claims an annual surplus of \$ 208,000 to be devoted to the extinction, first of the funded arrears, and then of the principal or main debt. This estimate has been more than realized, and there is but little doubt that, in the course of three years, the funded arrears will be entirely redeemed; and if the present taxes are continued for fifteen years, there will no longer be any need of taxation to pay the interest of so much of the debt as may then be unliquidated, as it will be amply provided for by the proceeds of the public works for whose account the greater part of the debt was incurred.

The total nominal debt of Maryland is now about \$ 15,900,000. Of this, about \$ 1,900,000 is owned by the State as a sinking fund; and the interest on about \$ 7,000,000 more is now

provided for, either directly by the internal improvement companies themselves, for whose benefit the State stock was issued, or from the proceeds of the said companies' works paid annually into the State treasury; thus leaving a principal sum of about \$7,000,000 as the sole burden on the people for which taxes have to be levied. As the actual state of things is so much improved from year to year, it is evident that the security to the creditor increases constantly, and the only apprehension is, that the Legislature should begin too soon to reduce the taxes. At present, there seems no good ground for any such fear, and the prevailing feeling among all the citizens of Maryland is an anxious desire to pay off the State debt as soon as possible. No one is now willing by any premature measure, for the sake of partial relief, to risk the credit which is already established. A sounder state of public feeling cannot anywhere be found. The six per cent. currency stocks of the State have been for a long time above par, and those bearing a lower rate of interest keep the same proportion.

The annual receipts into the treasury are about \$1,100,000, and the expenditures on all accounts less than \$900,000. The direct taxes yield about \$520,000, and the remainder of the income is derived from the internal improvement companies and a variety of indirect taxes.

State Penitentiary, Baltimore. — Isaac M. Denson, *Warden.* — Number of prisoners, Nov. 30, 1847, 281. Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 85; by pardon, 14; by death, 8; and by escape, 1; in all, 108. Admitted during the year, 85. Remaining in the prison Nov. 30, 1848, 258:—whites, 129; males, 120, females, 9; colored, 129; males, 101, females, 28. Of the 85 received during the year, 53 were natives of Maryland, 11 of other States, and 21 were foreigners. There were 41 white males, and 2 females; 30 colored males, and 12 females. Of the 258 in prison at the end of the year, 7 were committed for murder, 10 for murder in second degree, 5 for manslaughter, 6 for assault with intent to kill, 2 for rape, 6 for arson, 14 for burglary, 9 for larceny, 78 for stealing, 85 for felony, 1 for passing counterfeit money, 4 for forgery, 1 for perjury, 1 for enticing and 2 for assisting slaves to run away. 175 were natives of Maryland, 38 of other States, and 45 were foreigners. Before imprisonment, 32 were laborers, 35 were farmers and farm-laborers, 23 were house servants, 14 were sailors, 4 were clerks, and 1 was a schoolmaster. Of all prisoners admitted since Dec. 4, 1840, 208 can neither read nor write; 74 can read only; 242 can read and write; 64 had an English, and 4 a classical education, and 220 had attended Sunday schools. 235 were left orphans at various ages, 221 were never bound out, 63 were bound out and left their masters, 119 served until 21. There were 329 unmarried, 143 married, and 43 widows and widowers. There were 78 not habitual drunkards, but drunk when committing the offence, 183 intemperate, and 287 who reported themselves as being of sober habits. The expenses of the prison for the year 1848 were \$39,354.05. The earnings \$26,406.14. Deficit, \$12,947.91. The prisoners are employed generally in weaving, dyeing, cording and spinning, and in making shoes, &c.

XII. VIRGINIA.

Government for the Year 1850.

		Term ends.	Salary.
JOHN B. FLOYD,	of Washington Co., <i>Governor,</i>	Jan. 1, 1852,	\$3,333
*John M. Patton,	of Richmond, <i>Councillor of State,</i>	Mar. 31, '50,	1,000
Raleigh T. Daniel,	of Richmond, " "	Mar. 31, '51,	1,000
John F. Wiley,	of Amelia Co., " "	Mar. 31, '52,	1,000
Fabius M. Lawson,	of Richmond, <i>Treasurer,</i>		2,000
James E. Heath,	of Richmond, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>		2,000
James Brown, Jr.,	of Richmond, <i>2d Aud. & Sup't Literary Fund,</i>		2,000

* Acting Lieutenant-Governor in the absence of the Governor.

		Salary.
Stafford H. Parker, of Richmond,	<i>Register of the Land-Office,</i>	\$ 2,000
Sidney S. Baxter, of Richmond,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Fees and 1,000
W. H. Richardson, of Henrico Co.,	<i>Secretary of the Commonwealth,</i>	
	<i>Adjutant-Gen., and Librarian,</i>	1,720
Thomas F. Lawson, of Richmond,	<i>Clerk of the Council and Sup't</i>	
	<i>of Weights and Measures,</i>	1,300
Charles S. Morgan, of Richmond,	<i>Superintendent of Penitentiary,</i>	2,000
Edward P. Scott, of Greenville,	<i>Speaker of the Senate.</i>	
Henry L. Hopkins, of Powhatan,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>	
Geo. W. Mumford, of Richmond,	<i>Clerk of the House.</i>	
A. G. Hansford,	<i>Clerk of the Senate.</i>	

The Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, 2d Auditor, and Register of the Land-Office are, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Public Works, Literary Fund, Northwestern and Southwestern Turnpike Roads, and Blue Ridge Railroad Company. They do not receive extra compensation for this service.

JUDICIARY.

<i>Court of Appeals.</i>			Elected.	Salary.
William H. Cabell, of Richmond,	<i>President,</i>		1830,	\$ 2,750
Francis T. Brooke, of Spotsylvania Co.,	<i>Judge,</i>		1830,	2,500
John J. Allen, of Botetourt Co.,	"		1840,	2,500
Briscoe G. Baldwin, of Staunton,	"		1842,	2,500
William Daniel, of Lynchburg,	"		1846,	2,500
Joseph Allen, of Richmond,	<i>Clerk of the Eastern Circuit,</i>			1,000
John A. North, of Lewisburg,	<i>Clerk of the Western Circuit,</i>			1,000

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 2d Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at Richmond, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may from time to time appoint.

Superior Court.—The State is divided into ten judicial districts, and each district into two circuits, except the 4th, which has three. The 3d circuit of the 4th district is the 21st district of the State, containing but a single court, called the "Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Henrico and City of Richmond." In this court there are two judges; one on the law side, with a salary of \$1,800; the other on the chancery side, with a salary of \$2,000. On the disqualification of either of the two judges now attached to this court, his duties are to devolve on the other, without increase of salary. In the other circuits, each judge has chancery and common law jurisdiction, with a salary of \$1,500, and \$4 for every 20 miles of necessary travel. A Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery is held twice every year in each county, and in some corporations. The five senior judges—namely, Judges Smith, Field, Lomax, Scott, and Leigh, of the old General (now Circuit) Court—constitute a

Special Court of Appeals, and also the General Court, which holds two terms every year at the court-house in Richmond. One term begins the last Monday in June, and the other the last Monday in December. The General Court has appellate jurisdiction in the last resort in criminal cases; also, original jurisdiction of probates and administrations; and where the judges of the Court of Appeals proper are disqualified by interest, or otherwise, some of them sit as a Special Court of Appeals.

County Courts. — A court sits in each county every month, held by four or more justices of the peace. These courts, held by plain farmers or country gentlemen, have a jurisdiction wider than that of any other court in the State. Any one justice can hold a court in cases under \$ 20 in value. At the monthly or quarterly sessions, held by four or more justices, deeds and wills may be proved, and chancery matters and suits at common law be heard, — with a right of appeal to a superior court. These courts, exclusively, try slaves for all offences; and they examine free persons charged with felony, previously to their trial in the Circuit Court. Free negroes and Indians are on the same footing with slaves.

Judges of the Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Judges.	Residence.
1. Richard H. Baker,	of Nansemond Co.	12. L. P. Thompson,	of Staunton.
2. John W. Nash,	of Powhatan Co.	13. Isaac R. Douglass,	of Morgan Co.
3. Geo. P. Scarburg,	of Accomac.	14. Daniel Smith,	of Rockingham Co.
4. J. B. Christian,	of Charles City Co.	15. Benjamin Estell,	of Wythe Co.
5. John T. Lomax,	of Fredericksburg.	16. James E. Brown,	of Wythe Co.
6. John Scott,*	of Fauquier Co.	17. Edward Johnston,	of Botetourt Co.
7. John B. Clopton,	of Richmond.	18. George H. Lee,	of Harrison Co.
8. Daniel A. Wilson,	of Cumberland Co.	19. D. W. McComas,	of Wythe Co.
9. William Leigh,	of Halifax Co.	20. Joseph L. Fry,	of Wheeling.
10. N. M. Taliaferro,	of Franklin Co.	21. { John Robertson,	of Richmond.
11. Richard H. Field,	of Culpeper Co.	{ Vacancy.	

FINANCES

For the Year ending November, 1848.

The aggregate debt of Virginia is as follows: —

Revolutionary War debt, bearing 6 per cent. interest,	\$ 24,039.17	
War debt of 1812, " 7 " "	319,000.00	
Int. improvement debt, " 6 " "	6,185,321.20	
" " " " 5 " "	1,365,000.00	
" " " " 5½ " "	25,300.00	
Debt for subscription to bank stock,	450,107.00	
		\$ 8,368,767.37
But of this there is held by State agents, under the control of the Legislature, —		
By Literary Fund,	\$ 1,020,106.50	
By Board of Public Works,	354,623.41	
By Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	90,146.16	
		1,464,876.07
Which makes the actual debt of Virginia,		\$ 6,903,891.30

* Judge Scott is also judge of the Superior Court of the Alexandria District, and receives for this duty \$500 additional salary.

\$2,170,299.21 of this debt is held in Great Britain, and \$40,600 in France and Germany; the balance in this country, — mostly in Virginia. The State is also liable, conditionally, for guarantied bonds, — for internal improvements, — \$6,031,739.76.

The productive property of the State, consisting of stocks and debts due, is \$6,107,633.36
Property not now productive, 5,409,706.00

Total funds held by the State, \$11,517,340.28

The net receipts from taxes during the year were \$596,931.44, being an increase over the previous year of \$23,440.88.

Chief Items of Expenditure.

General Assembly,	\$108,926.86
Officers of government,	91,202.63
Interest on the public debt,	502,591.55
Criminal charges,	33,207.31
Penitentiary,	23,762.47
Contingent expenses of courts,	31,037.11
Expenses of militia, repairs of arms, &c.,	27,886.59
Military School at Lexington,	13,000.00
Expenses of public guard at Richmond,	21,210.11
Commissioners of Revenue,	32,014.64
Lunatics,	70,433.49
Deaf, dumb, and blind,	25,160.69
School quotas,	69,503.22
Annuity to University of Virginia, (Charlottesville,)	15,000.00
Appropriations and subscriptions to sundry roads,	216,114.25
Dividends to Stockholders of Old James River Co.,	20,730.00

Investments out of surplus divi'nd,	\$17,327.52
Contingent fund,	10,163.62
General appropriations,	29,133.03
Miscellaneous accounts,	56,185.07

Chief Items of Receipts.

Ordinary revenue and taxation,	\$596,873.91
Militia fines,	12,246.26
Taxes on law process, seals, wills, deeds, &c.,	37,381.74
Tax from dividends,	5,330.92
Dividends from bank stocks,	264,960.65
Dividends from joint stock companies (internal improvements),	83,279.04
Interest on loans, bonds, &c.,	155,669.73
Annuity from J. R. and Kan. Co.,	21,000.00
Bonus on capital of banks,	45,895.96
Loans obtained for subscriptions to internal improvements,	138,465.27
On account of permanent capital of literary fund,	10,833.20
On account of permanent capital of Dawson fund,	5,678.38

Taxes for 1848.

Taxes on lots,	\$59,938.36
Lands,	192,459.62
	<hr/>
	\$252,397.98
251,840 slaves, at 32 cents,	80,588.80
309,962 horses, &c., at 10 cts.,	30,996.20
9,938 gold watches, at \$1,	9,938.00
4,613 patent lever silver watches, at 50 cts.,	2,306.50
12,918 silver watches, at 25 cts.,	3,229.50
29,512 metallic clocks, at 25 cts.,	7,378.00
36,483 other clocks, at 12½ cts.,	4,560.37
13,907 carriages, at 1½ per cent.,	22,557.98
73 stages, " "	291.45
2,089 carryalls, " "	1,487.09
3,631 gigs, " "	1,772.75
3,504 pianos, " "	7,996.43
7 harps,	60.00
Gold or silver plate,	2,457.34
Interest on money lent,	13,459.74
Income tax over \$400,	4,328.07
Attorneys,	5,320.00
Physicians,	7,875.00
Dentists,	355.00

Bridges,	\$292.50
Ferries,	141.36
Newspapers,	355.00
Collateral inheritances,	1,043.57
	<hr/>
	461,188.63

Licenses to merchants, &c.,	\$116,877.41
" peddlers,	5,891.25
" ordinary keepers,	20,747.79
" houses of private entertainment,	3,508.89
" venders of lottery tickets,	22,000.00
" exhibitors of shows,	2,159.00
" insurance offices,	3,368.07
" owners of stallions,	5,778.64
" dentists, additional,	40.00
" billiard-tables,	3,408.88
" ten-pin alleys,	663.88
	<hr/>
	645,631.44

Expenses of collection, and insolvents,	48,700.00
	<hr/>
	596,931.4

Schools. — Number of schools in 122 counties and towns, 3,394 ; number of poor children in 122 counties and towns, 63,846 ; total number of poor children educated in 121 counties and towns, 26,472. Amount expended for tuition of poor children, including books, compensation to officers, and all other expenses, \$ 61,830.59. Average actual attendance of each poor child at common schools, 57½ days, equal to nearly 11½ weeks. Average amount paid for tuition of each poor child, \$ 2.33. Average cost per diem of tuition and expenses of each poor child, 4½ cents.

View of the Population and Taxation in Virginia in the Years mentioned.

Population.	1830.	1840.		1830.	1840.	1847.
White,	694,302	740,968	Land & prop-			
Black,	469,755	448,988	erty tax, \$	306,849.05	371,142.47	452,850.22
Free Black, . .	47,349	48,841	Tithables.			
			White,	157,234.00	169,725.00	193,219.00
Total,	1,211,406	1,238,797	Black,			227,333.00
By U. S. census, .	1,023,506	1,060,202				

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

Government for the Year 1850.

CHARLES MANLY, of Hillsborough,	<i>Governor</i> (term of office, from	Salary.
Jan. 1, 1849, to Jan. 1, 1851),	A furnished house and	\$ 2,000
William Hill, of Raleigh,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$ 800 and Fees.
Charles L. Hinton, of Wake Co.,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,500
Stephen Birdsall, of Raleigh,	<i>Clerk of the Treas. Dep.,</i>	500
William F. Collins, of Chatham Co.,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	1,000
Andrew Joyner, of Halifax Co.,	<i>Speaker of the Senate.</i>	
Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville Co.,	<i>Speaker of the House of Commons.</i>	

Council of State. — Lewis Bond, of Bertie Co. ; Joshua Tayloe, of Beaufort ; Nat. T. Green, of Warren ; Charles L. Paine, of Davidson Co. ; John Winslow, of Cumberland Co. ; Thomas A. Allison, of Iredell Co. ; and Adolphus L. Erwin, of McDowell Co.

Pay, \$ 3 per diem while in service, and \$ 3 for every 30 miles' travelling.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Thomas Ruffin, of Orange Co.,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Salary.
Frederic Nash, of Hillsborough,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	\$ 2,500
Rich. M. Pearson, of Surry Co.,	"	2,500
James Iredell, of Raleigh,	<i>Reporter,</i>	300
Edm. B. Freeman, of Raleigh,	<i>Clerk at Raleigh.</i>	
James R. Dodge, of Morgantown,	<i>Clerk at Morgantown.</i>	

The Supreme Court holds three sessions in each year ; two in the city of Raleigh, — to wit, on the 2d Monday in June and the last Monday in December, — and one at Morgantown, on the first Monday of August, for the western part of the State ; and continues to sit at each term until all the

business on the docket is determined, or continued upon good cause shown. It has power to hear and determine all cases in law and equity, brought before it by appeal, or by the parties. It has original and exclusive jurisdiction in repealing letters-patent, and also has power to issue all writs necessary and proper for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

Superior or Circuit Courts.

<i>Judges.</i> — Salary, \$ 1,950 each.		<i>Solicitors.</i>	
Thomas Settle,	of Rockingham.	Robert R. Heath,	of Edenton.
John M. Dick,	of Greensboro'.	John S. Hawks,	of Washington.
D. F. Caldwell,	of Salisbury.	Thomas L. Ashe,	of Orange Co.
John W. Ellis,	of Salisbury.	John F. Poindexter,	of Fayetteville.
John L. Bailey,	of Hillsborough.	Hamilton C. Jones,	of Rowan Co.
M. E. Manly,	of Newbern.	Burgess S. Gaither,	of Ashville.
Wm. H. Battle,	of Chapel Hill.		

Barth. F. Moore, of Halifax Co., *Attorney-General*.

The judges of the Supreme and the Superior Courts are elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, to hold office during good behaviour. Their salaries cannot be diminished during continuance in office.

Salary of a solicitor, \$ 20 for each court which he attends, and fees for conviction. The Attorney-General receives, in addition, \$ 100 for each term of the Supreme Court which he attends.

The Superior Courts of Law, and the Courts of Equity, are held twice each year in every county of the State. There are seven circuits, of about ten counties each, which the judges ride alternately, never visiting, however, the same circuit twice in succession. The judges of these courts have complete equity jurisdiction.

FINANCES.

Receipts from Nov. 1st, 1846, to Oct. 31st, 1847,	\$ 251,717.65
Expenditures during same period,	175,402.61
Excess of receipts,	76,315.04

State Debt. — This is contingent, and arises from indorsements by the State of bonds of railroad companies, to the amount of \$ 1,100,000. From this deduct \$ 13,000 for bonds not used, and \$ 110,000 for bonds paid; which reduces the amount for which the State may be liable to \$ 977,000.

Deaf and Dumb. — The corner-stone of the building for the North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was laid April 14, 1848. The institution is in Raleigh, near the State-House. The grounds have an extent of four acres. The main building, when completed, will be 60 feet by 36, and four stories high. The two wings, each 38 by 22, will run at right angles from the main edifice, and will be three stories high.

Lunatic Asylum. — The Legislature, at its last session, imposed a tax of one cent and three quarters on every \$ 100 worth of land, and 5½ cents on every taxable poll per annum for four years, to raise a fund for building a lunatic asylum. The tax will yield about \$ 80,000 in the four years.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Salary.
W. B. SEABROOK,	of Edisto Island,	Governor,	\$3,500
W. H. Gist,	of Union C. H.,	Lieutenant-Governor.	
B. K. Hennegan,	of Marion C. H.,	Secretary of State,	Fees.
William C. Black,	of York District,	Comptroller-General,	2,000
Jeremiah D. Yates,	of Charleston,	Treasurer, Lower Division,	2,000
R. C. Griffin,	of Abbeville Dist.,	“ Upper Division,	1,600
William F. Arthur,	of Columbia,	Surveyor-General,	Fees.
F. H. Elmore,	of Charleston,	Pres. Bank of the State of S.C.,	3,000
W. E. Martin,	of Grahamville,	Clerk of the Senate,	1,000
Thomas W. Glover,	of Orangeburg,	Clerk of the House,	1,000

The Governor is elected by the Senate and House of Representatives jointly, to serve for two years, and is not reëligible until after the expiration of four years. In case of his death, or removal from office, the Lieutenant-Governor acts as Governor.

Legislature. — Assembles at Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November, annually. Representatives (124 in number) are chosen for two years, on a mixed basis of population and taxation. Pay, \$3 a day, and 10 cents for every mile of travel. The Senate consists of 45 members, who are elected for four years ; one half chosen every second year. Pay of Senators the same as that of Representatives.

JUDICIARY.

The judges and chancellors are elected by joint ballot of both houses. They hold their commissions during good behaviour, and receive a compensation which can neither be increased nor diminished during their continuance in office. Repeated attempts have been made to limit their tenure to 65 or 70 years, but without success. A judge, or chancellor, may order a special court, and a chancellor may hear cases, by consent, at chambers.

Chancellors in Equity.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Job Johnston,	of Newbury,	1830	\$3,000
Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin,	of Charleston,	1837	3,000
J. J. Caldwell,	of Columbia,	1846	3,000
G. W. Dargan,	of Darlington,	1847	3,000

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

John S. Richardson,	of Sumter,	1818	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	of Society Hill,	1829	3,000
J. B. O'Neill,	of Newberry,	1835	3,000
D. L. Wardlaw,	of Abbeville,	1841	3,000
Edward Frost,	of Charleston,	1844	3,000
T. J. Withers,	of Camden,	1847	3,000

	Appointed.	Salary.
Isaac W. Hayne, of Charleston, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,		\$ 1,100 and fees.
A. M. McIver, <i>Solicitor for Eastern Circuit</i> ,		900 and fees.
J. N. Whitner, " <i>Western</i> "		900 and fees.
Simeon Fair, " <i>Middle</i> "		900 and fees.
T. N. Dawkins, " <i>Northern</i> "		900 and fees.
M. L. Bonham, " <i>Southern</i> "		900 and fees.
James A. Strobhart, of Grahamville, <i>State Reporter</i> , 1847		1,500

Law Court of Appeals and Equity Court of Appeals. — The former, consisting of all the law judges, for hearing appeals from the Courts of Law, and the latter, of all the chancellors, for hearing appeals from the Courts of Equity, are held in Columbia on the first Monday in May and fourth Monday in November. These courts are also held in Charleston on the second Monday in January, for hearing and determining appeals for the Districts of Georgetown, Horry, Beaufort, Colleton, and Charleston.

Clerks. — At Charleston, T. J. Gantt. At Columbia, A. Herbemont.

Courts for the Correction of Errors, consisting of all the judges in law and equity, to try constitutional questions, or questions where the law and equity courts are divided, and which are referred thereto by either of the courts, are held at such times, during the sitting of the Courts of Appeal, as the chancellors and judges may appoint.

Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions. — These courts have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where *legal* rights are involved (except in matters of contract where the amount is \$ 20 or under), and in all criminal cases affecting free white men; and appellate jurisdiction in all appeals from Magistrates' Courts, and in appeals from the Court of Ordinary in all cases except in matters of account. They are held in each and every district of the State twice in each year. The times of holding the court for Charleston District are the first Monday in May, to sit six weeks, and the fourth Monday in October, to sit four weeks. Daniel Horlbeck, *Clerk for Charleston District*.

Courts of Equity take cognizance of all matters belonging to a court of equity, as contradistinguished from a court of law. A term is held by one chancellor, annually, in each district, except Charleston District, where two terms are held; viz. on the first Monday in February, to sit six weeks, and on the second Monday in June, to sit four weeks.

City Court of Charleston. — An inferior court of limited jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal causes. William Rice, *Recorder*.

Ordinary's Court. — Each district has its own Ordinary. The principal duties of the Ordinary are to grant letters of administration; probate of wills; examine executors' and administrators' accounts, &c. His office is the proper depository of wills and other papers relative to the administration of estates. An appeal lies from his determination, in matters of account, to the Court of Equity, and, in all other cases, to the Court of Common Pleas. M. T. Mendenhall, *Ordinary for Charleston District*.

Magistrates' Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of contract of and under twenty dollars.

Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, for the trial of slaves and free persons of color for criminal offences.

FINANCES.

Whole amount received during year ending 30th September, 1847,	\$ 329,638.32
Whole amount expended,* " " " "	333,393.76
Whole amount of State debt, " " " "	3,622,038.95

Property of the State.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, for capital,	\$ 2,933,611.10
" " " " for sinking fund,	653,022.77
" " " " for balance due Treasurers,	101,071.15
Debt of railroad and canal companies,	523,396.69
Shares in S. C. Railroad Co. and Southwestern Railroad Bank,	800,000.00
Balances due by tax-collectors, sheriffs, &c.,	9,415.61
Total,	\$ 5,020,517.32

Taxes for 1847.

347,468 slaves, \$ 191,107.40	Lots, \$ 43,985.43
2,554 free negroes, 5,088.00	Lands, 31,189.39
Goods, wares, and merchandise, . . 24,496.09	Double taxes, arrears, &c., . . 749.70
Professions, 6,864.63	Total, \$ 303,480.93

Free Schools. — Number of schools in 1848, 739; number of teachers, 737; number of scholars, 7,188. Amount expended by the Legislature, in 1847, \$ 33,527.52. These schools are under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by the Legislature.

XV. GEORGIA.

Government for the Year 1850.

GEORGE W. TOWNS,	of Muscogee Co.,	<i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires November, 1851,)	Salary. \$ 3,000
Nathan C. Barnet,	of Clark Co.,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,600
William B. Tinsley,	of Baldwin Co.,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,600
David E. Bothwell,	of Jefferson Co.,	<i>Comptroller-General</i> ,	1,600
P. M. Compton,	of Butts Co.,	<i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	1,600
John S. Thomas,	of Baldwin Co.,	<i>Director of the Central Bank</i> .	
Anderson W. Redding,	of Harris Co.,	<i>Keeper of the Penitentiary</i> .	
Jesse H. Campbell,	of Baldwin Co.,	<i>Commissioner of Deaf and Dumb</i> .	
Andrew J. Miller,	of Richmond Co.,	<i>President of the Senate</i> ,	\$ 5 a day.
William H. Crawford,	of Sumter Co.,	<i>Secretary of the Senate</i> ,	500
Charles J. Jenkins,	of Richmond Co.,	<i>Speaker of House of Rep.</i> ,	\$ 5 a day.
Allen F. Owen,	of Talbot Co.,	<i>Clerk of House of Rep.</i> ,	500

The pay of members of the Legislature is \$ 4 a day. The Legislature meets biennially. A new Legislature was elected October 1, 1849.

* In this amount is an item of \$ 20,000, expended for the benefit of the Palmetto regiment.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Joseph H. Lumpkin,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	Term ends.
Hiram Warner,	<i>Judge,</i>	1852
Eugenius A. Nisbet,	"	1850
		1854

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the General Assembly, and are removable upon address of two thirds of each house. All causes shall be determined at the first term; and in case the plaintiff is not ready for trial, unless he be prevented "by some providential cause," the judgment of the court below shall be affirmed. Judges of the Superior Court are elected for six years, with jurisdiction exclusive in criminal cases, and in land cases; and concurrent in all other civil cases. Justices of the inferior courts are elected by the people, and act as probate judges. Justices of the peace are elected by the people in districts.

The State is divided into eleven circuits, with a judge for each.				Salary.
W. B. Fleming, of Chatham Co.,	<i>Judge of</i>	Eastern	Circuit,	\$ 1,800
W. W. Holt,	"	Middle	"	1,800
N. C. Sayre,	"	Northern,	"	1,800
Charles Dougherty, of Clark Co.,	"	Western,	"	1,800
James A. Meriwether,	"	Ocmulgee,	"	1,800
J. J. Scarborough,	"	Southern,	"	1,800
John Floyd,	"	Flint,	"	1,800
Robert B. Alexander,	"	Chatahoochee	"	1,800
Aug. R. Wright, of Cass Co.,	"	Cherokee,	"	1,800
Edward Y. Hill,	"	Coweta,	"	2,100
Lott Warren,	"	Southwestern	"	2,100
Alpheus Colvard,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>			\$ 250 and perquisites.
Mordecai Shaftall, Sen., of Chatham Co.,	<i>Judge of Court of Oyer and</i>			
	<i>Terminer,</i>	Savannah,		1,000
John W. Wilde,	of Richmond Co.,	<i>Judge of Court of Oyer and</i>		
		<i>Terminer,</i>	Augusta,	1,000
R. M. Orne, <i>State Printer.</i>				

FINANCES.

The public debt of the State consists of bonds issued for the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railway. Its aggregate amount may be stated at \$ 1,903,472, of which \$ 1,831,472.22 are in federal bonds payable at the treasury, and \$ 72,000 in sterling bonds sold by Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., of London, England. The semiannual dividends of interest, as well as the principal of the sterling bonds, are payable in London.

The balance in the Treasury, Oct. 21, 1847, was	\$ 362,251.50
Receipts into the Treasury, year ending Oct. 20, 1848,	367,585.60
Aggregate receipts,	\$ 729,837.10
Expenditures during the year were	364,249.37
Balance in Treasury, Oct. 21, 1848,	\$ 365,587.73
Between Oct. 20, 1848, and November 28, 1848, there was received the sum of \$ 113,897.39, and paid out \$ 19,929.16, which leaves in the Treasury, Nov. 28, 1848,	\$ 459,555.96
Of this balance there are unavailable the Education Fund, \$ 262,300, and stocks, scrip, and accounts, amounting to	287,935.50
Leaving a balance of available assets of	\$ 171,620.46

Chief Sources of Income.			
General tax,	\$ 311,331.78	Deaf and dumb,	3,400.00
Tax on bank stock,	20,872.25	Lunatic Asylum,	11,624.86
Dividend, Education Fund,	16,628.00	Penitentiary,	2,159.50
“ bank stock,	600.00	Poor school fund,	15,973.41
Fees on grants,	11,159.92	Printing fund,	10,862.00
Chief Items of Expenditure.		Public debt, principal and interest,	178,098.88
Civil establishment,	\$ 46,711.14	Legislature,	69,923.05
Contingent fund,	6,606.30	University of Georgia,	2,000.00
		Special appropriations,	10,682.65

Lunatic Asylum. — The average number of inmates during the year has been 89. Whole number at the end of the year, 90,—71 of whom are lunatics, 10 lunatics and epileptics, 7 idiots, and 2 partially idiotic.

XVI. FLORIDA.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Salary.
THOMAS BROWN,	of Tallahassee, Governor (term expires		
October, 1853),			\$ 1,500
Chas. W. Downing,	of Jacksonville, Secretary of State,	Fees &	600
Simon Towle,	of Tallahassee, Comptroller,		1,100
Wm. R. Hayward,	“ Treasurer,		800
John Beard,	“ Register of Public Lands, and		
	Sup't of Schools, \$ 1,200 and travelling expenses.		
Wm. B. Lancaster,	of Key West, Clcrk of the House, \$ 5 a day during		
	[the session.		

The members of the General Assembly are chosen the first Monday of October, *biennially*. The Assembly meets *biennially* on the third Monday in November.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Courts.

Thomas Douglas,	of Jacksonville, Chief Judge, Eastern Circuit,	\$2,000-
Thomas Baltzell,	of Tallahassee, Judge, Middle “	2,000
George S. Hawkins,	of Apalachicola, “ Western “	2,000
Joseph B. Lancaster,	of Jacksonville, “ Southern “	2,000
David P. Hogue,	of Tallahassee, Attorney-General and Rep.,	500
Rob't S. Hayward,	“ Clerk of Supreme Court,	Fees.
James M. Landrum,	of Walton Co., Solicitor, Western Circuit,	800
Samuel B. Stephens,	of Gadsden, “ Middle “	“
John P. Sanderson,	of Columbia, “ Eastern “	“
Ossian B. Hart,	of Monroe, “ Southern “	“

The State is divided into four circuits, Eastern, Middle, Western, and Southern; and the judges of the Supreme Court, in the order in which they are named above, preside in the respective circuits.

Internal Improvements. — There are no railroads or canals in operation in this State. The General Assembly of 1843 - 49 chartered three companies, for the establishment of railroads; one, the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, upon such route as may be deemed most advisable and judicious by the company; another for the purpose of constructing a communication between the Chattahoochee River and the Gulf of Mexico, at some point on St. Andrew's Bay, to be called the Florida and Georgia Railroad Company; and another for the purpose of constructing a road from some point on the St. Mary's River to Pensacola. None of these roads have, as yet, been commenced.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1847,	. . . . .	\$ 3,755.10
Receipts during the year ending Nov. 1, 1848,	. . . . .	56,832.72
Total revenue,	. . . . .	60,587.82
Expenditures during the year,	. . . . .	59,259.72
		<u>\$ 1,328.10</u>

XVII. ALABAMA.

Government for the Year 1850.

HENRY W. COLLIER, of Tuscaloosa,	<i>Governor,</i>	(term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1851),	Salary. \$ 2,500
William Garrett,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>		Fees and 1,200
Joel Riggs,	<i>Comptroller of Public Accounts,</i>		1,250
William Graham,	<i>State Treasurer,</i>		1,200
Marion A. Baldwin,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		Fees and 425
James G. Carroll,	<i>Adj. and Inspector-General,</i>		200
Carter R. Harrison, of Tuscaloosa,	<i>Quartermaster-General,</i>		200
Michael Toumey, of Tuscaloosa,	<i>State Geologist.</i>		

The Senate consists of 33 members, elected for four years, one half going out every two years. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members, elected for two years. The Legislature meets *biennially* in the city of Montgomery, on the second Monday of November. The second biennial session will be held in 1849. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each. The public records, archives, and offices were removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, in November, 1847.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Edward S. Dargan, of Mobile,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Salary. \$ 2,250
William P. Chilton, of Tuskegee,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,250
* Silas Parsons, of Huntsville,	"	2,250
—— Cocke, of Tuscaloosa,	<i>Reporter,</i>	Fees.
Marion A. Baldwin, of Montgomery,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Fees and 425
George C. Ball, of Montgomery,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

* Appointed by Governor Chapman, in the recess of the Legislature.

The judges of all the courts, and the chancellors, are elected by a joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, for six years. The sessions of this court are held at the seat of government on the 1st Mondays of January and June of each year, for hearing and determining points of law taken by appeal or writ of error from the Chancery, Circuit, and County Courts. The volumes of reported decisions are upwards of thirty in number.

Court of Chancery.

			Salary.
Joseph W. Lesesne,	of Mobile,	Chancellor Southern Division,	\$1,500
Wiley W. Mason,	of Wetumpka,	" Middle "	1,500
David G. Ligon,	of Moulton,	" Northern "	1,500

The State is divided into forty chancery districts, in each of which a session of the court is held annually, except in Mobile, Sumter, Montgomery, Dallas, Madison, and Barbour counties, where two sessions are held.

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Circuit.	Salary.	Solicitors.
John D. Phelan,	Marion,	1st,	\$1,500	William E. Clarke.
Nathan Cook,	Hayneville,	2d,	1,500	*M. J. Safford.
George D. Shortridge,	Montevallo,	3d,	1,500	Wm S. Mudd.
S. C. Posey,	Florence,	4th,	1,500	John S. Kennedy.
Thomas A. Walker,		5th,	1,500	Wm. O. Winston.
John Bragg,	Mobile,	6th,	1,500	Wm. E. Platt.
Samuel Chapman,	Livingston,	7th,	1,500	*Henry S. Wood.
George Goldthwaite,	Montgomery,	8th,	1,500	Marion A. Baldwin
*John J. Woodward,		9th,	1,500	Thomas G. Garrett.

This court has original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes in the State. Two sessions (spring and fall) are held each year in every county. The Solicitors, besides fees, receive a salary of \$250, except in the first circuit, where the salary is \$350. The Attorney-General acts as Solicitor for the eighth circuit.

In Mobile county the criminal jurisdiction has been transferred to a special

Criminal Court for Mobile County.

			Salary.
John E. Jones,	of Mobile,	Judge,	\$1,500

This court holds three terms each year, on the first Mondays of February, June, and December.

FINANCES.†

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 27, 1845,	\$148,881.13
Received from all sources to Nov. 27, 1847, (two years,)	568,131.72
	\$714,992.85
Total expenditures for the same period,	172,188.92
Balance 27th Nov., 1847,	\$542,803.93

* Executive appointments.

† The sessions of the Legislature being biennial, the financial statements are for two years. The last Legislature met in November, 1847.

State Debt. — The bond debt of the State is \$9,170,555.55, bearing an annual interest of \$469,657.80. Besides this there is the University Fund, made by the last Legislature a permanent charge on the State, \$250,000, on which the annual interest is \$15,000, and the School (or sixteenth section) Fund, of \$965,381, on which the annual interest is \$57,922.87. Total debt, \$10,385,936.55; annual interest, \$542,580.67. Besides this, the State owes \$600,000, for bonds invested in the capital stock of the Mobile Bank, on which the bank has, thus far, paid the interest; but for this payment it now presents a claim of \$90,000 against the State. The resources of the State are, — in addition to the annual taxes, which in 1848 amounted to \$414,175.61, — \$2,000,000, good debts due the State banks, and other means to the amount of \$1,177,150.54.

The annual liabilities of the State are as follows: —

Interest on State bonds,	\$469,657.80
“ University Fund,	15,000.00
“ Sixteenth Section Fund,	57,922.87
Annual charges of State government, (say)	120,000.00
Total of annual liabilities,	\$662,580.67

The annual resources of the State are: —

State taxes, 1848,	\$414,175.61
Interest on \$2,000,000 good debts due the State banks, \$160,000, less current expenses of the banks, \$35,994.93,	\$124,005.07
Interest on other means, \$1,177,150.54,	70,629.03
Total annual resources,	\$608,810.71
Total annual deficit,	53,769.96

XVIII. MISSISSIPPI.

*Government for the Year 1850.**

		Term ends.	Salary.
JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS, Governor,		Jan. 1850,	\$3,000
Samuel Stamps, Secretary of State,		Nov. 1849,	1,200
Richard Griffith, State Treasurer,		“ 1849,	1,500
George T. Swann, Auditor of Public Accounts,		“ 1849,	1,500
James M. Lewis, Keeper of the Capitol and Librarian,			500
James Wach, Keeper of the Penitentiary,			1,500

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

William L. Sharkey, of Vicksburg, Presiding Judge,	Nov. 1853,	\$3,000
Alexander M. Clayton, Judge,	“ 1851,	3,000
J. S. B. Thatcher, of Natchez, “	“ 1849,	3,000
John D. Freeman, of Jackson, Attorney-General,	“ 1849,	1,000
Wilson Hemmingway, Clerk,		Fees.
W. C. Smedes, and } T. A. Marshall, }	Reporters.	

The jurisdiction of the High Court is appellate exclusively. There are

* The election for Governor, &c., to hold office two years from January, 1850, is on Nov. 5 and 6, 1849.

two terms each year in Jackson, commencing on the first Mondays of November and January. The court may continue in session as long as business requires, and may order a special term, or adjourn to meet at any time.

The Superior Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol, at Jackson, is in law considered always open. The chancellor is authorized to hold the same at such times and for such periods as business may require, upon giving three weeks' notice in the newspapers. The District Chancery Courts have concurrent power and jurisdiction, within their respective districts, with the Superior Court of Chancery, where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$ 500,000, and have the same power as the chancellor of the State, both in term time and in vacation. Special terms of the District Chancery Courts may be holden by the vice-chancellors, respectively, by giving thirty days' public notice.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50. For each of the seven circuits, a judge and attorney are elected, every four years, in the month of November. It has also exclusive criminal jurisdiction.

Superior Court of Chancery.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Stephen Cocke,	of Lowndes Co.,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	Nov. 1851,	\$ 2,600
John T. Simms,	of Jackson,	<i>Clerk.</i>		

District Chancery Courts.

Henry Dickinson,	Vice-Chancellor,	Northern Dist.,	Nov. 1851,	\$ 2,000
James M. Smiley,	"	Southern Dist.,	" 1849,	2,000

District or Circuit Courts.

Dist.	Judges.	District Attorneys.	Dist.	Judges.	District Attorneys.
1	Stanhope Posey.	William T. Martin.	5	Robert C. Perry.	E. A. M. Gray.
2	Wiley P. Harris.	O. F. McCarty.	6	Francis P. Rodgers.	Septimus Caldwell.
3	George Coalter.	Fulton Anderson.	7	Hugh R. Miller.	John W. Thompson.
4	Armstead B. Dawson.	George Wood.			

FINANCES.*

Receipts from March 1, 1846, to April 30, 1847,																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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* The sessions of the Legislature being biennial, there have been no financial reports since the fall of 1847. For a full statement of the taxable property of the State, see American Almanac for 1849, p. 278.

Common Schools. — An act establishing a system of Common Schools was passed in 1844. The Boards of County Police are to appoint School Commissioners, one to each district, amounting to five to each county. These Commissioners superintend the schools and hire the teachers. Semiannual reports are to be made to the Secretary of State, who is *ex officio* General School Commissioner. A special tax may be levied by the Board of Police, not to exceed the State tax; but no township shall be taxed for this purpose without the consent of a majority of its inhabitants. The funds arising from leases of the sixteenth sections of land, from fines and forfeitures, and from licenses to hawkers and peddlers, keepers of billiard-tables, retailers of liquors, and brokers, shall form part of the school fund. All of the larger towns are adopting the common school system, and a deep and increasing interest is felt upon the subject. The sparseness of the population is, however, a formidable obstacle to the success of any general system.

State Penitentiary. — J. Moseley, *Superintendent*. — Whole number received since the first admission, April 15, 1840, 247. Whole number, Nov. 30, 1848, 88. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 10; by pardon of the Governor, 13; by writ of error, 1; by death, 2. 5 are confined for attempts to kill; 13 for manslaughter; 14 for negro-stealing; 5 for forgery; 29 for petty larceny; 11 for grand larceny. 7 were foreigners, the rest were natives of this country.

XIX. LOUISIANA.

*Government for the Year 1850.**

		Term ends.	Salary.
ISAAC JOHNSON,	of West Feliciana, <i>Governor</i> ,	Jan. 1850,	\$ 6,000
Trasimon Landry,	of Ascension, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ,	"	\$ 8 a day
		[during the session of the Legislature.]	
Charles Gayarré,	of New Orleans, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	Jan. 1850,	2,000
Zenon Ledoux, Jr.,	of Pointe Coupée, <i>Priv. Sec. to Gov.</i> ,	Perquisites and	600
Joseph Walker,	of Rapides, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	Jan. 1850,	4,000
Louis Bringier,	of New Orleans, <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,		600
Charles N. Rowley,	of Concordia, <i>Adj. and Insp.-General</i> ,	1850,	2,000
Louis Bordelon,	of St. Landry, <i>Auditor of Accounts</i> ,	"	4,000
Robert J. Kerr,	<i>Register of Land-Office</i> ,	"	687.75
Alexander Dimitry,	<i>Superintend. of Education</i> ,	"	3,000

The Legislature meets biennially on the third Monday in January. Senators, 32 in number, are chosen for four years; one half, every two years. Representatives, not less than 70, nor more than 100 (the present number is 98), are chosen for two years. The election is on the 2d Monday in November. The pay of members of the Legislature is \$4 a day during the session, and while going and returning. No session shall last more than sixty days. Acts passed after fifty days shall be void. The State Treasurer is chosen biennially, by joint ballot. By the act of 16th March, 1848, the seat of government is to be removed to Baton Rouge as soon as the Governor of the State shall consider the public buildings in a proper condition

* There will be an election of State officers on the second Monday (12th) of Nov., 1849.

for the reception of the public records, &c., of the State ; *provided*, the removal be not later than the first day of December, 1849.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

This court consists of a chief justice and three associate justices, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of eight years. The court sits in New Orleans from the first Monday in November to the end of June, inclusive. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, when more than \$300 is in dispute ; when the legality of any tax is in question ; on all fines and penalties imposed by municipal corporations ; and in criminal cases, on points of law alone, when death, hard labor, or a fine of more than \$300, is imposed. They may issue writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases where they have appellate jurisdiction. If the judges are equally divided, the judgment appealed from shall stand affirmed.

			Term ends.	Salary.
George Eustis,	of New Orleans,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1854,	\$ 6,000
Pierre A. Rost,	of St. Charles,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1852,	5,500
George R. King,	of Opelousas,	"	1850,	5,500
Thomas Slidell,	of New Orleans,	"	1856,	5,500
William A. Elmore,		<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1856,	3,000
Eugene Lasere,		<i>Clerk in New Orleans,</i>		Fees.
Pierre Labyche,		" <i>Opelousas,</i>		"
M. A. Airail,		" <i>Alexandria,</i>		"
Henry M. Bry,		" <i>Monroe,</i>		"
Merritt M. Robinson,	of New Orleans,	<i>Reporter,</i>		2,500

District Courts.

The State shall be divided into not less than twelve, nor more than twenty, judicial districts, which may be reorganized every sixth year. One district judge is appointed for six years, for each district, except for the districts of New Orleans and Lafayette, where as many are appointed as are necessary. District judges must be citizens of the United States, above thirty years old, residents of the State for five years, and have practised law therein five years. The District Courts have jurisdiction when more than fifty dollars is at stake, and in all criminal cases.

District Courts of New Orleans : — 1st District.

Districts.	Judges.	Term ends.	Salary.	Clerks.
1.	John McHenry,	1850,	\$ 3,500	Alfred Rousseau.
2.	E. A. Canon,	1852,	3,500	Thomas C. Poole.
3.	Thomas H. Kennedy,	1850,	3,500	William P. Bedlock.
4.	George Strawbridge,	1852,	3,500	Thomas Gilmore.
5.	A. M. Buchanan,	1850,	3,500	Prosper Le Blanc.

Other District Courts.

Districts.	Judges.	Term ends.	Salary.	Attorneys.
2.	Octave S. Rousseau,	1848,	\$ 2,500	J. Foulhouse.
3.	J. Calvin Clarke,	1848,	2,500	E. W. Jordan.
4.	R. Wellman Nicholls,	1848,	2,500	E. Legendre.
5.	David A. Randall,	1848,	2,500	James L. Cole.
6.	John J. Burke,	1852,	2,500	Augustus Talbot.
7.	— Sterling,	1855,	2,500	Z. S. Lyons.
8.	Martin G. Penn,	1850,	2,500	Nicholas Baylies.
9.	Fred. H. Farrar,	1850,	2,500	P. A. Roy.
10.	Louis Selby,	1850,	2,500	William Perkins.
11.	E. Barry,	1854,	2,500	M. Boatner.
12.	George W. Copley,	1850,	2,500	J. C. C. Sharp.
13.	Ralph Cushman,	1852,	2,500	Patrick Barry.
14.	Cornelius Voorhies,	1848,	2,500	A. T. Splane.
15.	John H. Overton,	1848,	2,500	C. L. Mouton.
16.	James Taylor,	1852,	2,500	J. B. Elam.
17.	Edward R. Olcott,	1852,	2,500	John S. Gilbert.

Education. — The constitution provides that “there shall be a superintendent of public education, to hold office for two years. Free public schools shall be established throughout the State; the proceeds of lands granted for the purpose, and of lands escheated to the State, shall be held as a permanent fund, on which six per cent. interest shall be paid by the State for the support of these schools.” At an extra session of the Legislature, in December, 1849, the sum of \$ 550,000 was appropriated for the support of the free public schools of the State, and \$ 1,000 to support public schools for free colored children.

FINANCES.

The constitution provides that the credit of the State shall not be lent to any person or corporation whatsoever; but new bonds may be issued to replace outstanding ones. No State debt shall be contracted for more than \$ 100,000, except in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, unless authorized by law for some distinctly specified object or work; which law shall impose taxes to pay the current interest during the whole term of the debt, and also to pay the debt itself at maturity; and this law shall be irrepealable till the debt and interest are fully discharged, and shall not go into force till again enacted by the next Legislature after its first passage. The State shall not subscribe to the stock of any company or corporation. No corporate company shall be hereafter created, renewed, or extended, with banking or discounting privileges. After 1890 the charters of all corporations may be revoked; and no charter shall now be granted, except for municipal or political purposes, for more than twenty-five years.

XX. TEXAS.*Government for the Year 1850.*

		Term ends.	Salary.
P. H. BELL,	Governor,	Dec. 21, 1851,	\$ 2,000
John A. Greer,	of San Augustine, Lieut.-Gov. & Pres.		
	of Senate,	1851,	\$ 3 a day.

			Term ends.	Salary.
W. D. Miller,	of Austin,	<i>Secretary of Stute,</i>	1849,	\$ 1,200
John W. Harris,	of Brazoria,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1850,	1,500
Jas. H. Raymond,	of Austin,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1850,	1,200
James B. Shaw,	of Austin,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	1850,	1,500
John M. Swisher,	of Austin,	<i>Auditor,</i>	1850,	1,000
John D. Pitts,	of San Marcos,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	1850,	1,000
George W. Smyth,	of Jasper County,	<i>Commissioner of the</i>		
		<i>Land-Office,</i>	1852,	1,500
Abner H. Cook,		<i>Superintendent of Penitentiary,</i>		1,000

The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, and are held at Austin, beginning on the first Monday in November. Members receive \$ 3 a day, and \$ 3 for every twenty-five miles' travel. The third biennial session met at Austin, in November, 1849.

JUDICIARY.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associates, who are chosen for six years. Sessions are held once a year, at Austin, commencing on the second Monday of December. The court has appellate jurisdiction coextensive with the limits of the State ; but in criminal cases, and appeals from interlocutory judgments, it is under legislative regulations. Judges are nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by two thirds of the Senate ; they may be removed by address of two thirds of both houses. The judges of the District Court are chosen for six years, and hold a court twice a year in each county. The District Courts have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and in all suits in which more than \$ 100 is at stake. In criminal cases, if the punishment be not specifically determined by law, the jury shall determine it. In equity causes, either party may demand a jury.

Supreme Court.

			Term ends.	Salary.
John Hemphill,	of Austin,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1852,	\$ 2,000
Abner S. Lipscomb,	of Independence,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1852,	2,000
Royall T. Wheeler,	of San Augustine,	"	1852,	2,000
Thomas Green,	of Austin,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1850,	F. & 300

District Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Residence.	Salary.
1. J.C.Megginson,	Galveston,	\$1,750	H. B. Waller,	Austin Co.,	\$500 & f.
2. Wm. E. Jones,	Seguin,	1,750	John A. Green,	Lagrange,	500 & f.
3. R. E. B. Baylor,	Independ'e,	1,750	J. F. Crosby,	Brenham,	500 & f.
4. M. P. Norton,	Corp. Christi,	1,750	C.W. Peterson,	Brownsville,	500 & f.
5. O. M. Roberts,	San Aug'ne,	1,750	R. S. Walker,	San Aug'ne,	500 & f.
6. L. D. Evans,	Marshall,	1,750	D. W. Field,	Marshall,	500 & f.
7. C. W. Buckley,	Houston,	1,750	Sam. D. Hay,	Houston,	500 & f.
8. John T. Mills,	Clarksville,	1,750	Wm. C. Young,	Clarksville,	500 & f.

9. B. H. Martin, McKinney, 1,750	A. J. Fowler, Palestine, 500 & f.
10. Fielding Jones, Victoria, 1,750	Wm. S. Glass, Victoria, 500 & f.
11. Spruce M. Baird, Santa Fé, 1,750	Vacancy, 500 & f.

FINANCES.

The American Almanac for 1849, pp. 235 - 237, contains a full statement of the liabilities and resources, and of the receipts and expenditures, both of the late Republic and the present State of Texas. The debt of the late Republic of Texas, including interest due on the same to January 1st, 1848, may be thus stated:—Foreign debt, \$2,144,054.90; domestic debt, \$8,906,146.61; total foreign and domestic debt, \$11,050,201.51. This is the ostensible or fair value. The equivalent value, i. e. the amount available to the government, is \$5,528,195.19.

By the act of the Legislature of the 20th March, 1848, all holders of the liabilities of the late Republic of Texas are required to present them to the Auditor and Comptroller of Public Accounts "on or before the second Monday in November, 1849; and all claims that shall not be presented on or before that time shall be postponed." The claims presented to and acted upon by the Auditor and Comptroller, under the provisions of this law, are to be reported to the Legislature at its next session, "for final adjustment." Those not presented and acted upon by the accounting officers before the said second Monday in November, 1849, cannot be brought in afterwards without further legislative action.

The resources of the State of Texas, as appears by the Assessment Rolls of 1847, are:—Real and personal property assessed of the value of \$45,939,997; tax thereon, \$91,879.99; and poll-taxes, one dollar each, to the amount of \$18,504. Total tax, \$120,383.99. It is also estimated that there are 184,386,920 acres of vacant and unappropriated lands within the limits of the State.

The cash receipts and expenditures for the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, were as follows:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Direct and license taxes,	\$82,522.86	Executive,	\$24,790.41
Miscellaneous,	3,974.65	Legislature,	48,356.88
Revenue accrued under the late Republic,	10,713.54	Judiciary,	25,962.53
Balance in Treasury, Oct. 21, 1847,	51,238.05	Miscellaneous,	17,051.79
Total available means,	\$148,449.10	Total expenditures,	116,161.61
		Balance in Treasury, Oct. 31, 1848,	32,287.49
		Amount in the Treasury to the credit of the school fund,	\$17,071.86
		Average annual expenses of the State,	90,000.00

XXI. ARKANSAS.

Government for the Year 1850.

JOHN S. ROANE,*	of Little Rock, -	Governor (term of office expires November, 1852),	Salary.
David B. Greer,	of Little Rock,	Sec. of State,	Use of a house and \$1,800
Christopher C. Danby,	"	Aud. of Pub. Acc'ts,	Perquisites and 600
Samuel Adams,	of Pulaski Co.,	Treasurer,	Fees and 1,200
			Fees and 800

* Elected March 14, 1849, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Drew.

The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer, are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly. The Legislature meets biennially at Little Rock. Number of Senators, 25 ; of Representatives, 75. Their compensation is \$3 a day during the session, and \$3 for every 20 miles' travel in coming to and returning from the seat of government.

Supreme Court.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Thomas Johnson,	of Saline Co.,	Chief Justice,	1852,	\$ 1,500
Christopher C. Scott,	of Ouachita Co.,	Associate Justice,	1852,	1,500
David Walker,	of Washington Co.,	"	1856,	1,500
John G. Clendenin,	of Little Rock,	Attorney-General,		600
Luke E. Barber,	"	Clerk,		Fees.
Elbert H. English,	"	Reporter,		200

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, except in particular cases pointed out by the constitution. It holds annually two terms at Little Rock, in April and October. The judges are elected by the General Assembly, by a joint vote of both houses, for eight years.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases not expressly provided for otherwise by law ; and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony at common law ; and original jurisdiction of all civil cases which are not cognizable before justices of the peace ; and in all matters of contract, where the sum in controversy is over \$100. It holds annually two terms in each circuit. The judges and prosecuting attorneys are elected by the people, the former for four, and the latter for two years.

	Judges.	Salary.	Prosecuting Attorneys.	Salary.
1st Circuit,	John T. Jones,	\$1,250	Albert H. Ringo,	Fees and \$300
2d "	Josiah Gould,	1,250	T. D. Sorrelle,	" 300
2d "	Wm. C. Scott,	1,250	John M. Byers,	" 300
4th "	Wm. W. Floyd,	1,250	A. B. Greenwood,	" 300
5th "	William H. Field,	1,250	John J. Clendenin,	600
6th "	John Quillin,	1,250	Allen W. Blevins,	Fees and 300

FINANCES.

Receipts (specie) from 30th Sept., 1846, to 30th Sept., 1848,		\$47,657.06
Expended,		34,974.50
Balance in Treasury,		12,682.56
There are due — 500,000 acre fund,	\$5,066.64	
Seminary fund,	5,392.47	
School fund,	21.66	
Securities,	49.19	
		20,529.96
Treasury warrants issued from 30th Sept., 1844, to 30th Sept., 1846,		\$69,333.46
Redeemed during same time,		31,552.20
		37,781.26
Issued from 30th Sept., 1846, to 30th Sept., 1848,		107,069.47
		144,850.73
Redeemed in same time,		115,018.25
		\$29,832.48

Taxes in 1847 and 1848.			
In 1847.		In 1848.	
Persons paying poll-tax,	20,176	21,840	
Acres of land taxed,	3,301,439	3,460,957	
Value of lands and impl. taxed,	\$ 12,502,327.43	\$ 13,172,845.00	
Value of town property taxed,	1,082,532.00	1,163,329.00	
Number of slaves taxed,	24,986	26,832	
Value,	9,768,421.00	10,566,304.00	
Saw-mills taxed,	112	117	
Value,	72,613.00	82,670.00	
Tan-yards taxed,	75	71	
Value,	20,864.00	20,710.00	
Distilleries,	48	46	
Value,	3,864.00	4,123.00	
Household furniture taxed,	41,273.00	39,035.00	
Pleasure carriages,	220	231	
Value,	27,405.00	29,010.00	
Horses and mares,	40,330	42,103	
Value,	1,227,600.00	1,453,928.00	
Mules,	4,819	5,166	
Value,	196,779.00	230,303.00	
Jacks and jennies,	274	268	
Value,	17,831.00	20,843.00	
Cattle,	121,072	120,114	
Value,	723,809.00	789,335.00	
Merchandise taxed,	1,311,916.00	790,426.00	
Money at interest,	103,312.00	119,704.00	
Capital in steamboat ferries and toll-bridges,	19,184.00	29,313.00	
Watches and jewelry,	48,245.00	51,973.00	
Cap'l invested in manufactures,	10,900.00	7,880.00	
Total value of taxable property,	\$ 27,178,875.43	\$ 28,571,731.00	
Total tax,	70,498.72	74,340.69	
Whole revenue for 1847 and 1848,		\$ 247,109.58	
Total amount received from all sources,		290,048.72	
Total amount paid out,		272,698.76	
Estimated receipts for the year ending 30th September, 1850,		176,189.55	
Expenditure,		152,242.13	

Value of Taxable Property and Amount of Annual Tax from 1838 to 1846.

Property.		Tax.		Property.		Tax.	
1838,	\$ 15,564,284.00		\$ 21,159.74	1843,	\$ 21,090,267.97		\$ 31,040.05
1839,	23,283,691.02		30,446.12	1844,	19,940,848.50		26,752.52
1840,	22,011,433.35		31,095.03	1845,	20,769,514.33		30,154.57
1841,	24,119,122.67		31,956.57	1846,	21,159,857.75		28,860.31
1842,	22,302,990.10		30,402.59				

State Debt. — Bonds unredeemed, 1st Oct., 1848.

	Principal.	Interest.	Aggregate.
For the State Bank.			
77 5 per cents.,	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 27,137.50	\$ 104,137.50
967 6 per cents.,	967,000.00	415,485.00	1,382,485.00
Real Estate Bank.			
1,530 6 per cents.,	1,530,000.00	665,550.00	2,195,550.00
Due upon hypothecated bonds, (about)			180,000.00
			\$ 3,862,172.50

The annual accruing interest is \$153,670.00. This debt was incurred by issuing State bonds on account of two banks, the Real Estate Bank and the State Bank. To meet these liabilities, there are in the Real Estate Bank 187,180.89 acres of land mortgaged by subscribers for stock, the depreciated valuation of which is \$2,012,560.38; and in the State Bank, productive assets to the amount of \$1,083,026.58; in all amounting to \$3,095,586.96.

Internal Improvements. — There are none in the State. 500,000 acres of land, given for purposes of internal improvement, were, by the Legislature of 1849, distributed among the counties.

Colleges and Common Schools. — There are no colleges in the State. Seventy-two sections of land, given by Congress to the State, for the purpose of establishing a seminary of learning, have been, by act of the Legislature of 1849, in utter defiance of the intention of Congress, distributed among the counties.

There are but few common schools in the State. In each township (of 36 sections of land) there is one section (the 16th) given by Congress to the townships for the use of schools. The law authorizes these to be sold. By act of January 7, 1845, \$1,515.84 was appropriated out of the State Treasury to buy books for common schools, to be distributed by the auditor to the Boards of School Commissioners of the counties. \$1,000 more was appropriated by act of 9th January, 1845, for the same purpose. The revenue arising from leases of salt springs, and from estrays sold, form part of the common school fund. There are academies and high schools, for one or the other sex, in Little Rock, Fayetteville, Washington, Camden, and some other places; but we have no means of ascertaining the number of scholars.

State Penitentiary, Little Rock. — Number of inmates, 32. The keeping of the penitentiary is let to the lowest bidder by contract. The inmates are all men, and nearly all confined for larceny and counterfeiting.

XXII. TENNESSEE.

Government for the Year 1850.

		Salary.
WILLIAM TROUSDALE, Governor	(term expires October, 1851),	\$2,000
W. B. A. Ramsey,	of Nashville, Sec. of St. & Int. Imp. Comm'r,	800 & f.
Anthony Dibrell,	" Treasurer,	1,500
Felix K. Zollicoffer,	" Comptroller of the Treasury,	2,000
West H. Humphreys,	" Attorney-Gen. & Reporter,	1,000
Gerard Troost,	" State Geologist,	500

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

William B. Turley,	of Jackson,	Judge, Western Division,	\$1,800
Robert J. McKinney,	of Greenville,	" Eastern "	1,800
Nathan Green,	of Winchester,	" Middle "	1,800
W. R. Caswell,	of Russelville,	Attorney-General.	
William H. Stephens,	of Jackson,	Clerk, Western Division.	
James W. Campbell,	of Knoxville,	" Eastern "	
James P. Clark,	of Nashville,	" Middle "	

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by a joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, for the term of 12 years. The judges of the inferior courts are elected in the same manner, for 8 years. There are

			Salary.
*Joshua F. Bell,	of Danville,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$ 750
John B. Temple,	of Russellville,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	1,250
Thomas S. Page,	of Frankfort,	<i>2d Auditor,</i>	1,500
*Bryan Y. Owsley,	of Russell Co.,	<i>Register of the Land-Office,</i>	1,250
*R. C. Wintersmith,	of Louisville,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,250
Peter Dudley,	of Frankfort,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	150
Ambrose W. Dudley,	"	<i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	100
Richard D. Harlan,	"	<i>State Librarian,</i>	250
Rob. J. Breckenridge,	of Lexington,	<i>Sup't of Public Instruction,</i>	750
Theodore Kohlhass,	of Winchester,	<i>Clerk of the Senate,</i>	\$10 a day.
Thomas J. Helm,	of Glasgow,	<i>Clerk of the House,</i>	10 a day.

A large majority of the voters voted, at the elections of August, 1847, and August, 1848, in favor of a convention to change the present constitution, and members of the convention for that purpose were elected in August, 1849, and the convention met October 1st, 1849.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

Thomas A. Marshall,	of Lexington,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,500
James Simpson,	of Winchester,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,500
Asher W. Graham,	of Bowling Green,	"	1,500
Madison C. Johnson,	of Lexington,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$ 300 and fees.
Jacob Swigert,	of Frankfort,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
Joseph Gray,	"	<i>Sergeant,</i>	\$ 2 a day and fees.
Benjamin Monroe,	"	<i>Reporter.</i>	

General Court.

John L. Bridges, of Danville, *Judge*; salary, \$ 1,300. A. H. Rennick, of Frankfort, *Clerk*. Joseph Gray, of Frankfort, *Sergeant*. The clerk and sergeant are paid by fees.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Samuel S. Nicholas,	of Louisville,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$ 2,000
Charles J. Clarke,	"	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
Joseph Mayo,	"	<i>Master,</i>	Fees.
John A. Crittenden,	"	<i>Marshal,</i>	Fees.

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	Harrison Taylor,	Washington.
2. Henry O. Brown,	Nelson County.	Livingston Lindsay,	Princeton.
3. Richard A. Buckner,	Lexington.	Alexander H. Robertson,	Lexington.
4. James Pryor,	Carrollton.	Richard Logan,	Newcastle.
5. William F. Bullock,	Louisville.	Nathaniel Wollfe,	Louisville.
6. William V. Loring,	Bowling Green.	F. G. Harvey,	Scottsville.
7. Benjamin Shackelford,	Hopkinsville.	Ninian E. Gray,	Hopkinsville.
8. Zachariah Wheat,	Columbia.	Thomas E. Bramlett,	Albany.
9. Samuel Lusk,	Lancaster.	George Shanklin,	Nicholasville.
10. William C. Goodloe,	Richmond.	Thomas Turner, Jr.,	Richmond.

* Temporary residence in Frankfort.

Judges.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.
11. Kenaz Farrow,	Mount Sterling.	Thomas B. Porter,	Flemingsburgh.
12. John L. Bridges,	Danville.	Jeremiah T. Boyle,	Danville.
13. Samuel Carpenter,	Bardstown.	William Alexander,	Brandenburgh.
14. John Calhoun,	Daveiss County.	Alfred Allen,	Hardinsburgh.
15. Tunstall Quarles,	London.	Silas Woodson,	Barboursville.
16. Wiley P. Fowler,	Smithland.	Edw. J. Bullock,	Hickman.
17. Martin D. McHenry,	Shelbyville.	Thomas N. Lindsay,	Frankfort.
18. B. Mills Crenshaw,	Glasgow.	Wm. R. McFerrin,	Glasgow.
19. William B. Kinkaid,	Lexington.	Green V. Goble,	Louisa.

The salaries of the circuit judges are as follows:—No. 5, \$1,500; No. 12, \$1,300; all others, \$1,200 per annum. Attorneys receive each \$300 per annum.

Board of Internal Improvement.—Owen G. Cates, of Frankfort, *President* (salary, \$1,000). John B. Helm, of Bowling Green, and Austin P. Cox, of Frankfort, members; the latter acting as Secretary; salary, \$500.

State Institutions for the Relief of the Unfortunate.—Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, founded in 1822, number of inmates Jan 1, 1849, 271. Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville, founded in 1822, number of pupils, Jan. 1, 1849, 50. School for the Blind, at Louisville, founded in 1842, number of pupils in 1849, 38. Marine Hospital, at Smithland, established in 1827. Penitentiary, established in 1798, number of prisoners at the close of 1849, 61. Louisville Marine Hospital, established in 1835. A new Lunatic Asylum is now building at Hopkinsville, in the southern part of the State, and will be completed in 1849.

FINANCES.

Sinking Fund.—Certain resources are provided for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt of the State. It is under the control and management of the following persons as Commissioners:—John J. Crittenden, Governor, and Chairman *ex officio*; John Tilfourd, President of Northern Bank of Kentucky; Virgil M'Knight, President of the Bank of Kentucky; J. B. Bowles, President of the Bank of Louisville; John B. Temple, Auditor; John F. Bell, Secretary of State; and E. H. Taylor, Cashier of Frankfort Branch Bank, Secretary *ex officio*. The receipts of the Fund during the year 1848 were \$404,824.37; the expenditures for the same time, \$363,943.15; leaving a balance of \$40,881.22. The interest on the debt has been promptly paid.

Ordinary Revenue.—Receipts into the treasury for the year ending October 10, 1848, \$419,567.42. Ordinary expenses of the government for the same time, \$428,118.41, leaving a deficit of \$8,550.99. Valuation of property liable to taxation in 1848, \$272,847,696; increase since 1847, \$18,131,513. A tax of 17 cents is collected on each \$100 worth of property, 5 cents of which are appropriated to the payment of interest on the public debt, two cents for the support of common schools, and 10 cents to pay the ordinary expenses of government. Number of acres of land in the State liable to taxation, 425,063; value, \$127,631,871; average value per acre, \$6.57. Number of slaves liable to taxation, 192,470; value, \$60,820,378. Number of horses, 353,249; mules, 41,081. Total number of white males over 21 years old in 1848, 142,976, of whom 139,612 vote at the various elections.

State Debt.—The entire funded debt of the State is \$4,532,913.81, to pay which the State owns \$1,270,500 of bank stock, about 400 miles of turnpike-road stocks, 29 miles of rail-road, and 290 miles of slack-water navigation, all of which yield upwards of \$100,000 per annum; this, with a portion of the annual taxes, pays the interest on the public debt.

XXIV. OHIO.

Government for the Year 1850.

SEABURY FORD,	of Geauga Co.,	<i>Governor</i> (term of office expires	Salary.
on the 1st Monday in December, 1850),			\$1,200

		Salary.
Samuel Galloway,	of Ross Co., <i>Sec. of State and Sup't of Schools,</i>	\$ 900
John Woods,	of Butler Co., <i>Auditor of State,</i>	1,200
Albert A. Bliss,	of Elyria, <i>Treasurer of State,</i>	1,000
L. Dewey,	of Ravenna, <i>Warden of the State Penitentiary,</i>	800
O. M. Mitchell,	of Cincinnati, <i>Adjutant-General,</i>	200
E. Gale,	of Franklin Co., <i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	300
Samuel F. Carey,	of Cincinnati, <i>Paymaster-General.</i>	
John Greiner,	of Zanesville, <i>Librarian of the State Library,</i>	500

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

E. S. Hamlin,	of Columbus, Franklin Co., <i>President,</i>	\$ 2.50 a day.
Samuel Forrer,	of Dayton, Montgomery Co., <i>Act. Commis.,</i>	1,000
J. Blickensderfer,	of Tuscarawas, Tuscar. Co.,	1,000
E. N. Sill,	<i>Acting Commissioner of the Canal Fund,</i>	666
Richard Howe,	of Akron, <i>Res. Engineer Ohio Canal,</i>	800
Samuel Carpenter,	of Lancaster, " " <i>Ohio and Hocking C.,</i>	800
E. C. Cook,	of Zanesville, " " <i>Mus. Impr. & Walk. C.,</i>	800
John Waddle,	of Chillicothe, " " <i>Ohio Canal,</i>	800
A. F. Hinsch,	of Lebanon, " " <i>Miami Canal,</i>	800
A. G. Conover,	of St. Mary's, " " <i>Miami Ex. Canal,</i>	800
Cyrus Howard,	of Florida, " " <i>Wabash and Erie Canal,</i>	800
Henry A. Field,	of Columbus, " " <i>National Road,</i>	700
John Hersh,	of Cambridge, " " " "	700

The Auditor and Treasurer of State are advisory Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Brewster Randall, of Cuyahoga Co., *Speaker of the Senate,* in 1848 – 49.
John G. Breslin, of Seneca Co., *Speaker of the House,* “

JUDICIARY.

The judges of the Supreme Court, of the Courts of Common Pleas, and of the courts of the cities, are elected by the Legislature for seven years. Of the judges of the Supreme Court, the oldest in commission is chief judge, if the chief judge is not reelected. Two of the four judges hold a court in each county once every year. The several Courts of Common Pleas are held three times a year, by a resident judge and three associate judges in most of the counties; but in the counties very recently organized, only twice a year. The judges who receive but \$ 1,000 salary were elected *after* the law of January, 1844, reducing the salaries of public officers, was passed. The associate judges receive \$ 2.50 a day.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Peter Hitchcock,	of Geauga Co., <i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 1,500
Edward Avery,	of Wooster, <i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Rufus P. Spalding,	of Akron, Summit Co.,	1,500
Wm. B. Caldwell,	of Cincinnati, Hamilton Co.,	1,500
Lewis Heyl,	of Columbus, <i>Clerk of Court in Bank, and Sup. Ct. Franklin Co.</i>	

		Salary.
Isaac G. Burnet,	of Cincinnati, <i>Clerk of Supreme Court, Hamilton Co.</i>	
Henry Stanberry,	of Columbus, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$ 1,300
Hiram Griswold,	of Canton, Stark Co., <i>Reporter,</i>	300

Courts of Common Pleas.

George B. Holt,	of Dayton,	<i>Judge 1st Circuit,</i>	\$ 1,200
Ozias Bowen,	of Marion,	" 2d "	1,000
Benj. F. Wade,	of Jefferson,	" 3d "	1,000
Richard Stilwell,	of Zanesville,	" 4th "	1,000
John Pearce,	of Carrollton,	" 5th "	1,000
John H. Keith,	of Chillicothe,	" 6th "	1,200
Elijah Vance,	of Hamilton,	" 7th "	1,200
Arius Nye,	of Marietta,	" 8th "	1,000
Samuel M. Hart,	of Cincinnati,	" 9th "	1,200
Elijah Vance,	of West Union,	" 10th "	1,000
Levi Cox,	of Wooster,	" 11th "	1,000
James L. Torbert,	of Springfield,	" 12th "	1,000
Eben B. Sadler,	of Sandusky,	" 13th "	1,000
Philemon Bliss,	of Painesville,	" 14th "	1,200
Benj. S. Cowen,	of St. Clairsville,	" 15th "	1,000
Patrick G. Goode,	of Sydney,	" 16th "	1,000
William V. Peck,	of Portsmouth,	" 17th "	1,000
George B. Way,	of Defiance,	" 18th "	1,000
Sherlock J. Andrews,	<i>* Superior Court of Cleveland,</i>		1,000
William Johnson,	" " <i>Cincinnati,</i>		1,000
Thomas M. Key,	<i>* Commercial Court of Cincinnati,</i>		1,000

The Superior Court of Cincinnati has original civil jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton Co., at common law and in chancery. The Commercial Court of Cincinnati has original concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton Co., in all cases founded on matter of contract, both at law and in chancery. It is held by a single judge, appointed by the Legislature for the term of seven years. It has also a jury, in all respects like the Common Pleas. Suits are reviewed by the Supreme Court upon appeal and writs of error.

FINANCES

For the Fiscal Year ending November 15th, 1848.

The total amount of receipts for the year ending Nov. 15th, 1848, was	\$ 2,473,702.31
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15th, 1847,	494,696.64
Total,	\$ 2,968,400.85
Total disbursements for all purposes during the year,	2,541,948.97
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15th, 1849,	\$ 426,451.88

* Created during the year 1848.

<i>State Debt.</i>	<i>Principal.</i>	<i>Annual Interest.</i>
Domestic bonds,	\$ 725,309.85	\$ 43,518.59
Irreducible stock, School and Trust Funds,	1,566,930.87	94,015.85
Foreign debt,	16,880,982.50	1,022,358.95
Total State debt and annual interest, Nov. 15th, 1848,	\$ 19,173,223.22	\$ 1,159,893.39

During the year a temporary debt of \$ 259,418 has been paid, and \$ 107,818.08 of the foreign and domestic debt has been redeemed and cancelled. The irreducible stock, upon which the State pays six per cent. interest to the townships and districts from which the funds were received, forms a part of the State debt which is not to be repaid. The surplus revenue repaid by the counties, and now in the treasury and in the hands of the commissioners, amounts to \$ 1,653,084.06, and is pledged to the redemption of \$ 1,500,000, 7 per cent. stock, payable in 1851. Of the domestic bonds, the canal bonds are pledged to the redemption of \$ 270,661.51, and the railroad, canal, and turnpike stocks held by the State are fairly worth \$ 1,000,000. Deducting these several sums from the present amount of the State debt, and there remains \$ 14,835,630.84 to be provided for out of the ordinary revenues of the State. These are derived from the tolls, &c., of the public works, and from taxation. The gross income of the public works for the year was \$ 879,389.39. The total value of taxable property, real and personal, in the State, for the year 1848, was \$ 421,067,991 ; upon which the State tax was \$ 1,265,769.26. The following table exhibits the present revenue of the State as compared with former tax laws.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Value of Property on the Duplicate.</i>	<i>Rate of State Tax.</i>	<i>Amount of State Tax levied.</i>	<i>Amount paid into the Treasury, including Arrears.</i>
1844	\$ 136,142,666	7 mills.	\$ 948,996.63	942,608.39
1845	144,160,469	7 "	1,006,001.25	989,883.18
1846	150,901,331	8 "	1,208,462.22	1,182,155.82
1847	410,763,160	2½ "	1,131,398.14	1,132,398.30
1848	421,067,991	3 "	1,265,769.26	1,240,000.00

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>
Taxes, real and personal property, \$ 1,155,502.17	Bills drawn for appropriations, \$ 238,462.19
Taxes on banks, insurance, and bridge companies, 45,933.87	Common School Fund, 200,630.60
Canal tolls, 765,041.02	Interest on foreign debt, paid in New York, 1,027,356.95
Canal and turnpike dividends, 31,361.78	Interest on School and Trust Funds, 88,291.12
Canal lands sold, 66,461.76	Interest on domestic bonds, 38,082.71
Road tolls, 57,569.01	State debt redeemed, 404,754.56
Principal of surplus revenue, 215,355.21	Repairs on canals and public works, 389,372.67
Interest on surplus revenue, 79,014.68	
School and trust funds, 51,289,273.37	

The number and value of the domestic animals in the State, by the assessors' returns for 1848, were as follows :—Number of horses, 492,509, —value, \$ 16,856.84 ; number of mules, 2,098, —value, \$ 78,955 ; number of cattle, 983,822, —value, \$ 9,729,929 ; number of sheep, 3,677,171, —value, \$ 1,988,316 ; number of hogs, 1,879,689, —value, \$ 2,341,106. The whole value of personal property, upon the duplicates, was \$ 90,072,718.

Common Schools.—Amount of School Fund owned by the State, \$ 1,566,930.87. Amount apportioned for school purposes to the several counties for the year 1848, \$ 291,796.09. The number of whole school-districts in the State is 6,826 ; of fractional districts, 835 ; of common schools, 5,062 ; of teachers, male, 2,799, female, 2,412 ; of scholars enrolled, males, 50,211, females, 44,219 ; average daily attendance, males, 50,442, females, 40,253. The amount of wages paid to teachers from public funds was, to males, \$ 116,812.82, to females, \$ 32,392.62 ; from other sources, males, \$ 25,154.81, females, \$ 50,442. Number of months common

schools have been taught, 15,745. 153 new school-houses were built the past year, at a cost of \$39,727.43. Amount of building fund raised by tax, \$31,640.47.

Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Columbus. — Wm. M. Awl, *Superintendent.* — Statistics for ten years, from Nov. 30, 1838, to Nov. 15, 1848, inclusive: — The number admitted during the ten years was 1,210; of whom were males, 642; females, 568; old cases, 584; recent cases, 626; pay patients, 375; State patients admitted, 835. Number of males discharged, 481; of females, 402. Number of males recovered, 291; of females, 250. During the ten years, of the whole number, 1,210, 119 died, 90 males and 59 females, making the average per cent. of deaths on all admitted in nine years, 8.9. The per cent. of recoveries on all recent cases discharged, in ten years, was 90.20; on all old cases discharged, 27.73; total on the whole number discharged, 60; grand per cent. of recoveries on all admitted in ten years, 44.71; per cent. of deaths on the average number in ten years, 8.09.

Ohio Penitentiary. — Laurin Dewey, *Warden.* — The number of prisoners, Nov. 30, 1847, was 445; of whom 390 were white males; 7 white females; 2 colored females; 46 colored males. 189 males were married, and 247 were single; of the females, 8 were married, and 1 was single. Number admitted during the year, 120. Whole number during the year, 565. Of these there have been discharged, by expiration of sentence, 56; by pardon, 52; by restoration to citizenship, 22; by death, 8; by writ of error, 1; by pardon from President of the United States, 1; in all, 140. Number in confinement, Nov. 30, 1848, 425. Of the 120, 85 can read and write; 17 can read only; and 18 can neither read nor write. Of the 120, 97 were committed for offences against property, including burglary, larceny, counterfeiting, horse-stealing, &c., 3 for arson, 2 for forgery, 3 for robbing the mails, and 15 for offences against life or the person. Of the 425 in prison, 29 are under sentence for life; 3 for 30 years; 5 for 20 years; 10 for 15 years; 39 for 10 years; 86 for 5 years; 36 for 4 years; 94 for 3 years; and 13 for 1 year. The earnings of the prison for the year were \$41,997.47. Expenses, \$28,867.20. Balance in favor of the prison, \$13,130.27. There is a library connected with the prison, for the use of the convicts, of nearly 7,000 volumes.

XXV. MICHIGAN.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Salary.
EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM, of Kalamazoo, <i>Governor</i> (term of office expires 1st Monday of January, 1850),			\$1,500
William M. Fenton, of Fentonville, <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> ,			\$6 per diem
			[during the session of the Legislature.
George W. Peck,	of Lansing,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	Fees and 800
John J. Adam,	of Lenawee,	<i>Auditor-General</i> ,	1,000
George B. Cooper,	of Jackson,	<i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,000
George V. N. Lothrop,	of Detroit,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	Exp. and 700
Francis W. Sherman,	of Marshall,	<i>Sup't of Public Instruction</i> ,	500
Abiel Silver,	of Edwardsburg,	<i>Comm'r of Land-Office</i> ,	1,000
Henry C. Bunce,	of Marshall,	<i>Recorder of Land-Office</i> ,	400
John E. Schwarz,	of Detroit,	<i>Adj.-Gen. and Q. M. Gen.</i> ,	450
Justus Goodwin,	of Calhoun Co.,	<i>Agent of State Prison</i> ,	750

The seat of government is located permanently at Lansing, Ingham county, to which place the public offices were removed in December, 1847.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.			Salary.
Charles W. Whipple,	of Niles,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,500
Warner Wing,	of Monroe,	Associate Justice,	1,500
George Miles,	of Ann Arbor,	"	1,500
Sanford M. Green,	of Pontiac,	"	1,500
Edward Mundy,	of Grand Rapids,	"	1,500
Samuel T. Douglass,	of Detroit,	Reporter,	500

The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold office for seven years.

Circuit Courts. — There are five judicial circuits in the State, to each of which is assigned a justice of the Supreme Court, who holds one or two terms of the Circuit Court annually in each county. These courts have original equity jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction of probate cases and cases from the County Courts. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the County Courts of all civil actions where the amount in controversy exceeds five hundred dollars.

County Courts. — These are courts of general common law jurisdiction, both civil and criminal. They have *exclusive* jurisdiction of all actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed five hundred dollars, except cases cognizable by a justice of the peace, and *concurrent* jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in all other civil actions, and in proceedings in equity for the foreclosure of mortgages. They have also appellate jurisdiction of causes cognizable by justices of the peace. Persons indicted for offences punishable by imprisonment in the State prison may demand a trial before the circuit judge, who in such cases presides in the County Court upon the trial. These courts are held by the county judge, or in his absence, or where he is interested, by the second judge, both of whom are elected by the people for four years, and are paid by fees.

Courts of Probate. — There is a Court of Probate in each county. The judge is elected by the people, and paid by fees.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1847,	\$ 62,304.45
Total receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year,	<u>360,868.57</u>
Total available means for the year,	423,173.02
Total expenditures during the fiscal year,	<u>371,491.47</u>
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1848,	51,681.55

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>			
Taxes and sales of lands.		Judiciary,	9,010.00
		State prison,	7,196.74
		To counties for taxes,	16,720.21
<i>Principal Items of Expenditure in 1848.</i>		Expenses of sales of tax lands,	16,036.54
Legislature,	\$ 30,000.00	State Library,	898.89
Executive,	11,646.37	Raising reg't Volunteers Mex. war,	10,465.30

The aggregate amount of indebtedness of the State of Michigan, as stated by the Auditor General in his last report of December 1st, 1848, was, \$2,849,939.05
Some of it draws interest at 7 per cent., but the most of it bears only 6 per cent. interest.

The resources and property of the State, other than State buildings and furniture, are stated at 889,223.87
Consisting of balance due from Southern Railroad Co., of . . . \$385,216.85
Wild lands, not including school lands, about 176,000.00
Cash on hand, — taxes due from counties, — due for lands and lots sold, — lands bought in for taxes, &c., &c., 328,012.02
Leaving the actual State debt, over and above the resources of the State to be applied in payment, \$1,960,710.18

Whole amount of taxable property in the State, both real and personal, according to the valuation for purposes of taxation, (which is at about one half its real value), was as follows:—

In 1846, \$29,424,865
In 1847, 27,617,240
In 1848, 29,908,769

On which an annual State tax is levied of 2½ mills on the dollar, beside taxes to pay interest on a certain portion of the State debt, and also for county, town, road, and school purposes.

State Prison, Jackson.—Justus Goodwin, *Agent.* — Number of convicts in prison, Nov. 30, 1847, 119; received during the year, 49; whole number, 168. During the year there were discharged by pardon, 15; by expiration of sentence, 21; by escape, 4; in all, 40; leaving in prison, Nov. 30, 1848, 128; of whom 112 were white males, 1 white female, and 15 colored males. Of these, 95 were working for contractors, 31 for the State, and 2, from infirmities, were unemployed. Of the 49 admissions, 30 were for larceny; 4 for murder in the first degree; 1 for murder in the second degree; 1 for assault with intent to kill; 2 for burglary; and 2 for counterfeiting. 5 were sentenced for life; 11 for 5 years; 9 for 3 years; 6 for 1 year; and 2 for 6 months. The receipts from all sources, including balance of previous year, \$7,196.74, drawn from the State Treasury, were \$17,455.18. The total expenses were \$17,350.23. Balance in favor of prison, \$104.95.

XXVI. INDIANA.

Government for the Year 1850.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,	Governor (term of office expires in December, 1852),	Salary.
		\$1,300
James H. Lane,	Lieut.-Governor & President of the Senate,	\$3 a day.
Charles H. Test,	of Wayne Co., Secretary of State, & of Senate,	800
Samuel Hanna,	of Wayne Co., Treasurer of State,	1,000
Douglass Maguire,	of Indianapolis, Auditor of Public Accounts,	1,000
James Morrison,	" President of State Bank,	1,300
James M. Ray,	" Cashier of State Bank,	1,100
James Collins, Jr.,	State Agent,*	\$1,000 and travelling expenses.
Samuel Beck,	of Indianapolis, Quartermaster-General,	100
David Reynolds,	Adjutant-General,	100

* The State Agent of Indiana has an office in the city of New York.

Lemuel Ford,	of Clark Co.,	<i>Warden of State Prison,</i>	Salary. \$ 600
Samuel H. Patterson,	of Jeffersonville,	<i>Keeper of the Penitentiary,</i>	Profits.
John B. Dillon,	of Indianapolis,	<i>State Librarian,</i>	\$ 500
Geo. W. Carr,	of Lawrence Co.,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>	
John W. Dodd,	of Grant Co.,	<i>Clerk of the House.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Isaac Blackford,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 1,300
Samuel E. Perkins,	of Richmond,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,300
Thomas L. Smith,	of New Albany,	"	1,300
Lucian Barbour,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Henry P. Coburn,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

The judges are appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years, and the senior in commission is the chief judge. This court holds its sessions at Indianapolis, in May and November. It has appellate jurisdiction only, except in cases of chancery in which the President of the Circuit Court may be interested.

Circuit Courts.

Circ.	President Judges.		Prosecuting Attorneys.	
1st,	Isaac Naylor,	of Crawfordsville.	Jos. E. McDonald,	of Lafayette.
2d,	William T. Otto,	of Brownstown.	Lyman Leslie,	of Charleston.
3d,	Courtland Cushing,	of Madison.	John Dumont,	of Vevay.
4th,	James Lockhart,	of Evansville.	Lemuel Q. De Bruler.	
5th,	Wm. J. Peaslee,	of Indianapolis.	Edward Lander,	of Indianapolis.
6th,	J. T. Elliott,	of Newcastle.	John B. Stitt,	of Centreville.
7th,	John Law,	of Vincennes.	James C. Allen,	of Rockville.
8th,	Horace P. Biddle,	of Logansport.	William Z. Stuart,	of Logansport.
9th,	E. M. Chamberlain,	of Goshen.	Joseph H. Mather,	of Goshen.
10th,	David McDonald,	of Bloomington.	Craven P. Hester,	of Bloomington.
11th,	Jeremiah Smith,	of Winchester.	Joseph S. Buckles,	of Muncie.
12th,	James W. Borden,	of Ft. Wayne.	Robert L. Douglass,	of Angola.
13th,	George H. Dunn,	of Lawrenceburg.		

The president judges are elected by the Legislature for 7 years. The attorneys are chosen by the people for 3 years; and the associate judges and clerks of the courts are elected by the people for 7 years. The salary of the judges is \$ 800 each; the attorneys have \$ 150 each and fees. The judges hold two terms in each county annually. There are two associate judges in each county, who receive \$ 2 a day during the session.

Common Pleas Courts.

Court.	Judges.		Term ends.	Salary.
Tippecanoe Co.,	A. M. Crane,	of Tippecanoe Co.,	1855,	\$1 & fees.
Marion Co.,	A. A. Hammond,	of Marion Co.,	1856,	Costs.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 31, 1847,	\$ 427,981.21
Total receipts into the Treasury for year ending Oct. 31, 1848,	1,245,306.36
Total revenue,	\$ 1,673,287.57
Total warrants on Treasury for same period,	979,191.48
Balance in Treasury, Oct. 31, 1848,	\$ 694,096.09

Of this sum, however, \$401,611.27 consists of a balance in the hands of the trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, over which the Treasury Department has no control.

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>		<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand,	\$ 427,981.21	Legislature,	\$ 31,234.35
Permanent revenue,	375,239.93	Executive,	3,767.63
Arrears, sales, and redemption of land for taxes,	39,140.24	Judiciary,	19,316.57
Trust funds,	21,001.26	Public printing,	6,063.64
Internal improvement fund,	137,838.81	State library,	1,090.16
Common school fund,	70,245.80	State prison,	3,086.00
Wabash and Erie Canal trust,	601,026.50	Other ordinary expenses,	11,715.58
Miscellaneous,	813.82	Trust funds,	20,787.45
		Internal improvement fund,	457,287.02
		Wabash and Erie Canal trust,	136,268.97
	\$ 1,673,237.57	Redemption treas'y notes & scrip,	244,545.87
		Miscellaneous,	41,028.19
			\$ 979,191.48

The Auditor's Report shows that the lands assessed for taxes of 1848 amounted to 16,466,932 acres, being 601,442 acres more than were assessed for the taxes of 1847. These lands, for the purposes of taxation, were valued at \$57,783,468; improvements at \$23,946,509; town lots and buildings at \$14,341,537; corporation stock at \$130,170; personal property, \$31,863,950. Total of taxable property, \$128,070,634; increase over 1847, \$4,349,485. Polls assessed for 1848, 135,126; being 6,194 more than were assessed for 1847. There is a poll-tax of 75 cents, and an *ad valorem* tax upon property of 25 cents on the \$100, for State purposes.

State Debt. — Prior to 1847 the State owed on her foreign debt, principal, \$11,048,000; interest, \$3,326,640; total, \$14,374,640. By the acts of the Legislature of 19th January, 1846, and 27th January, 1847, proposals were made to the holders of bonds that they should complete the Wabash and Erie Canal, and take the State's interest in it for one half of this debt, and the State would issue new certificates for the other half, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January, 1853, and after that time at five per cent., and issue certificates for one half of the arrears of interest, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum after January, 1853. In this 2½ per cent. stock is also included one per cent. per annum upon the principal, which gives the holder of the old bond, when surrendered, five per cent. per annum upon the new five per cent. stock from the dividend day next preceding his surrender of the old bonds.

On the first day of July, 1848, there had been surrendered of the old bonds, and new certificates taken under this proposition by the State, of principal, \$9,158,000; leaving yet outstanding of her old bonds, of principal, \$1,890,000. The State has issued of the new certificates of stock, paying four per cent. until 1853, and after that time five per cent., \$4,579,000; of 2½ per cent. stock, she has issued \$1,642,617. The State keeps an agency in the city of New York for the surrender of the old stock, issuing the new, and receiving transfers of the new.

The State in 1839 - 40 authorized the issue of one and a half millions of treasury-notes to pay off her internal improvement liabilities. These notes were made receivable for all State dues, and have been annually returning into the treasury, and are now nearly all withdrawn from circulation. The State also issued bonds for the bank capital, and treasury-notes to pay the bank a debt which the State owed it. But these treasury-notes were based upon a sinking fund belonging to the State and held by the bank. The bank attends to the bonds issued for its capital, and also to the redemption of the notes based upon the sinking fund. The means held by the bank are considered ample for these purposes.

The liabilities of the State and Canal may be thus stated: —

State Debt.

State's half principal of bonds surrendered,	\$ 4,579,000.00
State's half interest on bonds with 1 per cent. of principal, with half of coupons added,	1,642,617.50
Total foreign debt,	6,221,617.50
Add domestic debt,	334,820.00
Total foreign and domestic debt,	6,556,437.50

Canal Debt.

Canal's half principal of bonds,	\$ 4,579,000.00
Canal's half interest on bonds surrendered,	1,351,200.00
Canal's half coupons belonging to bonds,	9,275.00
Total Canal's half, up to July 15, 1848,	5,939,475.00

State Stock.

The amount of the several stocks issued under the act for liquidating the public debt, up to July 1st, 1848, is as follows:—

5 per cent. State stock,	\$ 4,579,000.00	2½ per cent. special preferred	
2½ per cent. State stock,	1,642,617.50	Canal stock,	\$ 1,213,625.00
5 per cent. preferred Canal stock, 4,079,500.00		2½ per cent. special deferred	
5 per cent. deferred Canal stock, 499,500.00		Canal stock,	146,850.00
		Total stocks iss'd to July 1, 1848,	12,161,092.50

The State is paying interest only on her 5 per cent. State stock, at the rate of 4 per cent. After the year 1853, the rate of interest on this will be 5 per cent. After 1853, the 2½ per cent. State stock will draw interest at that rate. The remaining stocks are thrown upon the Canal, and their redemption, principal and interest, depends upon the receipts from the Canal, in accordance with the provisions of the act above referred to.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis.—James S. Brown, A. M., *Principal.*—Pupils in attendance, Dec. 1847, 80; 57 males and 23 females. Yearly cost of board (each person), \$49.08.

An Institute for the Blind was opened Oct. 1, 1847, and on Nov. 25 there were 25 pupils. During the year ending Nov. 30, 1848, 5 pupils have been discharged, and 8 received. Present number, 28; 24 males and 4 females. The boarding and tuition of pupils who are children of residents in the State are free. Generally, applicants over 21 years of age are not admitted.

State Prison, Jeffersonville.—William Lee, *Warden.*—Number in prison Nov. 30, 1847, 132; received since, 63; discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 33; by pardon, 16; by order of court, 1; by death, 5; in all, 55. In prison Nov. 30, 1848, 140. Of these, 17 are less than 20 years old; from 20 to 30, 66; from 30 to 40, 30; from 40 to 50, 20; from 50 to 60, 5; above 60, 2. 3 prisoners are committed for life, 1 for 36 years, and 50 for terms of 2 years or less. 27 have no education; 20 can read only; 86 can read and write; 6 have a good English education; and 1 is acquainted with the classics. 69 are married, 6 are widowers, and 65 are single. There is 1 female. 50 are intemperate, 40 moderate drinkers, and 50 temperate. 18 are natives of Indiana, 11 of foreign countries, and the remainder of other States. 124 are whites, and 16 are Africans. 12 are second-comers, 2 third-comers, 1 is convicted for the fourth, 2 for the fifth, and 1 for the sixth time. 118 are committed for offences against property, and 22 for offences against the person.

Schools.—The amount of sales of 16th or school sections, added to the value of those unsold, is estimated at \$1,500,000. This is held by county treasurers for the use of the townships where the lands lie. The surplus revenue fund distributed to the counties amounted, Nov. 1, 1847, to \$580,433.89. The bank-tax fund, in process of distribution to the counties, was \$41,200.42. The fund from grants of saline lands, being cash received for lands sold and value of lands unsold, was \$73,515.28. Total school funds, \$2,195,149.59.

XXVII. ILLINOIS.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Salary.
AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH, Governor, and ex officio Land Commissioner			
(term ends 2d Monday in January, 1853),			\$1,500
William M'Murtry,	<i>Lieutenant-Governor,</i>	\$3 a day during session, [and 10 cents a mile travel.	
Horace S. Cooley,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>		Fees and 800
Thomas H. Campbell,	<i>Auditor,</i>	(exclusive of clerk hire,) 1,000	
John Moore,	<i>Treasurer,</i>		800
Zadock Carey,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>		
S. Niles,	<i>Clerk.</i>		
William Smith,	<i>Secretary of the Senate.</i>		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

1st Division,	Lyman Trumbull,	of Belleville,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,200
"	F. D. Preston,	of Mt. Vernon,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
2d Division,	Samuel H. Treat,	of Springfield,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,200
"	Wm. B. Warren,	of Jacksonville,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
3d Division,	John Dean Caton,	of Ottawa,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,200
"	Lorenzo Leland,	of Ottawa,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

This court holds one session in each Division of the State each year. The terms are, 1st Division, at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., on the 2d Monday in November; 2d Division, at Springfield, on the 3d Monday in December; 3d Division, at Ottawa, La Salle Co., on the 1st Monday of February.

Circuit Courts.

				Salary.
1st Circuit,	David M. Woodson,	of Carrolton,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,000
2d "	Wm. H. Underwood,	of Belleville,	"	1,000
3d "	Wm A. Denning,	of Benton,	"	1,000
4th "	J. Harlan,	of Marshall,	"	1,000
5th "	Wm. A. Minshall,	of Rushville,	"	1,000
6th "	B. R. Sheldon,	of Galena,	"	1,000
7th "	Hugh T. Dickey,	of Chicago,	"	1,000
8th "	David Davis,	of Bloomington,	"	1,000
9th "	Theophilus W. Dickey,	of Ottawa,	"	1,000

During the last session of the Legislature the 11th Circuit was established. The bill to create the 10th, was lost.

FINANCES.

State Debt. — The State debt consists of the following items:—

New internal improvement stock, — Principal bonds, . . .	\$3,100,734.93
Interest, July 1, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1848,	279,066.14
Deferred interest bonds,	1,101,057.19
	<hr/>
	\$4,480,858.31

Brought forward,		\$ 4,480,853.31	
Bank, internal improvement and State-House bonds outstanding,	2,481,960.00		
Interest to Jan. 1, 1849,	1,116,882.00		3,598,842.00
The Wiggins loan	100,000.00		
Interest to Jan. 1849,	45,000.00		145,000.00
Internal improvement scrip and indebtedness outstanding,	395,183.88		
Interest to Jan. 1, 1849,	208,130.18		603,314.06
Amount due Macallister & Stebbins, being amount of bonds hypothecated to them, not carried into this general statement,	592,000.00		
Total,		\$ 8,828,014.37	
From the above deduct interest paid,	156,000.00		
Received on sale of railroad,	21,100.00		
Received in bonds and certificates of stocks for 1847 and 1848,	31,741.00		208,841.00
Balance,		\$ 8,619,173.37	
Total amount of Canal debt, with interest to Jan. 1, 1849,		8,042,622.00	
Total amount of State debt,		\$ 16,661,795.37	

To meet this debt the State owns 145,000 acres of land, valued at about \$ 870,000. Besides the revenue accruing from ordinary taxation, nearly \$ 88,000 were received from the tolls of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. This was, however, the first season of its completion, and these receipts are not a test of its capacity for business. The sum realized by the sale of Canal lands in September, 1848, under the law under which the money was advanced by the bondholders for the completion of the work, amounted to nearly \$ 770,000, exceeding in amount the original appraised value of the lands about two per cent. The appraised value of the entire lands, lots, &c., belonging to the Canal amounts to nearly \$ 3,000,000, and at these rates of sales there will be realized from this source not less than \$ 3,500,000, which will go far toward liquidating this portion of the State debt, independently of the yearly revenue from the Canal. For the year 1847-48 there has been paid into the public treasury the average yearly sum of \$ 118,000, the avails of what is denominated the interest tax. This amount has been regularly forwarded and proportionably applied to the payment of interest upon all State bonds, as prescribed by law.

By a direct vote of the people, at the time of the acceptance of the constitution, it was decided that there should be assessed, collected, and applied *pro rata* for the payment of the public debt other than the Canal and school debt, a tax of two mills on the dollar, in addition to all other taxes. The estimated effect of this tax was thus stated in the Address to the People of Illinois in August, 1847:—

“The principal of the debt is \$ 6,245,380; a two-mill tax in 1848 will produce about \$ 200,000. This tax will increase annually at the rate of about 7 per centum throughout the 25 years, reasoning from experience connected with Western advancement. Taking these two propositions as the basis of our calculation, in 19 years this tax will yield \$ 6,194,000, which leaves unpaid of the principal only \$ 51,380. There is, however, already accrued \$ 2,248,372 of interest, which will be increased to about \$ 3,000,000 before this provision can be carried into operation. There will accrue, during the 19 years, \$ 3,559,916, making the aggregate of interest due at that time \$ 6,559,916, which, however, is subject to constant reduction from three fifths of the mill-and-a-half fund now raised, which in the 19 years amounts to \$ 2,784,300, leaving interest then really due amounting to \$ 3,775,616. To this add the unpaid portion of the principal, \$ 51,380, and we have \$ 3,826,996, which, without

any great increase of interest, is yet to be discharged. To do this, we now have the aggregate fund produced from the three fifths of the mill-and-a-half tax, and from the two-mill tax, which in the 6 following years will produce \$4,358,700, which will liquidate the whole amount, being an excess of nearly \$500,000. All this, too, without materially increasing our burdens, when viewed in connection with the proposed reduction of State expenses."

Common Schools in 1848. — No. of school-districts, 2,002; of schools, 2,317. No. taught by males, 1,565; by females, 966. Average monthly wages of males, \$16.56; of females, \$8.93. No. of scholars, 51,447. No. of children under 20 years of age, 209,639. No. of school-houses, 1,937; amount of school funds, \$1,404,751.50. Amount raised by *ad valorem* tax, \$1,081,137.00.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Springfield. — Thomas Officer, *Principal.* — The institution was opened in January, 1846. The number of pupils in January, 1849, was 60, of whom 26 were females. 49 were from Illinois, of whom 5 were paying pupils. There were 10 pupils from Missouri, and 1 from Iowa. Applicants must be over 10 years of age. The charge to paying pupils — and all from out the State, and those who are able in the State, pay — is \$80, which includes everything but clothing and travelling expenses. Nor are these paid to charity pupils. The annual session commences the first Thursday of October, which is the proper time of admission.

XXVIII. MISSOURI.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Term ends.	Salary.
AUSTIN A. KING,	of Richmond,	Governor,	1852	\$2,000
			[and a furnished house.]	
Thomas L. Price,	of Jefferson City,	Lieut.-Governor,	1852	
Ephraim B. Ewing,	of Richmond,	Secretary of State and		
		Sup't of Public Schools,	April, 1853	1,300
Wilson Brown,	of Cape Girardeau,	Aud. of Accounts,	1853	1,600
Peter G. Glover,		Treasurer,		1,350
William A. Robards,	of Boon County,	Attorney-General,	1853	750
A. P. Richardson,	of Bay County,	Register of Lands,	1853	1,250
Gustavus A. Parsons,	of Jefferson City,	Adjutant-General,		100
Geo. W. Miller,	"	Quartermaster-General,		100
Merryweather L. Clark,	of St. Louis,	Surveyor-General,		1,500
James M. Hughs,	of Liberty,	President of State Bank.		
Henry Shurlds,	of St. Louis,	Cashier	" "	2,000

The Lieutenant-Governor is, *ex officio*, President of the Senate, and receives \$4.50 a day while presiding. The pay of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is the same. Senators are chosen every fourth, and Representatives every second year. Their pay is \$3 a day for the first sixty days, and after that time \$1 per day, except at a revising session, when they may receive \$3 per day for 100 days, and \$1 for the remainder of the session. The Legislature meets at the city of Jefferson, biennially, on the last Monday in December.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
William B. Napton,	of Saline County, <i>Presiding Judge</i> ,	\$ 1,100
John F. Ryland,	of Lafayette Co., <i>Associate Judge</i> ,	1,100
James H. Birch,	of Clinton County, “	1,100

Two sessions of the Supreme Court are held annually, one at Jefferson City and one at St. Louis. The judges hold office for twelve years.

Circuit Courts.

Judges.		Salary.	Attorneys.	Salary.
Jas. W. Morrow,	1st Circuit,	\$1,000	William A. Robards,	\$ 750 & fees.
W. A. Hall,	2d “	1,000	Charles H. Hardin,	250 “
Carty Wells,	3d “	1,000	Alfred W. Lamb,	250 “
Addison Rees,	4th “	1,000	J. J. Lindley,	250 “
H. Young,	5th “	1,000	S. L. Sawyer,	250 “
Geo. W. Dunn,	6th “	1,000	M. Oliver,	250 “
F. P. Wright,	7th “	1,000	W. P. Johnson,	250 “
Alex. Hamilton,	8th “	1,000	James R. Lackland,	250 “
John H. Stone,	9th “	1,000	M. D. Stevenson,	250 “
H. Hough,	10th “	1,000	Sam'l A. Hill,	250 “
James A. Clark,	11th “	1,000	W. Halliburton,	250 “
Sol. H. Leonard,	12th “	1,000	Samuel Archer,	250 “
Chas. S. Yancy,	13th “	1,000	John T. Coffee,	250 “
Daniel M. Leet,	14th “	1,000	Wm. Cunningham,	250 “

A Circuit Court is held twice a year in each county. Its jurisdiction extends to all matters of tort and contract over \$90 where the demand is liquidated, and over \$50 where the agreement is parol. It has exclusive criminal jurisdiction, and a supervision over the County Courts and justices of the peace, subject to the correction of the Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. They hold office for eight years, though not beyond 65 years of age.

In addition to the Circuit and County Courts, St. Louis has a Court of Common Pleas, with a jurisdiction very similar to the Circuit Court, a Criminal Court, a distinct Court of Probate, and a Recorder's Court.

Courts of St. Louis.

		Salary.
Samuel Treat,	<i>Judge of Common Pleas,</i>	\$ 1,000
James B. Colt,	<i>Judge of Criminal Court,</i>	1,000
Peter G. Furguson,	<i>Judge of Probate,</i>	Fees.
George A. Hyde,	<i>Recorder's Court,</i>	1,200

Court of Common Pleas for the City of Hannibal.

Thomas Van Swarengin,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 200 and fees.
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These are local tribunals, exercising jurisdiction only in their counties,

except the Recorder's Court, whose jurisdiction is confined to small offences and within the limits of the city. From the Court of Common Pleas and Criminal Court, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court, — and the judges of the Common Pleas are appointed like the circuit judges, with like tenures. The judge of the Criminal Court is elected by the separate, but concurrent, vote of the two houses, for six years. The probate judge is elected by the people of the county for four years, and the Recorder by the people of the city of St. Louis, for two years.

County Courts. — The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to matters of probate and local county affairs, as roads, &c. A County Court sits in each county, and is composed of three justices, who are elected by the people, and hold their offices for four years. An appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Court of St. Louis County is composed of seven judges. They are relieved from probate duties by the separate court above mentioned.

The constitution of Missouri is amendable by a two-thirds vote, in two consecutive legislatures, upon the proposition ; and amendments have been once voted upon favorably to elect all the judges by the people of the districts, and the proposition will probably be adopted with great unanimity.

Amount of State debt, \$ 684,997.40. Interest on debt, \$ 73,100.

XXIX. IOWA.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Salary.
ANSEL BRIGGS,	of Jackson Co.,	Governor (term expires	
December, 1850),			\$ 1,000
J. H. Bonney,	of Van Buren Co.,	Secretary of State,	500
Joseph T. Fales,	of Linn Co.,	Auditor of Public Accounts,	600
Morgan Reno,	of Johnson Co.,	Treasurer,	400
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.,	of Dubuque Co ,	Sup't of Public Instruction,	1,200
Lemuel B. Patterson,	of Johnson Co.,	Librarian,	150
J. J. Selman,	of Davis Co.,	President of the Senate,	\$ 4 a day.
S. H. Bonham,	of Johnson Co.,	Speaker of the H. of Rep.,	"
C. C. Rockwell,	of Jones Co.,	Secretary of the Senate,	\$ 2 a day.
W. E. Leffingrode,	of Clinton Co.,	Ch. Clerk of H. of Rep.,	"

Board of Public Works.

Wm. Patterson, Pres. Jesse Williams, Treas. Geo. Gillespie, Sec.

The Legislature meets biennially, on the first Monday in December. The pay of the members is \$ 2 a day for the first fifty days, and \$ 1 a day for the rest of the session, with \$ 2 for every twenty miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Joseph Williams,	of Muscatine Co., <i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,000
George Greene,	of Dubuque Co., <i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,000
J. F. Kinney,	of Lee Co., "	1,000
Eastin Morris,	of Johnson Co., <i>Reporter,</i>	1,000

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by joint vote of the General Assembly for six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The Supreme Court now holds four sessions, the State being divided into four districts.

J. W. Woods,	of Des Moines Co.,	<i>Clerk of 1st District.</i>
A. H. Anderson,	of Dubuque Co.,	" 2d "
—— Ross,	of Wappelle Co.,	" 3d "
G. S. Hampton,	of Johnson Co.,	" 4th "

District Courts.

			Salary.
George H. Williams,	of Lee Co.,	<i>Judge of 1st Circuit,</i>	\$1,000
James Grant,	of Scott Co.,	" 2d "	1,000
J. P. Carleton,	of Johnson Co.,	" 3d "	1,000
Cyrus Olney,	of Jefferson Co.,	" 4th "	1,000
William McKay,		" 5th "	1,000

The judges of the District Court are elected, by the voters in their district, for five years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

FINANCES.

The value of the productive property held by the State is \$11,277,139. The absolute State debt is \$55,000, on which the interest is \$5,500 per annum. The revenue is derived from taxes upon real and personal property. The expenditures are the salaries of State officers and court expenses, and for the year ending Nov. 30, 1848, were:— for the Legislature, \$10,181; Executive, \$2,500; Judiciary, \$7,020.92; public buildings at Iowa City, \$3,200; interest, \$2,552.37; miscellaneous, \$7,059.45. Total, \$32,513.74. As the sessions of the Legislature are biennial, the ordinary annual expenditures, exclusive of debts and schools, is about \$19,000.

The aggregate valuation of taxable property (according to the assessors' returns for 1848) is \$14,449,200, being \$2,769,075 more than in 1847. The following are the various items:— Acres of land, 2,316,704, — value, with improvements, \$8,031,698; value of town lots and improvements, \$2,008,812; value of capital employed in merchandise, \$645,917; value of mills, manufactories, distilleries, carding-machines, and tan-yards, with the stock employed, \$237,655; horses over two years old, 27,980, value, \$992,946; mules and asses, one year old, 145, value, \$6,543; neat cattle over two years old, 72,840, value, \$723,326; sheep over six months old, 114,623, value, \$131,338; hogs six months old, 170,445, value, \$215,361; pleasure carriages, 5,298, value, \$181,588; watches, 3,112, value, \$36,722; piano-fortes, 33, value, \$4,595; value of capital stocks and profits in any company, incorporated or unincorporated, \$3,748; property in boats or vessels, \$18,126; all other personal property over \$100, \$110,417; value of gold and silver coin and bank-notes in actual possession, \$183,426; claims for money or other consideration, \$378,323; value of annuities, \$7,128; amount of notes, mortgages, &c., \$491,808; number of polls, 23,937. Levy for State purposes, 2½ mills on \$1; amount, \$36,129.

Common Schools. — It is provided by the constitution, that a Superintendent of Public

Instruction shall be chosen by the people for three years, and that all lands granted by Congress to this State, all escheated estates, and such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of the public lands in Iowa, shall constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which, and the rents of the unsold lands, shall be applied to the support of common schools. The Assembly shall provide for a school in each school-district, for at least three months in each year; and all moneys received for exemption from military duty, and for fines imposed by the courts, shall be appropriated to support such schools, or the establishment of school libraries. The money arising from the lease or sale of public lands granted for the support of a university shall remain a perpetual fund to maintain such an institution. Permanent School Fund, Nov. 1st, 1848, \$ 132,908.52.

XXX. WISCONSIN.

Government for the Year 1850.

		Term expires.	Salary.
NELSON DEWEY,	of Lancaster, <i>Governor,</i>	Dec. 31, 1849,	\$ 1,250
Thomas McHugh,	of Madison, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	"	1,000
Jairus C. Fairchild,	" <i>Treasurer,</i>	"	800
James S. Brown,	of Milwaukee, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	"	800
Eleazer Root,	of Waukesha, <i>Superintendent of Public Instruction,</i>	"	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Courts.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Alexander H. Stow,	of Taychudah, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	1850,	\$ 1,500
Mortimer M. Jackson,	of Mineral Point, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	1851,	1,500
Levi Hubbell,	of Milwaukee, "	1852,	1,500
Edward V. Whiton,	of Jonesville, "	1853,	1,500
Charles H. Larrabee,	of Horicon, "	1854,	1,500
Daniel H. Chandler,	of Milwaukee, <i>Reporter.</i>		
Jerome R. Brigham,	of Madison, <i>Clerk.</i>		

The judges of the Circuit Courts are elected in circuits by the people, for six years. Judge Stow belongs to the 4th circuit; and Judges Jackson, Hubbell, Whiton, and Larrabee, to the 5th, 2d, 1st, and 3d, respectively. The Circuit Courts have appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace and inferior courts, and original, in all cases not excepted by the constitution or the law. The judges also sit as a Supreme Court to try cases upon appeal, without a jury. Four constitute a quorum, and a majority of those present is necessary for a decision. The Supreme Court has two sessions at Madison, on the second Tuesdays of January and June. In most of the counties there are two terms of the Circuit Court each year; in some there is but a single term.

County Courts.

There is established in each of the counties in the State a County Court, having jurisdiction concurrently with the Circuit Court in all civil actions arising within the county, and in all transitory actions where the amount claimed does not exceed five hundred dollars (excepting actions of ejectment), and exclusive appellate jurisdiction in cases of appeal or certiorari from a justice of the peace, and with jurisdiction in civil cases, by *consent of parties*, unlimited as to amount. The County Court has also probate powers, the office of Judge of Probate being abolished. Times of holding, first Monday in every month. The judge of the County Court is elected by the people. Term, four years.

Congressional Districts.

1st. Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, and Racine.

2d. Counties of Rock, Green, Lafayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portage, Chippewa, La Pointe, and St. Croix.

3d. Counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson, and Columbia.

Internal Improvements. — The only improvement of magnitude undertaken in this State is that of the navigation of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, under a grant from Congress of about half a million acres of land. This work is under the immediate direction of a Board of Public Works, consisting of five persons, the Governor of the State having the general control and supervision of the whole work. The construction of the Canal, and the improvement of the Fox River, to Lake Winnebago, is under contract to be completed the first of June, 1850. When this is done, it will open steamboat navigation between Lake Michigan, by the way of Green Bay, and the Mississippi River, nearly through the centre of the State.

Common Schools. — The number of school sections in the State is 2,200, and the estimated number of children in the State between 4 and 20 years of age is 46,000. The school fund is thus stated. The sixteenth (or school) sections of land contain 1,408,000 acres. To these are to be added the lands ceded by Congress for internal improvements, but by the assent of Congress diverted to the school fund, 500,000 acres, — making in all 1,908,000 acres. Of this about one seventh, 272,571 acres, is in the surveyed portions of the State, and near settlements, and is safely estimated to average \$3 per acre, which gives a fund of \$817,713. To this fund there will be added the proceeds of all lands that may *hereafter* be granted to the State by Congress for educational purposes, all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, all moneys that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, five per cent. of the net proceeds of all sales of United States lands in the State, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified.

XXXI. OREGON TERRITORY.

Government for the Year 1850.

	Term expires.	Salary.
JOHN P. GAINES, of Oregon City, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs,	1853,	\$ 3,000
Knitzing Pritchett, Secretary,	1853,	1,500

AMERICAN STATES.

Republics of North America.

Names.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Presidents.	When inaugurated.
United States,	3,260,073	22,000,000	Washington,	Zachary Taylor,	1849
Mexico,	1,100,000	7,000,000	Mexico,	José Joaquín de Herrera,	1849
Guatemala,	28,000	850,000	New Guatemala,	Paredes,	1849
Honduras,	81,000	280,000	Chiquimula,	} Unknown.	
San Salvador,	24,000	330,000	San Salvador,		
Costa Rica,	33,000	180,000	Cartago,		
Nicaragua,	30,000	400,000	Leon,	Novberto Ramirez,	
* Hayti,	29,400	700,000	Port Republican,	Faustin Soulou que,	1847
Dominica,		200,000	San Domingo,	Gen. Santana,	1849

Republics of South America.

Names.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Presidents.	When inaugurated.
Argentine Republic,	726,000	675,000	Buenos Ayres,	Juan Manuel de Rosas,	1830
Peru,	521,000	1,373,736	Lima,	Ramon Castilla,	1845
New Granada,	390,000	1,687,000	Santa Fé de Bogotá,	Joaquin Mosquera,	1844
Bolivia,	318,000	1,700,000	Chuquisaca,	Gen. Belzu,	1849
Chili,	144,000	1,200,000	Santiago,	Manuel Bulnes,	1841
Venezuela,	450,000	1,000,000	Caracas,	José Tadeo Monagas,	1847
Ecuador,	225,000	600,000	Quito,	Gen. Lopez,	1841
Paraguay,	74,000	250,000	Asencion,		
Uruguay,	120,000	140,000	Monte Video,	Joaquin Suarez,	1843

American Monarchies.

Names.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Capitals.	Monarchs.	When inaugurated.
Brazil, Empire of,	2,300,000	5,200,000	Rio Janeiro,	Pedro II.,	1831
Mosquitia, Kingdom of,	23,000	40,000	Blawfields,	(Indian King,)	1844

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

LORD ELGIN, Governor-General, Vice-Admiral, and Captain-General of all the British Provinces of North America.

Provinces.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Lieutenant-Governors.
Canada East,	194,815	693,649	Sir W. Colebrooke. Sir John Harvey. Capt. H. V. Huntley. Col. Fancourt.
Canada West,	147,000	506,055	
New Brunswick,	27,700	130,000	
Nova Scotia, with C. Breton,	17,500	199,870	
Prince Edward's Island,	2,134	34,666	
Newfoundland,	35,913	81,517	
Honduras,	62,740	3,968	

* Hayti is said to have been made an Empire. See Chronicle of Events for 1849, under date of August 26th.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Charles I.	King	Sweden and Norway	July 4, 1799	Mar. 8, 1844	45	Lutheran
Nicolas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Greek Church
Friedrich VII.	King	Denmark	Oct. 6, 1809	Jan. 20, 1843	33	Lutheran
Victoria	Queen	Great Britain	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	Prot. Episc.
William III.	King	Holland or Netherl'ds	Feb. 19, 1817	Mar. 17, 1849	32	Reformed
Léopold	"	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran*
William IV.	"	Prussia	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840	45	Evangelical
Augustus	"	Saxony	May 14, 1797	June 6, 1835	38	Catholic*
Augustus	"	Hanover	June 6, 1771	June 20, 1837	66	Evangelical
Francis	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Feb. 24, 1823	Mar. 7, 1842	19	Lutheran
Frederick	"	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	"
Augustus	"	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	"
Ernest	Duke	Brunswick	Apr. 25, 1806	Apr. 25, 1831	25	"
Ernest	"	Nassau	July 24, 1817	Aug. 40, 1839	22	Evangelical
Friedrich	Grand Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Ernest II.	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	June 21, 1818	Jan. 20, 1841	23	"
Ernest	"	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1833	33	"
Ernest	"	Saxe-Altenburg	Aug. 27, 1796	Sep. 29, 1834	38	"
Ernest	"	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	23	Evangelical
Ernest	"	Anhalt-Bernburg	Mar. 2, 1805	Mar. 24, 1840	35	"
Ernest	Duchess	Anhalt-Cöthen	Aug. 3, 1794	Nov. 23, 1817	23	Reformed
Ernest	Prince	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Nov. 6, 1791	Apr. 28, 1840	48	Lutheran
Ernest	"	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Sept. 24, 1801	Sept. 3, 1835	34	"
Ernest XX.	"	Rome - Elder Line	June 29, 1794	Oct. 31, 1836	42	"
Ernest XLII.	"	Rome - Younger Line	May 31, 1795	Apr. 17, 1818	23	"
Ernest	"	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1786	Apr. 4, 1812	26	Reformed
Ernest	"	Lippe-Schaumburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1797	12	"
Ernest	"	Waldeck	Jan. 14, 1801	May 15, 1835	34	Evangelical
Ernest	Landgrave	Hesse-Homburg	Apr. 26, 1783	Sept. 7, 1814	31	Reformed
Ernest	(Grand) Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1793	Mar. 30, 1814	21	Evangelical
Ernest	Electors	Hesse-Cassel	Aug. 20, 1802	Nov. 20, 1817	15	Reformed
Ernest III.	Grand Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	June 9, 1800	June 16, 1842	42	Lutheran
Ernest	Prince	Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	Sept. 7, 1811	Aug. —, 1838	27	Catholic
Ernest	"	Hohenzollern-Hechingen	Feb. 16, 1801	Sept. 13, 1838	37	"
Ernest	"	Leichtenstein	May 26, 1796	Apr. 20, 1836	40	"
Ernest	King	Württemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 21, 1816	35	Lutheran
Ernest II.	"	Bavaria	Nov. 26, 1811	Mar. 21, 1848	37	Catholic
Ernest	Emperor	Austria	Aug. 18, 1800	Dec. 2, 1848	48	"
Ernest	President	France	Apr. 20, 1808	Dec. 20, 1848	40	"
Ernest II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1800	Sept. 29, 1833	33	"
Ernest II.	"	Portugal	Apr. 4, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	"
Ernest	King	Sardinia	Mar. 14, 1828	Mar. 25, 1849	21	"
Ernest	Grand Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 14, 1824	27	"
Ernest	Duke	Parma	Jan. 14, 1823	April, 1849	26	"
Ernest	"	Modena and Massa	June 1, 1819	Jan. 21, 1846	27	"
Ernest IX.	Pope	States of the Church	May 13, 1792	June 21, 1846	54	"
Ernest II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1811	Nov. 8, 1830	19	"
Ernest	"	Greece	June 1, 1815	May 7, 1832	17	Catholic*
Ernest	Sultan	Turkey	May 6, 1822	July 1, 1839	17	Mohometan
Ernest	Prince	Monaco	Oct. 10, 1786	Oct. 2, 1841	55	Catholic
Ernest	Regent	German Federation	Jan. 20, 1792	June 29, 1848	56	"

The King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*; the King of Rome is a *Catholic*, though the greater part of his subjects are *Protestants*; and the King of Greece is a *Catholic*, though most of his subjects are of the *Greek Church*.

STATES OF EUROPE,

With the Form of Government, and Square Miles, according to McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, with Corrections; and the Population (chiefly) from the Almanach de Gotha for 1849.

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Date of Enum'a.
Andorra Pyrenean, <i>Repub.</i>	With two syndics and a council,	190	7 000	
*Anhalt-Bernburg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	States having limited powers,	338	43,844	1846
*Anhalt-Cöthen, "	"	310	43 128	
*Anhalt-Dessau, "	"	337	63,082	1846
*Austria Empire,	Constitutional monarchy,	275,226	35,879 158	1842
*Baden, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	6 712	1 149 529	1846
*Bavaria, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; "	28,435	4 504 874	1846
Belgium,	"	12,569	4 335 310	1846
*Bremen Free City,	Republic, senate and convention,	67	72,508	1842
*Brunswick, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	1,525	269 341	1845
Church States of, <i>Papedom</i> .	Unsettled,	17,048	2,885,115	1846
Denmark with Schleswig- Holstein, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Absolute monarchy; with prov states,	59,762	2 239,077	1845
France	Republic, with one chamber,	202,125	35,401 761	1846
*Frankfort, Free City,	Republic, senate and legislative body,	91	63 240	1846
Great Britain, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy, lords and commons,	116,700	27,019,565	1841
Greece,	Limited monarchy,	10,206	637 700	
*Hamburg Free City,	Republic, senate and common council,	149	188 054	
*Hanover, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy two chambers,	14,600	1,773 711	1845
*Hesse-Cassel Electorate,	Limited sovereignty, one chamber,	4,396	754 500	1846
*Hesse-Darmstadt, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty, two chambers,	3,198	852,679	1846
*Hesse-Hanau Landgr's'te	Absolute sovereignty,	154	24,133	1846
*Hohenzollern-Hechingen, <i>Pr</i>	Limited; one chamber,	136	20,143	
*Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, "	"	333	45,431	1845
Holland with Luxemburg,	Limited monarchy: two chambers,	13,890	3,236,741	1846
Ionian Islands, <i>Republic</i> ,	Under Brit. protect; council and chamb.,	998	219,797	1844
*Liechtenstein Principality,	Limited monarchy; with one chamber,	62	6 361	1842
*Lippe-Detmold	"	432	103,236	1846
*Lippe-Schaumburg, "	"	205	31,870	1846
*Lübeck Free City,	Republic; senate and common council,	142	47 197	1845
*Mecklenburg-Schwerin, <i>Grand Duchy</i>	Limited monarchy, with one chamber,	4,701	524,042	1847
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz, "	"	1,094	94 406	1845
Modena and Massa, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Revolutionary,	2,073	515 343	
Monaco, <i>Principality</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	50	7,000	
*Nassau, <i>Duchy</i>	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	1,736	424,817	1846
*Oldenburg, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Unsettled,	2,470	278,909	1846
Parma, <i>Duchy</i> ,	"	2,184	496,803	1846
Portugal, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Lim. monarchy; one chamber of rep.,	34,500	3,412,500	1841
*Prussia,	Limited monarchy,	106,302	16 112,944	1846
*Rouss Principality of,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	588	112 175	1846
†Russia (in Europe) Empire,	Absolute monarchy,	2,041,809	60 303,266	1846
San Marino, <i>Republic</i> ,	Senate and council of ancients,	21	7,600	
Sardinia, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Constitutional monarchy,	28,830	4,650,364	1839
*Saxony	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	5,706	1,836,433	1846
*Saxe-Altenburg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited monarchy; one chamber,	491	129,583	1846
*Saxe-Coburg & Gotha, "	"	790	147,198	1846
*Saxe-Meiningen, <i>Duchy</i> ,	"	880	160,515	1846
*Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, "	"	1,403	257,573	1846
*Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, <i>Pr</i>	"	331	69 711	1846
*Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, "	"	328	58 632	1846
Sicily, The Two, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; with two chamb.,	41 521	8,423,316	1846
Spain	Limited monarchy, with a legislature,	176,430	12 346 841	1833
Sweden, }	"	170 715	3 138,884	1840
Norway }	Lim monarchy, with a diet & storting	121,725	1,167,766	1845
Switzerland, <i>Republic</i> ,	Confederation of republics, a diet,	17,208	2 188,009	1837
*Turkey, Empire,	Absolute monarchy,	183,140	9,545,000	
*Tuscany, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited monarchy, two chambers,	6,712	1,786,875	1844
*Waldeck, <i>Principality</i> ,	Limited sovereignty, one chamber,	456	56,753	1840
*Württemberg, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy, two chambers,	7,568	1 743 827	
Total,		3,706 871		

* Member of the Confederation of Germany.

† Including Poland and Finland.

‡ Including Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia.

§ With Lucca, Garfagnana, Massa, and Lunigiana. The commons made by Tuscany in favor of Parma and Modena, viz. Pontremoli and the Tuscan territory in Lunigiana, with the exception of Carrara, Pietra Santa, and Seravezza, have not been completed.

FRANCE.

MINISTRY.

M. Odilon Barrot,	<i>Justice.</i>
M. de Tocqueville,	<i>Foreign Affairs.</i>
M. Dufaure,	<i>Interior.</i>
M. Hippolyte Passy,	<i>Finances.</i>
M. Lacrosse,	<i>Public Works.</i>
M. Lanjuinais,	<i>Commerce.</i>
General Rulhières,	<i>War.</i>
M. de Tracy,	<i>Marine.</i>
M. de Falloux,	<i>Public Instruction.</i>

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Queen. Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837; married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Princess Royal. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840.

Prince of Wales. Albert Edward, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Princess Royal. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

A Royal Prince. Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.

A Royal Princess. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

A Royal Princess. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

The Queen Dowager. Adelaide Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline, widow of King William IV., sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born August 13, 1792.

Her Majesty's Mother. Victoria Maria Louisa, Princess Dowager of Leiningen, Duchess of Kent, born August 17, 1786.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Ernest Augustus (King of Hanover), Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married, May 29, 1815, to Frederica Carolina Sophia Alexandrina, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and widow of Frederic William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue*, George Frederic, born May 27, 1819.

Adolphus Frederic, Duke of Cambridge, born Feb. 24, 1774; married, May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797. *Issue*, George William, born March 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776, married, July 22, 1816, her cousin, Prince William Frederic, second Duke of Gloucester (who died Nov. 30, 1834).

MINISTRY. — Formed July, 1846.

		Salary.
Lord John Russell,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury,</i>	£6,000
Lord Cottenham,	<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i>	14,000
Marquis of Lansdowne,	<i>Lord President of the Council,</i>	2,000
Earl of Minto,	<i>Lord Privy Seal,</i>	2,000
Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,	<i>Secretary of State, — Home Dep.,</i>	5,000
Viscount Palmerston,	<i>Secretary of State, — Foreign Dep.,</i>	5,000
Earl Grey,	<i>Secretary of State, — Colonial Dep.,</i>	5,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Bart.,	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer,</i>	5,000
Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart.,	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i>	4,500
Sir John C. Hobhouse, Bart.,	<i>President of the Board of Control,</i>	3,500
Lord Campbell,	<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,</i>	4,000
Earl of Carlisle,	<i>Woods and Forests.</i>	
Marquis of Clanricarde,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	2,500
Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere,	<i>President of the Board of Trade.</i>	

" " The above form the Cabinet.

Duke of Wellington,	<i>Commander of the Forces,</i>	3,400
Sir Wm. M. Somerville, Bart.,	<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland,</i>	5,500
Earl of Fortescue,	<i>Lord Steward of the Household,</i>	2,000
Duke of Norfolk,	<i>Earl Marshal and Master of the Horse,</i>	2,500
Sir John Jervis,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	5,500
Sir John Romilly,	<i>Solicitor-General,</i>	1,500
Earl of Dalhousie,	<i>Governor-General of India.</i>	
Earl of Clarendon,	<i>Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,</i>	20,000
Rt. Hon. Fox Maule,	<i>Secretary at War,</i>	2,500
Earl Granville,	<i>Paymaster-General and V. Pres. of the Board of Trade.</i>	

ENGLISH COLONIAL BISHOPS.

Cons.	Bishops.	Dioceses.	Allow- ance.	Cons.	Bishops.	Dioceses.	Allow- ance.
1839	A G Spencer, D.D.	Jamaica,	£4,000	1842	W P Austin, D.D.	Brit. Guiana,	£2,000
1842	Thos. Parry, D.D.	Barbadoes,		1842	G. Tomlinson, D.D.	Malta & Gib- raltar,	
1835	John Ingham, D.D.	Nova Scotia,	2,400			Columbo,	
1832	Dan'l Wilson, D.D.	Calcutta,	5,000	1845	J. Chapman, D.D.	Ceylon.	
1836	Geo. J. Mountain, D.D.	Montreal,	1,900	1842	F. R. Nixon, D.D.	Tasmania,	1,091
1836	Thos. Carr, D.D.	Bombay,	2,500	1842	D. G. Davis, D.D.	Antigua,	2,000
1836	W. G. Broughton, D.D.	{ Sydney, { Melbourn,	{ 2,000	1847	Wm. Tyrrell, D.D.	Newcastle.	
1837	G T Spencer, D.D.	Madras,	2,500	1847	Chas. Perry, D.D.	Melbourne,	1,000
1839	J. Strachan, D.D.	Toronto,	1,083	1847	A. Short, D.D.	Adelaide,	800
1844	Edward Field, D.D.	Newfoundl.		1847	R. Gray, D.D.	Cape Town,	800
1845	John Medley, D.D.	Fredericton, N.B.		1849	G. Smith, D.D.	Victoria,	
1841	G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	New Zealand	1,200	1849	D. Anderson, D.D.	Hong Kong, Rupert's Land.	

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.

Born.	Cons.	Trans.	Archbishops.	Dioceses.	Net Income *
1780	1828	1848	John Bird Sumner, <i>Primate</i> ,	Canterbury,	£ 17,000
1788	1837	1847	Thomas Musgrave,	York,	10,000
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1786	1824	1828	Chas. James Blomfield, D. D.	London,	11,700
1770	1831	1836	Edward Maltby, D. D.	Durham,	8,000
1790	1826	1827	Chas. Richard Sumner, D. D.	Winchester,	10,500
1783	1820	1827	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln,	4,000
	1824	1830	Christopher Bethell, D. D.	Bangor,	4,000
1784	1827	1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle,	3,000
1784	1814	1827	George Murray, D. D.	Rochester,	4,500
1776	1827		Edward Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff,	1,000
1782	1829	1845	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Bath & Wells,	5,000
1783	1830		James Henry Monk, D. D.	Glo'ster & Bristol,	3,700
1777	1830		Henry Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter,	2,700
1794	1836		Chas. Thomas Longley, D. D.	Ripon,	4,500
1801	1837		Edward Denison, D. D.	Salisbury,	5,000
1780	1839		George Davys, D. D.	Peterborough,	4,500
1797	1840		Connop Thirlwall, D. D.	St. David's,	2,500
1783	1840		Henry Pepys, D. D.	Worcester,	5,000
	1842	1841	Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D. D.	Chichester,	4,200
	1843		John Lonsdale, D. D.	Lichfield,	4,500
	1845		Thomas Turton, D. D.	Ely,	5,500
1805	1845		Samuel Wilberforce, D. D.	Oxford,	5,000
1790	1841	1846	Thomas Vowler Short, D. D.	St. Asaph,	5,300
1794	1848		John Graham, D. D.	Chester,	3,250
<i>Not Peers.</i>					
	1848		Renn Dickson Hampden, D. D.	Hereford,	4,200
	1847		James Prince Lee, D. D.	Manchester,	4,500
1799	1847		{ Robert John Eden, (Baron } Auckland,)† D. D. }	Sodor and Man,	2,000
			Samuel Hinds, D. D.	Norwich,	4,465

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester rank next to the Archbishops, the rest according to priority of consecration.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

Cons.	Trans.	Archbishop.	Dioceses.	Cons.	Trans.	Bishops.	Dioceses.
1806	1822	Lord J. G. de la Poer Beresford, D. D.	Armagh.	1812	1820	John Leslie, D. D.	Kilmore.
1831		Rich. Whately, D. D.	Dublin.	1849		R. B. Knox, D. D.	Dowry and Con.
<i>Bishops.</i>				1828	1831	Rich. Ponsonby, D. D.	Derry
				1841		James Wilson, D. D.	Cork.
				1831	1834	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Limerick.
1840		Edw. Stopford, D. D.	Meath.	1839		Thos. Plunket, D. D.	Tuam and K.
1804	1822	Lord R. P. Tottenham D. D.	Clogher	1839		Ludlow Tanson, D. D.	Kilaloe.
				1842		J. T. O'Brien D. D.	Osney.
				1843		Robert Daly, D. D.	Cashel, &c.

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Irish bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his see. The rest take precedence according to priority of consecration.

* By net income is meant that of the *bishopric*. Some bishops hold other places of profit in the Church. The Bishop of Llandaff receives £2,955 as Dean of St. Paul's; the Bishop of Carlisle £1,499 as a Prebendary of St. Paul's, &c. There are in England and Wales 11,386 benefices, and 7,785 glebe-houses.

† The Bishop of Sodor and Man, since Jan. 1, 1849, sits in the House of Lords as Baron Auckland.

‡ The bishoprics thus marked are to be abolished when they become vacant.

JUDICIARY.

* *England.*

High Court of Chancery. — Lord Cottenham,† (b. 1786, ap. 1846,) *Lord High Chancellor*, salary, £14,000; Lord Langdale, (b. 1783, ap. 1836,) *Master of the Rolls*, £7,000; Sir Launcelot Shadwell, (b. 1779, ap. 1827,) *Vice-Chancellor of England*; Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, (ap. 1841,) and Sir James Wigram, (b. 1793, ap. 1841,) *Vice-Chancellors*, £6,000 each.

Court of Queen's Bench. — Lord Denman, (b. 1779, ap. 1832,) *Lord Chief Justice*, £10,000; Sir J. Patteson, (b. 1790, ap. 1830,) Sir J. T. Coleridge, (b. 1790, ap. 1835,) Sir Wm. Wightman, (ap. 1841,) and Sir William Erle, (b. 1793, ap. 1845,) *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Sir Thomas Wilde, (b. 1782, ap. 1846,) *Lord Chief Justice*, £8,000; Sir W. H. Maule, (ap. 1840,) Sir C. Creswell, (ap. 1842,) Sir Edw. Vaughan Williams, (ap. 1847,) and Thomas Noon Talford, (b. 1795, ap. 1849,) *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Exchequer. — Sir Frederic Pollock, (b. 1783, ap. 1844,) *Lord Chief Baron*, £7,000; Sir James Parke, (b. 1782, ap. 1834,) Sir E. H. Alderson, (b. 1787, ap. 1834,) Sir R. M. Rolfe, (b. 1790, ap. 1839,) Sir Thomas Joshua Platt, (ap. 1845,) *Barons*, £5,500 each.

Scotland.

Court of Sessions : Inner House. — 1st Division. *David Boyle, (b. 1772, ap. 1841,) *Lord President*, £4,300; *J. H. Mackenzie, (b. 1777, ap. 1822,) *Lord Mackenzie*; J. Fullerton, (ap. 1829,) *Lord Fullerton*; Francis Jeffrey, (b. 1773, ap. 1834,) *Lord Jeffrey*, *Judges*, £2,000 each.

2d Division. — *John Hope, (b. 1794, ap. 1844,) *Lord President*, £4,000; *J. H. Forbes, (b. 1776, ap. 1825,) *Lord Medwyn*; *Sir J. W. Moncrieff, (b. 1776, ap. 1829,) *Lord Moncrieff*; *H. T. Cockburn, (ap. 1834,) *Lord Cockburn*, *Judges*, £2,000 each. Those of the judges who are also judges of the Criminal Court have an additional £600 a year.

Outer House : Permanent Lords Ordinary, attached equally to both Divisions of the Court. — J. Cunninghame, (b. 1782, ap. 1837,) *Lord Cunninghame*; Sir J. A. Murray, (b. 1779, ap. 1839,) *Lord Murray*; James Ivory, (b. 1792, ap. 1840,) *Lord Ivory*; *Alexander Wood, (ap. 1842,) *Lord Wood*; Patrick Robertson, (b. 1794, ap. 1843,) *Lord Robertson*. Andrew Rutherford, *Lord Advocate*. T. Maitland, *Solicitor-General*.

The judges marked thus (*) are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

Court of Justiciary. — *Lord Justice General*, David Boyle; *Lord Justice Clerk*, John Hope; *Commissioners*, the remaining Lords of Session marked (*) in the list.

Ireland.

Court of Chancery. — Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady, (b. 1796, ap. 1846,) *Lord Chancellor*, £8,000; Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith, (ap. 1846,) *Master of the Rolls*, £4,500.

† Lord Cottenham was Chancellor from 1836 to 1841.

Court of Queen's Bench.—Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne, (b. 1782, ap. 1845,) *Lord Chief Justice*, £5,076; Hon. Philip C. Crampton, Rt. Hon. Louis Perrin, (ap. 1836,) Rt. Hon. Richard Moore, (ap. 1847,) *Judges*, £3,692 each.

Court of Common Pleas.—Rt. Hon. John Doherty, (ap. 1830,) *Lord Chief Justice*, £4,615; Hon. Robert Torrens, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball, (b. 1791, ap. 1839,) and Hon. J. D. Jackson, (b. 1783, ap. 1842,) *Judges*, £3,692 each. *Attorney-General*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Monahan; *Solicitor-General*, John Hatchell, Esq.

Court of Exchequer.—Rt. Hon. David R. Pigott, (ap. 1846,) *Lord Chief Baron*; Hon. Richard Pennefather, Rt. Hon. John Richards, (b. 1790, ap. 1837,) Rt. Hon. Thomas Lefroy, (b. 1776, ap. 1841,) *Barons*.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

Of the Population of the Austrian Empire after the latest Calculation (close of 1848) with regard to Nationality and Language.

[Transmitted for publication in the American Almanac by Dr. J. G. Flügel, Leipsic.]

The population of the whole Austrian Empire is 37,662,135 souls, namely:—

Germans,	7,819,275	Hungarians (Magyars),	5,214,047
Czechs, Moravians, and Slavocks (ancient Sclavonians),	6,308,202	Italians,	5,066,846
Poles,	2,180,524	Furlanians (Furlaner),	389,511
Pruthenians and Russians,	3,069,132	Ladines (Ladiner),	8,642
Slovenians (Southern Sclavonians), Carniolians, and Wends,	1,143,367	Moldo-Wallachians,	2,630,273
Croats,	1,270,355	Gypsies,	97,000
Servians, Schokazes,* Sclavonians, Dalmatians, and Istrians,	1,685,146	Albanians,	1,970
Bulgarians,	10,000	Greeks,	10,000
		Armenians,	17,384
		Jews,	740,256

This population is distributed as follows:—

1. AUSTRIA PROPER, below the Enns, has 1,501,453 inhabitants, of which are —	5. COAST DISTRICT.—489,946 inhabitants, of which are —
Germans, 1,481,023	Germans, 9,385
Czechs, 11,881	Slovenians, 172,422
Sloveno-Croats, 4,258	Sloveno-Croats, 3,300
2. AUSTRIA PROPER, above the Enns and Salzburg:—	Croato-Servians, 134,545
German race, 857,007	Italians, 116,823
3. STYRIA:—	Furlanians, 43,426
Germans, 649,000	Wallachians, 1,555
Slovenians, 353,041	Jews, 3,490
4. CARINTHIA and CARNIOLA.—784,635 inhabitants, of which are —	6. TYROL.—859,673 inhab'ts, of which are —
Germans, 260,700	Italians, 320,212
Slovenians, 506,288	Ladines, 8,642
Sloveno-Croats, 7,078	7. BOHEMIA.—4,347,444 inhabitants, of which are —
Croato-Servians, 10,619	Germans, 1,727,432
	Czechs, 2,549,975
	Jews, 70,037

* Nickname of the Roman Catholic Servians.

8. MORAVIA and SILESIA. — 2,263,021 inhabitants, of which are —		13. HUNGARIANS. — 11,000,000 inhabitants, of which are —	
Germans,	756,706	Magyars,	4,500,000
Czechs,	1,330,213	Germans,	1,000,000
Poles,	135,375	Slavonians,	2,300,000
Sloveno-Croats,	663	Pruthenians and Russians,	400,000
Jews,	40,064	Carniolians and Wends,	50,000
9. GALLICIA (with CRACOW) and BUCKOWINA. — 5,255,621 inhabitants, of which are		Croats,	700,000
Germans,	131,000	Servians, Schokazes, Slavonians, Dalmatians, and Istrians,	800,000
Czechs,	2,182	Bulgarians,	10,000
Poles,	2,005,149	Wallachians,	930,000
Pruthenians,	2,612,793	Gypsies and Albanians,	37,000
Russians,	2,339	Greeks,	10,000
Wallachians,	144,626	Armenians,	3,000
Armenians,	5,384	Jews,	260,000
Albanians,	5,446	14. TRANSYLVANIA (the seventh Military Boundary inclusive). — 2,383,880 inhabitants, of which are —	
Jews,	346,702	Germans,	250,000
10. DALMATIA. — 404,640 inhabitants, of which are —		Bulgarians,	200
Slovenians,	374,725	Hungarians,	660,500
Italians,	28,500	Moldo-Wallachians,	1,397,190
Albanians,	1,005	Gypsies and Albanians,	60,000
Jews,	410	Armenians,	9,000
11. LOMBARDY: —		Jews,	7,000
Italians,	2,670,833	15. FRONTIER MILITARY GOVERNMENTS. — 1,091,748 inhabitants, of which are —	
12. VENETIAN KINGDOM. — 2,257,200 inhabitants, of which are —		Germans,	48,229
Germans,	12,036	Czechs, Moravians, and Slavocks,	9,951
Slovenians,	26,317	Croats,	535,736
Italians,	1,873,002	Servians, Schokazes, Slavonians, Dalmatians, and Istrians,	354,876
Furlanians,	341,085	Moldo-Wallachians,	136,917
Jews,	4,760	Albanians and Gypsies,	965
		Jews,	532

To this is to be added the Austrian military force, at an estimate of 492,486 men, of which are —

Germans,	105,486	Croats,	24,000
Czechs, Moravians, and Slavocks,	104,000	Servians, Slavonians, Dalmatians, and Istrians,	21,000
Poles,	40,000	Hungarians,	44,000
Pruthenians and Russians,	54,000	Italians,	60,000
Slovenians, Carniolians, and Wends,	20,000	Moldo-Wallachians,	20,000

STATEMENT

Of the Progress of Population in the Kingdom of Saxony from 1843 to 1846.

[From a Report of the "Statistical Society of the Kingdom of Saxony." — Transmitted for publication in the American Almanac by Dr. J. G. Flügel, Leipsic.]

According to the last calculations, the area of the kingdom of Saxony amounts to 271.913

geographical square miles; * the total population in 142 cities, 3,756 villages, and several isolated estates and farms is 1,836,433 souls; and, according to this, there are 6,753.75 individuals to one square mile on an average; or, *vice versa*, $\frac{271913}{1836433}$ geographical square miles, = 1 German acre 141.85 square roods to one individual.

In the district (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) of Dresden, which contains 78.78 geographical square miles, there live, in 31 cities and 1,091 villages, &c., 464,107 individuals; being, on an average, 5,891.18 inhabitants to 1 square mile, or 1 acre 206.55 square roods to one individual.

In the district (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) of Leipsic, which contains 63.14 geographical square miles, there live, in 38 cities, and 1,065 villages, &c., 417,041 inhabitants; being 6,606.02 individuals to 1 square mile, or 1 acre 151.80 square roods to one individual.

In the district (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) of Zwickau, comprising 84.31 geographical square miles, there live 669,114 inhabitants in 59 cities and 943 villages, &c.; being 7,936.35 individuals to 1 square mile, or 1 acre 76.01 square roods to one individual.

In the district (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) of Budissin, which contains 45.68 geographical square miles, there live 268,171 inhabitants in 14 cities and 657 villages, &c., and there are, accordingly, 6,264.69 individuals to 1 square mile, or 1 acre 176.35 square roods to one individual.

COMPARISONS.

The population in 1846 amounted to 1,836,433 souls, viz. 895,918 males, and 940,515 females; of these 635,194 (or 312,971 males and 322,223 females) were living in towns; 1,201,239 (or 582,947 males and 618,292 females) in the country; and 17,035 (15,026 males and 2,009 females) in the military state.

The progress of population in the kingdom of Saxony from 1843 to 1846 is 78,633 individuals, = 4.473 per cent. (40,298 males, = 4.710 per cent.; 38,335 females, = 4.249 per cent.). The *annual* average from 1843 to 1846 amounts to 26,211 individuals, = 1.491 per cent. (13,434 males, = 1.570 per cent.; 12,778 females, = 1.416 per cent.). In the several districts (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) the increase of population from 1843 to 1846 amounts in general, —

Dresden,	to 14,538 individuals,	= 3.234 per cent.
Leipsic,	to 20,196 “	= 5.089 “
Zwickau,	to 34,276 “	= 5.399 “
Budissin,	to 9,623 “	= 3.480 “

And the annual average from 1843 to 1846: —

Dresden,	4,846 individuals,	= 1.078 per cent.
Leipsic,	6,732 “	= 1.696 “
Zwickau,	11,425 “	= 1.800 “
Budissin,	3,208 “	= 1.160 “

Cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (the military force included) are: —

Dresden,	89,327 individuals;	annual increase,	1.041 per cent.
Leipsic,	60,205 “	“ “	2.465 “
Chemnitz,	28,936 “	“ “	3.749 “
Freiberg,	13,194 “	“ “	0.895 “
Plauen,	11,051 “	“ “	1.327 “
Zwickau,	10,861 “	“ “	2.001 “
Budissin,	10,113 “	“ “	0.820 “
Zittau,	10,079 “	“ “	0.402 “

The proportion of the inhabitants of towns to those living in the country is as follows: — For every 1,000 living in town, there are 1,894 individuals living in the country.

According to sexes there were in the kingdom, in 1846, for 1,000 males, 1,049 females.

* One German mile is equal to $4\frac{3}{4}$ English.

According to the ages : —

Up to 14 years, 326.270.	} For the year 1846.	Up to 21 years, 462.215.	} For the year 1846.
Above 14 years, 673.730.		Above 21 years, 537.785.	

There were in Saxony, in 1846, 137 persons above the age of 91 years.

Religion : —

Lutherans,	1,799,121	Greeks,	113
Calvinists,	2,524	Jews,	988
Roman Catholics,	32,544	Anglicans,	44
German Catholics,	1,098	Mennonite,	1

Proportion of the number of children up to 14 years, among the whole population of Saxony, in 1846, to 100 individuals, 32.627; in the other States of the German Customs-Union, to 100 individuals, —

Prussia,	34.787	Grand Duchy of Hesse,	33.427
Luxemburg,	34.313	Thuringia,	31.259
Bavaria,	28.409	Brunswick,	29.889
Wurtemberg,	32.216	Nassau,	34.113
Baden,	33.575	Frankfort,	20.643
Electorate of Hesse,	32.974		

The number of dwelling-houses in the kingdom of Saxony amounts to 220,255, and that of domestic establishments to 403,518. For every domestic establishment in the kingdom there were, on the average, in 1846, 4.551 individuals; that is, 4.425 in the cities, 4.621 in the country.

The number of Wends amounts to 21,215 males, and 22,671 females, of whom, in the district (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) of Budissin, 788 males and 988 females live in the cities, and 19,375 males and 21,289 females in the villages, &c.

The number of the *deaf and dumb* is 1,045; 549 of the male, and 496 of the female sex.

The number of the *blind* is 1,321; 656 of the male, and 715 of the female sex.

The number of *lunatics* amounts to 2,113; 1,094 males, and 1,019 females.

AMERICAN OBITUARY.

1848.

Nov. 1. — In Bethlehem, Ct., *Joseph H. Bellamy, Esq.*, aged 60. Mr. Bellamy graduated at Yale College in 1808. He was repeatedly a Representative of the town in the General Assembly of the State, and a Senator from the 16th Senatorial District, and greatly beloved in private life.

Oct. 1. — At Philadelphia, *Commodore James Biddle*, aged 65. He was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1783, was educated at the Pennsylvania University, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800. He was on board the *Philadelphia* when she was lost on the coast of Tripoli in 1803. He was attached to the *Wasp* when she captured the *Frolic*, and was detailed to take charge of the prize. For his conduct in this engagement, the Pennsylvania Legislature gave him a sword and a vote of thanks. Afterwards, in the *Hornet*, he was blockaded in the harbour of New London, where he was the negotiator on the part of the Americans of the celebrated challenge to fight the British with an equal force, which the British officer declined. Passing the blockade, he captured the

British brig *Penguin*, of a greatly superior force, and was chased by a British seventy-four, which, by good seamanship and boldness, he escaped. As a diplomatic agent of the United States, he signed the commercial treaty with Turkey in 1832, and after the death of the Hon. Alexander H. Everett, in June, 1847, while in command of the East India Squadron, he represented the United States in China. He sailed from China to the coast of California, where he commanded the United States naval forces. He returned to the Atlantic coast of the United States but a few months before his death.

Dec. 14. — At Washington, D. C., *William Brent, Esq.*, Clerk of the District, Circuit, and Criminal Courts of the District, aged 73; distinguished for the uniformity of his well-spent life, the excellence of his heart, and his retiring but universal benevolence.

Dec. 1. — At New Town, Va., *Rev. Andrew Broaddus*, aged 78, a distinguished divine of the Baptist denomination.

Dec. 25. — At Boston, Mass., *Hon. Peter C. Brooks*, aged 82. He was a native of the town of Medford, but removed to Boston while yet a young man. During the active period of his life, he was repeatedly called to render important public services, both as a Representative and a Senator in the Legislature of the Commonwealth, as a member of the Executive Council, and also as a Delegate in the Convention for amending the Constitution, and in the execution of other trusts. In all these stations he discharged the duties which devolved upon him with scrupulous promptness and fidelity, and at the same time with sound judgment and ability. By his industry, prudence, and sagacity, he acquired a large fortune, of which he knew how to make an enlightened use. He was reputed at the time of his death the most wealthy of the citizens of Boston. By the purity of his life, the amenity of his disposition and manners, and his upright, faithful, and intelligent discharge of all the duties of a good citizen, he acquired in an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of the community.

Oct. 2. — At New London, Ct., *Gen. Henry Burbeck*, aged 94. Gen. Burbeck was born in Boston, June 8, 1754. Much of the early part of his life was spent in Castle William, now Fort Independence, in Boston harbour, his father being an officer of the ordnance department in the service of Great Britain. He had just attained his majority when the War of Independence broke out. He joined the American army; and his first commission, as a lieutenant in a company of which his father had command, is dated at Cambridge, 19th of May, 1775, and signed by Gen. Joseph Warren. He received the commission of a captain in a regiment of artillery of the Massachusetts line, 12th of September, 1777, and continued in that regiment and line till the close of the war. In the toils and sufferings of the Revolution, Gen. Burbeck bore a full share. In 1775 he was with the army at Cambridge, Massachusetts; in 1776 he was employed in the vicinity of New York till the evacuation of the city in September; and in 1777 he joined the army in Pennsylvania under Gen. Washington, and participated in the bloody conflicts of Brandywine and Germantown, and in the terrible deprivations and sufferings of the winter at Valley Forge. The following year he shared the perils of the memorable retreat through New Jersey, and was present at the battle of Monmouth. He continued in active service until the close of the war in 1783, and when the army was disbanded he returned to private life with the brevet rank of major. Three years subsequently he again entered the service of his country with the rank of captain, and was for several years actively engaged in the Indian wars along the western frontier under Gen. Anthony Wayne. His death has left Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer the only surviving officer of Wayne's army. Four years he held the command of Fort Mackinaw, then a solitary post, almost entirely cut off from communication with the civilized world. In the war with Great Britain which commenced in 1812, he commanded at New York, Newport, New London, and Greenbush, with the rank of brigadier-general; and on the declaration of peace in 1815 retired from public service to spend the evening of his days in the tranquillity of domestic life, having spent thirty-eight years almost incessantly in active military service. It was at that time that he fixed his abode in New London, of which he continued a resident till his death. He was one of the original members of the Society of Cincinnati, and was the last survivor of those whose names were first subscribed to the articles of associa-

tion. At the time of his decease he was the President of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts.

Oct. 4. — At New Orleans, La., *Dr. William M. Carpenter*, aged 38, Professor of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, in the University of Louisiana.

Dec. 26. — At his residence in St. Mary's, Georgia, *Major Archibald Clark*, for 34 years collector of that port. He was one of the fathers and founders of St. Mary's, and is identified with its entire history, as well as with that of Camden County.

Nov. 7. — At Oswego, N. Y., *Major James Cochran*, aged 79, a member of Congress in 1797.

Nov. 23. — At Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., *Hon. Ela Collins*. Gen. Collins had represented his county in the Legislature, in the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and in Congress. In 1814 he commanded a regiment of militia in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbour.

Oct. 16. — At Warren City, Miss., *Alexander Covington, Esq.*, aged 71, a native of Prince George's City, Va., but for 40 years past a resident of Mississippi. Judge Covington was an estimable man in all the relations of life. To great intelligence and rare colloquial powers, he added the virtues of a Christian. He represented his native county in the Legislature of Virginia, and was for many years one of the judges of the County Court under the Territorial government of Mississippi. He was long attached to the church, and was noted for his charity and hospitality.

Sept. 16. — At Troy, N. Y., *Hon. John Paine Cushman*, aged 64. He was born in Pomfret, Ct., and was graduated at Yale College in 1807. He studied law, and removed to Troy, N. Y., where he resided in the practice of his profession. In 1816 he was a member of Congress from the Rensselaer district. In 1838, he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court for the 3d Circuit. He had previously been Recorder of the city of Troy, and one of the Regents of the University of the State. He was a man of eminence in his profession, and discharged with ability the duties of the various offices with which he was intrusted.

Dec. 21. — At Claiborne, Ala., *Hon. James Dellett*, aged 60, a native of South Carolina, and one of the early graduates of the South Carolina University. He removed to Alabama in 1818, frequently represented his county in the General Assembly of the State, and was Representative in Congress from 1839 to 1841, and from 1843 to 1845.

Dec. 11. — At Utica, N. Y., *John C. Devereux, Esq.*, aged 74, one of the earliest settlers of that city, and its first mayor. Mr. Devereux was born in the county of Wexford in Ireland, in August, 1774. He removed to the United States in 1792 or 1793, and came to Utica in 1800. He immediately commenced a very extensive mercantile business, which he carried on for many years with great industry, energy, and success. He was, it is believed, during that period, more generally known through the central and western part of the State than any merchant west of Albany, and no man was more trusted and respected.

Nov. 15. — In England, *Francis De Vico*. He was for several years Professor of Astronomy in the University of Rome and Superintendent of the Roman Observatory. It was whilst holding the latter important office that he announced his distinguished and brilliant discoveries in astronomical science, for which several gold medals and other marks of honor were awarded him by the Academy of Sciences. He is also well known as an author. During the recent disturbances in Italy, he had left that country for the United States, and intended to accept the chair of Astronomy in Georgetown College, D. C. It was upon business of the College that he was temporarily absent in England.

Dec. 28. — At Brookfield, Mass., *Simeon Draper*, aged 83, a soldier of the Revolution, a member of the Convention to amend the State Constitution in 1820, and for nearly 30 years a member of the State Legislature.

Oct. 19. — At Hallowell, Me., *Rev. Dr. Gillett*, aged about 80.

Nov. 30. — At Baltimore, Md., *Robert Gilmor*, aged 74. An upright and accomplished gentleman, and the last representative of a commercial house, which, during half a century, maintained a wide-spread reputation for honorable and successful enterprise.

Nov. 24. — At New York, N. Y., *Hon. Jonathan Goodhue*, aged 65, a native of Salem, Mass., and a distinguished and opulent merchant.

Sept. 1. — In Unionville, Westchester County, N. Y., *Isaac G. Graham, M. D.*, aged 88. He had lived more than 60 years upon the same spot, and was surrounded by a neighbourhood of friends, who revered his many virtues. Dr. Graham joined the army of the Revolution as an assistant surgeon; was attached to the army of Gen. Washington, at West Point, whose warm regard he enjoyed.

Sept. 27. — At Louisville, Ky., *Hon. William J. Graves*, aged 43. From 1827 to 1841, Representative in Congress from that State.

Oct. 19. — Near Sackett's Harbour, N. Y., *Dr. Samuel Guthrie*, aged 66.

Nov. 8. — At Dover, N. H., *Hon. William Hale*, aged 84, one of the most respected citizens of New Hampshire, and a Representative in Congress in 1810–11, and again from 1813 to 1817.

Sept. 25. — At Mendon, Mass., *Hon. C. C. P. Hastings*, a gentleman well known and much respected throughout the State.

Sept. 27. — At Brooklyn, N. Y., *Michael Hoffman*, aged 60. He was born in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga County. He was educated as a physician, but subsequently studied the profession of law, and became a resident of Herkimer County, where his talents soon gave him a prominent standing. In 1824 he was elected a member of Congress, and was continued in the House of Representatives for eight years. During the latter years of his service in Congress, he was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He was appointed a Canal Commissioner in 1833, and wrote several able reports for the Commissioners and the Canal Board, and was indefatigable in his efforts to secure economy in canal expenditures, and a rigid system of accountability on the part of disbursing officers. He resigned this office in May, 1835. He was a member of the House of Assembly from Herkimer County in 1841, and made a minority report on the finances of the State, which indicated great labor and research. He closed it with a proposition to levy a direct tax, to prohibit the further issue of stocks to railroad corporations, and to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt. In 1842, he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly, and reported, and by his able advocacy carried through that body, the celebrated law "to pay the debt and preserve the credit of the State"; providing for a mill tax, the suspension of the public works, and other provisions for paying the debt and upholding the credit of the State. Mr. Hoffman supported such an amendment to the constitution as would effectually protect the people against future debts, unless sanctioned by their own votes; and as the Legislature refused to submit such an amendment to the electors, he advocated a convention of the people; and a law, drawn by him, for calling a convention passed the Legislature in 1845. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention by his old constituents of Herkimer County, although at the time holding the office, and being in the discharge of the duties, of Naval Officer in the city of New York. He was made chairman of the finance committee of the convention, and prepared the seventh article of the constitution, which embodies in fourteen sections a comprehensive system of finance, providing for the payment of all the State debts in about twenty years, the maintenance of the canals, the support of government, and the defence of the people against future debt, unless authorized by their own votes at a general election. Mr. Hoffman was a powerful and effective debater; a statesman in the broadest sense of the term. Divested of all selfishness, and under the impulses of an honest heart, he devoted all the energies of a strong mind to the present and future welfare of his country and his kind. His measures in the Legislature and convention were carried by the intrinsic soundness of their principles, and the masterly ability and force with which they were advocated by him. The financial article of the constitution of 1846 is a monument to the moral power and patriotism of its author, far more enduring than marble. And future generations in New York, freed from the burdens of debt and taxation by the wisdom and foresight of its provisions, will respect the memory, and bless the name, of Michael Hoffman.

Nov. 27. — At Baltimore, Md., *Jeremiah Hughes, Esq.*, aged 65, for many years editor of the Annapolis Republican, printer for the State, and member of the Legislature. After the death of Mr. Niles, he became the editor and proprietor of "Niles's Register," which he conducted until a few months before his death.

Dec. 24. — At Indianapolis, Ind., *Rev. Samuel Lee Johnson*, Rector of Christ's Church, aged 36. He graduated with honor at Kenyon College in 1839, and

was Tutor from 1840 to 1843. He established the St. Mary's Seminary, in Indianapolis in 1843, and was Principal until 1848. He was a zealous and faithful preacher of Christ.

Oct. 31. — At St. Louis, Mo., in consequence of a disease contracted while in the discharge of his official duties in Mexico, *Brevet Major-General Stephen Watts Kearney*, aged 54. General Kearney entered the army in 1812 as lieutenant, and continued in it until his death, — a period of more than 36 years. His character and bearing as an officer were unsurpassed. His conquest of New Mexico and services in California have inseparably connected his name with the future destiny of those territories.

Sept. 18. — At Hamilton, N. Y., *Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, D. D.*, late President of Madison University.

Oct. 14. — At Boston, Mass., *William Lawrence, Esq.*, aged 65. An eminent and successful merchant, distinguished for his efficiency in the promotion of objects of useful enterprise.

Oct. 25. — At New York, *Hon. Dixon H. Lewis*, aged 46, from 1829 to 1843 a Representative in Congress from Alabama, and since 1844 a Senator. He was a native of Dinwiddie County, Va., and was educated in South Carolina College. He studied law, settled in Alabama, and became eminent in his profession. He was an amiable and able man, and shared largely the respect and confidence of those who knew him best.

Dec. — At Rapides, La., *Hon. Seth Lewis*, aged 84. He was a District Judge of that State for many years, and was esteemed one of the best jurists of the Louisiana bench of his time.

Dec. 7. — At Milton, Md., *Nathan Lufborough, Esq.*, aged 76, formerly chief clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Nov. 14. — At Boston, Mass., *Hon. Jeremiah Mason*, aged 80. He was born, April 27th, 1768, at Lebanon, Ct. His remotest ancestor in this country was Capt. John Mason, (an officer who had served with distinction in the Netherlands under Sir Thomas Fairfax,) who came from England in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. His great-grandfather lived at Haddam. His grandfather, born in 1705, died at Norwich in 1779. His ancestor on the maternal side was James Fitch, a learned divine, who came from England and settled in Saybrook, but removed to Lebanon, where he died. Mr. Mason's father was a man of intelligence and activity, of considerable opulence, and highly esteemed by the community. He died at Lebanon, in 1813.

Destined for professional life, Mr. Mason was sent to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1788, and entered immediately on the study of law with Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut. The next year he went to Vermont, and entered as a student the office of Hon. Stephen Rowe Bradley, and was admitted to the bar of that State and of New Hampshire in 1791. He began to practise in Westmoreland, a few miles below Walpole, but in 1794 removed to Walpole, and in 1797 to Portsmouth. In 1802 he was appointed Attorney-General, and soon became the acknowledged head of his profession in the State. In 1813, he was elected a Senator in Congress, but resigned in 1817, and did not again enter public life, devoting himself to the active and engrossing practice of his profession. In April, 1832, he removed to Boston, where he was extensively retained in important causes. On reaching the age of 70 he left the bar, though he continued to be consulted as chamber-counsel to the close of his life.

The strictly professional character of Mr. Mason's life, without even the variety of judicial office, has made his reputation more local than that of many less eminent men. He was personally little known out of New England; but his name and presence were familiar to every lawyer of his own and the adjoining States; and nothing could exceed the respect and almost terror that were felt at the bar for the acuteness, rapidity, and vigor of his mind. "I will not say," says the Hon. Daniel Webster, "of the advantages which I have derived from his intercourse and conversation, all that Mr. Fox said of Edmund Burke; but I am bound to say, that of my own professional discipline and attainments, whatever they may be, I owe much to that close attention to the discharge of my duties which I was compelled to pay for nine successive years, from day to day, by Mr. Mason's efforts and arguments at the same bar. . . . The characteristics of Mr. Mason's mind, as I think, were real greatness, strength, and sagacity. He was

great through strong sense and sound judgment, great by comprehensive views of things, great by high and elevated purposes. Perhaps, sometimes, he was too cautious and refined, and his distinctions became too minute; but his discrimination arose from a force of intellect, and quick-seeing, far-reaching sagacity, everywhere discerning his object and pursuing it steadily. Whether it was popular or professional, he grasped a point and held it with a strong hand. He was sarcastic sometimes, but not frequently; not frothy or petulant, but cool and vitriolic. Unfortunate for him on whom his sarcasm fell!

"As a professional man, Mr. Mason's great ability lay in the department of the common law. In this part of jurisprudence, he was profoundly learned. He had drank copiously from its deepest springs; and he had studied, with diligence and success, the departures from the English common law which had taken place in this country, either necessarily, from difference of condition, or positively, by force of our own statutes. In his addresses, both to courts and juries, he affected to despise all eloquence, and certainly disdained all ornament; but his efforts, whether addressed to one tribunal or the other, were marked by a degree of clearness, directness, and force not easy to be equalled."

"None could fully appreciate," says Mr. Justice Woodbury, "the extent of his reading, his accuracy in details, the acuteness, as well as vigor, of his intellect, and his unsparing logic, without something of that long intimacy with him in the practice of his profession which I formerly had the happiness to enjoy. Well may the members of that profession respect his memory, when it is but a just tribute to his rare talents to say, that, in my opinion, in a profound knowledge of several branches of jurisprudence, and in some of the most choice qualities of a forensic speaker, he had, in his palmy days, not merely in this State or New England, but in this whole country, few equals, and probably no superior."

Sept. 13. — At Tarrytown, N. Y., from an affection of the heart, *Alexander Slidell McKenzie*, Commander U. S. N., and author of "A Year in Spain," "Spain Revisited," and a work on Great Britain, of considerable reputation. His original name was Slidell. He took the name of McKenzie at the wish of a friend, who left him property.

Oct. 22. — At Cockrum's Cross-roads, De Soto County, Miss., *Alexander G. McNutt*, late Governor of the State, aged 47. Gov. McNutt was born in Rockbridge County, Va. By his personal exertions, he obtained the means of education, and was a graduate of Washington College, Va. He removed to Mississippi in 1824, and commenced the practice of the law at Jackson, but subsequently removed to Vicksburg. In 1835, he was elected to the State Senate from Warren County. In 1837 he was chosen Governor, and reelected in 1839. In 1841 he declined being a candidate, and returned to the practice of his profession. He was prevailed upon with great difficulty by his political friends to accept the nomination as an elector for President and Vice-President, and it was while canvassing the State as such that he died, after an illness of a few days. In the earlier part of his life, Gov. McNutt was careless and even slovenly in his dress, and intemperate in his habits, and nothing but his goodness of heart and towering intellect maintained him in public esteem. His vices were latterly all corrected, and no man in the State was more beloved and respected than he was at the time of his death. As a public speaker he was pleasant and forcible. With a mind wonderfully well stored with historical facts, and a fund of anecdotes, and with a memory of that tenacity which held them always at command, and a moral courage which never quailed, he was formidable in debate, and upon "the stump" he had no superior.

Dec. 20. — At New York, *Charles McVean, Esq.*, District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, aged 46. He was born at Johnstown, N. Y., and bred to the law, which he practised with success in Montgomery County till his removal to New York, in 1839. At the age of thirty he was elected a Representative in Congress, and displayed in that position very decided ability. From the early part of 1844 till his appointment to the office held by him at his decease, he was Surrogate of New York city and county, the duties of which office he performed with great fidelity and accuracy.

Oct. 28. — At Boston, Mass., *Hon. Harrison Gray Otis*, aged 83. Mr. Otis had, for the last twenty years, lived retired from public occupations, after having filled successively during the greater part of the previous thirty years, with dis-

tinguished success, the principal political offices in the gift of the people of the State. He was the son of Samuel A. Otis, Esq., the first Secretary of the Senate of the United States, under successive administrations, for the period of twenty-five years. He was graduated at the University in Cambridge, in 1783, and became early a successful practitioner at the bar. From the time he entered public life, his brilliant talents, his extensive acquirements, particularly in legal and political knowledge, his impressive and graceful style of oratory, and the uniform consistency of his principles, gave him an influence in the political counsels of the State which few men have enjoyed. He was an efficient coadjutor with such men as Ames, Lowell, Parsons, Cabot, and Gore. He was chosen Representative in Congress for the Suffolk district in 1797, as the successor of Fisher Ames, which station he held during the whole of the administration of John Adams. For many years he was an active and efficient member of one or the other branch of the State Legislature, was a Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for six years President of the Senate. In 1817, he was chosen Senator in Congress, which station he held for five years. He also, at different periods, held the offices of Judge of the Boston Court of Common Pleas, and Mayor of the city. These important stations he filled with distinguished ability, and with the utmost fidelity to the public interests. In 1823, after the long administration of Gov. Brooks, he was the Federal candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth; but the strong rally of the Democratic party in that year brought into office Gov. Eustis, in opposition to him. During the most animated contests between the Federal and Democratic parties, he took an active part; and no man in the Commonwealth enjoyed a greater popularity, or in a higher degree the confidence of his political friends, or was able to move by his eloquence a popular assembly more powerfully. He had few equals in the amenity of his manners, or the grace, vivacity, and interest of his conversation on almost all subjects. He retained the vigor of his intellect in a remarkable degree to the end of his long term of life, which has closed in the full maturity of advanced age, as full of honors as of years.

Dec. 2. — At New Orleans, *Col. H. D. Peire*, aged 68. He was a distinguished officer of the regular army in the war of 1812, and was conspicuous as major commandant of the 44th infantry at the capture of Pensacola, in 1814, by Gen. Jackson. In the operations of the subsequent winter below New Orleans, he greatly distinguished himself by his energy, vigilance, and courage in resisting the invasion of the British army. He subsequently held various civil appointments, enjoying universal confidence and esteem.

Sept. 22. — At Point Isabel, of yellow-fever, *Captain James H. Prentiss*, of the 1st U. S. Artillery.

Oct. 7. — At Ypsilanti, Mich., *Brevet Capt. Mortimer Rosecrants*, of the 5th Infantry, aged 29. Capt. Rosecrants was graduated at the West Point Academy in 1841, was in service during the Mexican War, and was distinguished for good conduct in many engagements, particularly that of Churubusco.

Aug. — In Detroit, Mich., *Major Thomas Rowland*, a much esteemed and prominent citizen. Major Rowland was formerly Secretary of State, and was postmaster of Detroit under Gen. Harrison.

Sept. 29. — At St. Louis, Mo., of dysentery, *Lieut. George F. Ruxton*, of the 89th Regiment, British Army, aged 38. He was the writer of the Blackwood series, entitled "Life in the Far West," and was the author of "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains."

Dec. 31. — *Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier*, of Arkansas. Colonel Sevier was born in the mountains of East Tennessee, in 1802. While yet a child, his father died, and, having received a meagre education in Tennessee, in the year 1820 he settled in the then newly-organized Territory of Arkansas, and, before he was twenty-one, was admitted to the bar as an attorney *ex gratia*. He was also elected clerk of the Territorial Legislature. As soon as he was eligible, in 1823, he was returned to the Legislature; and this honor was renewed in 1825. From 1827 to 1836 he was Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Arkansas. The acceptable manner in which he had discharged this trust was manifested by his election to the United States Senate in 1836, after the admission of Arkansas as a State of this Union. Upon taking his seat in that body, he drew the short term; and in 1837 he was reelected for six years. In 1842 he was again reelected to the Senate of the United States. Before the expiration of his last term of

service, it became necessary to select an individual to perfect a treaty of peace with the republic of Mexico, and to obtain the exchange of a ratification of this treaty. This was a most important mission, requiring firmness, ability, and address. The appointment was conferred without solicitation, and accepted in compliance with the urgent demands of his friends. At this period his health gave way; but the duties of the station were performed with the greatest fidelity, and he returned, after an absence of three months, to receive the congratulations of the country. He was chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs for many years, and afterwards of the Committee on Foreign Relations. For more than a quarter of a century he had held public station, and possessed the unbounded confidence of his constituents and his party.

Nov. 16. — At Kingstree, S. C., *Hon. A. D. Sims*, aged 45, a member of Congress from South Carolina, and a native of Brunswick County, Va.

Sept. 7. — In Guayaquil, *Seth Sweetser, Esq.*, U. S. Consul for the Republic of Ecuador, aged 54.

Nov. 7. — At Newport, Ky., *Gen. James Taylor*, aged 80. He was born in 1769, in Caroline County, Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1792. He was Quartermaster-General of the Northwestern army during the last war with England, in which office he served with distinction, and was one of the largest landed proprietors in the West.

Sept. 6. — *Thomas Trenor*, aged 86. Mr. Trenor was born at Monaghan, in Ireland, on the 17th of March, 1761, and in early life was bound apprentice to a merchant of Dublin. In 1798 he was a merchant of extensive business and large fortune, but in that year became deeply engaged in the undertakings of the Irish patriots, and was elected Treasurer of the United Irish Society. He was arrested, with his compatriots, for treason, and confined in the Birmingham Tower of Dublin Castle, from which he made his escape, and, after hiding and waiting some time for Lord Elwood, privately embarked in one of his own ships for Norway, whence he went to England, where he was arrested, and lay nearly four years in prison. Ruined in fortune, and with impaired health, Mr. Trenor, in 1806, got released from prison, and departed to Portugal, whence in 1807 he came with his family to America, and resided for several years at Lansingburg. Subsequently Mr. Trenor established himself as a manufacturer of iron in Vermont, where he resided for seventeen years. For the last fifteen years of his life he held a situation in the New York custom-house.

Sept. 28. — At New Haven, Ct., very suddenly, *Rev. Edward R. Tyler*, editor of the New Englander, aged 48. Mr. Tyler was the son of Hon. Royall Tyler, who was for many years the Chief Justice of the State of Vermont. He graduated at Yale College, with honor, in the class of 1825; and for many years, with ability and usefulness, filled the office of a Congregational pastor, first in Middletown, and afterwards in Colebrooke, in Connecticut. In January, 1843, he became the editor and proprietor of the New Englander, which, in conjunction with other gentlemen, he established.

Sept. 20. — At Boston, *Simeon Willard*, aged 95, a well-known clock-maker.

Sept. 11. — At Salem, Mass., *Hon. John Stoddard Williams*, aged 42. He was a native of Wethersfield, Conn., and was graduated at Yale College in 1827. He studied law, and established himself in Salem, Mass. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and had filled other important public stations.

Oct. 25. — At Batavia, Illinois, *Hon. Isaac Wilson*. During the war of 1812 he commanded a company of cavalry, and was in some of the severest actions on the Northern frontier. He was subsequently elected a member of the Assembly of New York, and, after serving two terms, was elected to the Senate. In 1823 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and at the end of his term was appointed first Judge of Genesee County, and held it until his removal to Illinois.

1849.

July 1. — At ———, Mo., *Samuel Mansfield Bay*, late Attorney-General of the State, an accomplished lawyer and gentleman.

Feb. 10. — At New Haven, Ct., *Nathan Beers*, aged 96. He was born in Stratford, Ct., in 1753. At an early age he removed with his father to New Haven.

In December, 1774, he was one of 64 citizens of that place who formed themselves into a military company, known still as the "Governor's Guards." On the 21st of April, 1775, on the arrival of the news of the battle of Lexington, the company was called out by their captain, Benedict Arnold, and 40 of them, among whom was young Beers, volunteered to join the American army. Passing through Pomfret, they were joined by Gen. Putnam. They remained in Cambridge about three weeks. In March, 1777, Mr. Beers received his first commission in the Continental army, — that of lieutenant. He was attached to Col. Webb's regiment of the Connecticut line of the army, and served therein until the army was disbanded by Congress in 1783. After leaving the army, Mr. Beers engaged in mercantile business. In 1798, he was chosen Steward of Yale College, and remained in this office until his resignation in 1819. After this time he spent his time chiefly in horticulture. In 1804, he was chosen one of the deacons in the North Church, and discharged the duties of this office until near the close of life. He always maintained among his fellow-citizens an unspotted character, and was distinguished for his courtesy, integrity, and piety.

Feb. 29. — Very suddenly, at Bogotá, *Hon. B. A. Bidlack*, Chargé d'Affaires from the United States to New Granada, and a citizen of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He had served with distinction in the Legislature and in Congress.

March 8. — At Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., *Hon. John Blanchard*, a member of the late Congress.

July 19. — At Albany, N. Y., *Hon. Hermanus Bleecker*, aged 70, in 1810 a member of Congress from the Albany district, and appointed, by President Van Buren, Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague.

June 27. — At Fairfield, Adams County, Virginia, *Hon. Calvin Blythe*, aged 57. He was a lawyer of distinguished abilities, and had filled various responsible stations, having been for several years a member of the State Legislature, and afterwards President Judge of the 12th Judicial District. Under the administration of President Tyler, he was appointed collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Feb. 23. — At Genoa, *Commodore William Compton Bolton*, U. S. N.

June 26. — At Saco, Me., of typhoid fever, *Samuel Bradley, Esq.*, counsellor at law, aged 47. Mr. Bradley was a man of high intellectual endowments and extensive acquirements. He was distinguished in all the relations of life for liberality and public spirit, and his extensive practice in the State and United States courts gave assurance of his high and honorable standing at the bar.

May. — At Louisville, Ky., *Hon. James D. Breckenbridge*, a member of Congress from that district from 1821 to 1823.

May 10. — At Cincinnati, *Judge Brough*, Presiding Judge of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, and the late editor of the *Inquirer*.

Aug. 20. — At Nashville, Tenn., *James Campbell, Esq.*, aged 54, a distinguished lawyer.

June 17. — At Providence, R. I., *Richmond Bullock*, aged 77, long distinguished as a ship-owner and merchant, once President of the Town Council, of the Marine Society, &c., and very rich. He was born in Seekonk, Mass.

August 22. — At Providence, R. I., *Cyrus Butler*, aged 82. He was the son of Samuel Butler, a shoemaker, who removed from Edgartown, Mass., about 1750, and became a large merchant and ship-owner. Cyrus Butler inherited a large fortune, extended very widely his commercial operations, was persevering, enterprising, and frugal. He left a large property, which is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. A few years since, he gave \$40,000 to the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence.

April 15. — At Smithville, N. C., *Capt. Leslie Chase*, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A. Capt. Chase graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1838, and was assigned to the 2d Regiment of Artillery. He served with distinction in the early part of the war with Mexico, receiving a brevet of captain for gallant conduct in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. In 1847, he was placed on duty in the War Department as acting Judge Advocate of the army, for which honorable position he was particularly adapted, having applied himself in his leisure hours to the study of law, and been admitted to the bar in his native State, New York.

Aug. 30. — At Burlington, N. J., *Charles Chauncey*, aged 73. He was born in New Haven, Ct., and was graduated at Yale College in 1792. He studied law

and removed to Philadelphia, where he soon rose to eminence in his profession. After an active and useful life, he retired to Burlington, N. J., where he ended his days.

Feb. 11. — At Richmond, Va., *William B. Chittenden*, aged about 51. At the time of his death, he was President of the James River and Kanawha Company, which office he held two or three years, after being its Secretary from 1836. A native of the State of New York, he wandered to Virginia on foot, via Cincinnati, and was induced by a benevolent Professor, Daniel Morgan, to join the Freshman Class at Hampden-Sydney College in 1820. He graduated in 1824, and then taught a school in Richmond. He returned to New York, and occupied himself as a reporter for the press. In the winter of 1834-35, he resumed his residence in Richmond, and was connected with the Richmond Whig, until his merits procured him the unsolicited appointment of Secretary to the Company of which he became the head on the resignation of its distinguished President, Joseph C. Cabell.

July 2. — At St. Louis, *Pierre Chouteau*, aged 90, one of the founders of the city.

(About) March 19. — *David C. Claypoole*, aged 92, one of the proprietors of Dunlap & Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, the first daily newspaper in the United States, first published as a daily at Philadelphia, in 1784.

Aug. 17. — Near London, England, *Rev. Henry Colman*, for many years a respected clergyman, and, since that time, well known by his agricultural publications and efforts.

April 27. — Near Laurel, Del., *Hon. William B. Cooper*, formerly Governor of that State.

Aug. 8. — At the Barracks, below New Orleans, *Dr. Craig*, one of the oldest surgeons of the army.

April 28. — Near Mobile, *Hon. W. Crawford*, Judge of the District Court of the United States, aged 64. Judge Crawford was a native of Virginia, but removed to Alabama in 1810, since which time he has filled various public offices under the State and Federal governments, with eminent credit to himself. He has been receiver of public moneys for the government lands; commissioner to settle conflicting land claims under the treaties with Great Britain, France, and Spain, State Senator, U. S. District Attorney, and Judge of the District Court of the United States. In all these positions he was distinguished for promptness, industry, and attention.

Jan. 8. — At New Orleans, *Col. George Croghan*, Inspector-General of the army, aged 58. Col. Croghan was the son of Maj. William Croghan of the Revolutionary war. His mother was the sister of the celebrated Gen. George Rogers Clark, who overran the Northwestern Territory during the struggle for American independence, and achieved for the United States the title by conquest to that immense tract of country. Upon the breaking out of the last war, Col. Croghan entered the army. At the age of nineteen he made the gallant defence of Fort Sandusky. He married and resigned his commission shortly after the peace. But during the administration of Gen. Jackson he returned to the service with the commission of inspector-general.

Jan. 20. — At Burlington, Vt., *James Dean, LL. D.*, aged 73, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Vermont University.

Jan. 31. — At New York, *Commodore George C. DeKay*, aged 47, formerly in command of the navy of the Argentine Confederation, and more recently the commander of the Macedonian on her mission of mercy to famishing Ireland.

Feb. 8. — At Mobile, *Gen. Robert Desha*, a merchant of that city, and a Representative in Congress from Tennessee, from 1827 to 1831.

July 26. — At Philadelphia, *Daniel J. Desmond*, a member of the Philadelphia bar, and for many years Consul at Philadelphia for several Italian states.

Jan. 16. — At Roxbury, Mass., *S. N. Dickinson*, aged 47, an enterprising and accomplished printer.

Jan. — At Hillsborough, Washington County, Pa., on his way to Washington, of cholera, *Brevet Lieut.-Col. Roger S. Dix*. Col. Dix was a native of New Hampshire, and was graduated at West Point in 1832. Upon graduating, he accompanied Gen. Scott on the Black Hawk expedition, and afterwards served as

quartermaster. At the commencement of Mr. Polk's administration, he was with Gen. Taylor's column in Mexico. For his signal bravery at Buena Vista, where he served as aid-de-camp to both Gen. Taylor and Gen. Wool, he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Sept. 15. — At Boston, *Thomas Dixon, Esq.*, aged 68. He was born in the city of Westminster, England, in 1781, but removed early with his parents to the continent of Europe, where, in 1808, he was appointed magistrate of the then important city of Flushing. During the time of the French Revolution and the Empire, he was once condemned to the guillotine, thrice imprisoned, and finally condemned to exile for life in Burgundy, France. He first visited this country in 1816, and in 1822 settled permanently in Boston. He was Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and of the Order of the Lily, and Consul of the Netherlands for the States of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

June 18. — At Washington, *Hon. Daniel Duncan*, a Representative of the State of Ohio in the 30th Congress.

July 3. — At Mobile, *Col. James Duncan*, aged 39. Col. Duncan graduated at West Point in 1834, and his first military service was performed in Florida. In 1839 he was selected by Mr. Poinsett to join the Camp of Instruction at Trenton, N. J., where he soon became an accomplished officer of the light artillery; in which capacity he rendered conspicuous service during the Mexican war. Col. Duncan landed in Mexico a lieutenant; he left, a colonel by brevet; and in less than ten months afterwards rose to the rank of a colonel and inspector-general of the army.

April 1. — At Boston, Mass., *Edmund Dwight*, aged 69. He was born in Springfield, Mass., and was graduated at Yale College in 1789. Soon after this he entered into mercantile life, and became largely interested in manufactures. He frequently represented the town of Springfield in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and subsequently served as Representative and Senator from the city of Boston. For many years he was President of the Western Railroad Corporation, and was one of the early friends of that enterprise. He was a liberal and constant patron of education, having given the sum of \$10,000 for the establishment of normal schools in the State of Massachusetts, and was a man of much intelligence and general influence.

June 7. — At Newport, R. I., *William Ennis*, aged 47, "a member of the bar, and a man of eloquence and wit."

Feb. 21. — At Hollis, N. H., *Hon. Timothy Farrar*, aged 101 years, 7 months, and 10 days, a graduate of Harvard College, in 1767, and at the time of his death the oldest graduate of the College. He had been Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

May 7. — At Hillsborough, Miss., *Hon. Charles Fisher*, of N. C., aged 53. Mr. Fisher was long a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, of which he was several times chosen Speaker, and was subsequently elected to Congress.

Aug. 27. — At Morristown, N. J., *Hon. Gabriel H. Ford*, aged 85. He was, we believe, the oldest surviving member of the New Jersey bar, having been more than half a century one of its conspicuous ornaments. A native of Morristown, he read law with the late Abraham Ogden, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1789, then in his 25th year; and his captivating address, persuasive eloquence, and remarkable ability soon won for him the reputation of being one of the most popular and effective advocates of his day. Probably no member of the bar ever possessed in a higher degree those endowments which move and influence the feelings of men in the jury-box.

After a long and successful practice, he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Eastern District of the State, and in November, 1820, was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, as one of the Associate Justices, which place he continued to occupy with honor and ability for twenty-one years; after which long public service he retired, with the respect of all parties, to the enjoyment of private life.

Aug. 4. — At Rutherfordton, N. C., *Joshua Forman*, aged 72. The deceased formerly held a prominent position with the enterprising men of the State of New York. He was early and intimately connected with the action which led to the construction of the Erie Canal. He was among the first settlers of the county of Onondaga, and as a counsellor, and subsequently as the first judge of

the county, he acquired and held a high reputation. He was the founder of Syracuse. He removed from Syracuse in 1826, and had resided for the last twenty-one years at the place of his death.

Aug. 12. — At Astoria, L. I., *Hon. Albert Gallatin*. Mr. Gallatin was born at Geneva on the 29th of January, 1761, and derived his name of Albert from his maternal grandfather, Albert Rolaz, Seigneur du Rosez, of the Pays de Vaud. He was, on the part of both his parents, allied to some of the most distinguished families of Geneva and Switzerland; and, among others, to M. Necker and his celebrated daughter, Madame de Staël. His ancestor, John Gallatin, Secretary to the Duke of Savoy, &c., emigrated to Geneva in the early part of the sixteenth century, embraced the Reformation, and was one of the magistrates of the city, when, by the expulsion of its Prince Bishop, Geneva became an independent republic. His descendants have ever since been uninterruptedly connected with the magistracy of that republic; and of the male line, Mr. Gallatin's two sons and their children are now the only survivors. Mr. Gallatin's father, who was himself a Councillor of State, died when his son was only four years of age.

Graduating at the University of Geneva in 1779, Mr. Gallatin, from his zeal for republican institutions, declined the proffered rank of lieutenant-colonel in the service of one of the German sovereigns, and came to America in 1780, at the age of nineteen. He commenced his career in the service of his adopted country in Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, having had confided to him in November, 1780, the command of a small fort at Machias, which was garrisoned by volunteers and Indians. After having passed some time at Harvard University, as tutor in the French language, he proceeded to Virginia in 1784, and having received his patrimony from Europe, purchased lands in that State. In 1786 he established himself in Pennsylvania, on the banks of the Monongahela. He was soon brought into public life, having been elected in 1789 a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and in the two succeeding years a member of the Legislature. In the measures suggested by him for the resuscitation of the credit of Pennsylvania he gave an earnest of those financial abilities which afterwards rendered him so eminent in the administration of the national treasury. In 1793, he was elected a Senator of the United States, where he served during a portion of the session of 1793-94. His eligibility having been assailed on the ground, that, though an American anterior to the adoption of the Constitution, and therefore eligible to the Presidency, nine years had not elapsed since his formal naturalization in Virginia, his seat was vacated by a strictly party vote. Immediately on the decision of the Senate being promulgated, and without his knowledge, Mr. Gallatin was elected a member to the House of Representatives from a district of Pennsylvania, where he did not reside, but which continued to him its confidence during his whole Congressional career. While in the House of Representatives he was confessedly the leader of the Republican party, and his speeches, so far from being confined to finance, embraced all the great measures of legislation, especially on foreign relations.

In 1801 Mr. Gallatin was called by Mr. Jefferson to a seat in the Cabinet. His services as an executive councillor and as the head of the Treasury, in which department he continued during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's administration, and till sent abroad by Mr. Madison, are alone sufficient to establish his claims to be regarded among the first of American statesmen. In 1813 he went to St. Petersburg, as one of the Envoys Extraordinary to negotiate with Great Britain under the mediation of Russia; and at Ghent, in connection with John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, and Jonathan Russell, he, the subsequent year, signed the treaty of peace.

At London, in 1815, Mr. Gallatin, with Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, concluded the commercial convention with Great Britain. In Paris he resided as the Minister of the United States from 1816 to 1823, during which time he was also employed on extraordinary missions to the Netherlands and Great Britain. In his last mission to London, in 1827-28, he obtained full indemnification for the injuries sustained by our Southern fellow-citizens in the violation of the Treaty of Ghent, besides concluding three other conventions of national importance. In addition to the marks of public confidence already referred to, it is proper to state that Mr. Gallatin declined the office of Secretary of State, tendered to him by Mr. Madison, that of Secretary of the Navy, proffered to him by Mr. Monroe

as well as the place of Vice-President of the United States, to which he was nominated by the Democratic party in 1824.

After 1828 Mr. Gallatin was a citizen of New York, and took part in whatever he conceived would promote the literary or commercial interests of the city or of the Union at large. In 1831, he was an efficient member of the Free Trade Convention, and wrote the memorial to Congress, which embodies the views that are now the recognized principles of the Democratic party. As President of the National Bank, which office he held from 1831 till he was succeeded in it by his son, Mr. James Gallatin, in 1839, he gave to the other institutions of the city an illustration, in practice, of the correct principles of banking. He was among the earliest advocates of an enlarged system of instruction for the rising generation, and under the expectation that that could be attained by the establishment of the New York University, he became the first President of its Council. He was, at the time of his death, President of the New York Historical Society, and of the American Ethnological Society, an institution which mainly owes its origin to him. Within a few days of his death, his name was announced as among the first elected members of the Smithsonian Institute. Besides Mr. Gallatin's numerous writings on currency and other subjects connected with finance, and his official papers, which constitute no unimportant part of our national archives, he has published some elaborate essays on the Indian languages, a branch of philology to which his attention was, from an early day, directed; and his last intellectual efforts were divided between his investigations of the language and civilization of the Southern and Western tribes of this continent, and his essays against war, addressed to the interest as well as the moral obligations of nations.

May 14. — At New York, *Mrs. Hannah Gallatin*, aged 82. Mrs. Gallatin was born in New York in 1766. She was the daughter of James Nicholson. In 1793 she was married to the Hon. Albert Gallatin, then Senator from Pennsylvania. During the eventful career of this eminent statesman, Mrs. Gallatin was his constant friend and adviser, enjoying his fullest affection and esteem. As the wife of a leading member of Congress, a cabinet minister, and of the representative of the United States at the two principal courts of Europe, she participated largely, during a period embracing more than the third of a century, in the most distinguished society at home and abroad; but while her urbanity and courtesy were manifested towards every one within her reach, she was never unmindful of those religious duties which had formed the basis of her early education.

June 6. — At New Orleans, *Brevet Major-General Edmund Pendleton Gaines*, aged 72. He was the third son of James Gaines, and was born on the 20th of March, 1777, in the county of Culpeper, Virginia. He entered the army in 1799, and was actively employed for about twelve years in frontier duty, which included many functions of a civil as well as of a military character; and upon him it devolved to take an active part in the arrest of Col. Burr, which was effected in Alabama. Soon after this he provisionally resigned his commission, intending to engage in the practice of the law, but on the breaking out of the war in 1812, with Great Britain, he resumed his military career, and early gained distinction.

At the battle of Chrystler's Field, which took place on the 11th of November, 1813, Col. Gaines, but just recovered from the tedious illness which had deprived him of participation in the glory of Harrison's victory at the Thames, commanded the 25th regiment of the United States Infantry. The important and arduous duty was that day assigned to it of covering the retreat of our several corps to the place of reëmbarkation on the St. Lawrence. The officer who commanded the British force was Col. Morrison, of the 89th, who pushed his regiment hard upon his retiring foe, until he encountered the gallant 25th. Here all his efforts failed. Under its gallant commander, it remained as immovable as a rock. The enemy finally repulsed, and our own troops again on their line of march to join the advance, the 25th slowly retired from the field.

In the course of the war, Gaines received the several successive rapid promotions of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, adjutant-general, brigadier-general, and major-general; the last being the highest rank authorized by law, and conferred in a form the most acceptable to the soldier, inasmuch as it was "a war brevet," expressly stating the fact that it was conferred on him in consequence of his gallant and meritorious conduct in battle. The Federal government also honored him and the officers and men of his command with a unanimous vote of

thanks, and authorized the President to provide and present to him a gold medal, while the three States of New York, Virginia, and Tennessee each awarded to him unanimous resolutions of thanks, with a gold-hilted sword.

He was engaged under Jackson in the Creek war, and afterwards commanded in the Southern military district until the reduction of the army in 1821, when he was retained as a brigadier, and the Western Division assigned him. He was a candidate for the rank of major-general in 1828, but Mr. Adams decided that Gen. Macomb's claim was stronger. Gen. Gaines was the senior officer during the Sauk (Indian) disturbance in 1831-33, and was for a time engaged in the Seminole war of 1836. When the Mexican war broke out, he called out a large number of the Southwestern militia, without awaiting orders from Washington, involving a heavy expense with no adequate result. He was court-martialled for this, but not censured. He was soon after transferred to the Eastern Division, with his head-quarters in New York, and only returned to the South during the last winter. He was a man of extreme simplicity of character, and of unquestioned integrity.

May 4. — In Charlton, N. Y., the *Hon. John Gilchrist*, aged 75. Mr. Gilchrist was born in Scotland, and emigrated to this country when but 15 years of age. He represented his county three times in the Assembly of the State, and was for nine years, and until the adoption of the recent State constitution, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Feb. 12. — At Jackson, Miss., *Dr. W. R. Gist*, a young physician of much promise.

Jan. 20. — At Fredericksburg, Va., *David Hale*, well known from his connection with the newspaper press.

July 27. — *Hon. Thomas Henry*, a citizen of Beaver County, Penn., and Representative from that district for three successive Congresses, commencing with the first year of Van Buren's administration. Mr. Henry was a native of Ireland, but was brought to this country with his father when he was but two years old, the family settling in the West, in the year 1787.

June 7. — At Hunt's Hollow, *Sanford Hunt*, aged 72.

Jan. 21. — At Washington, D. C., *Gen. Alexander Hunter*, aged 59, late Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Jan. 4. — At Lancaster, Ohio, *Samuel Jenkins*, a colored man, aged 115. He was born a slave, the property of Captain Broadwater, in Fairfax County, Virginia, 1734. He drove his master's provision-wagon over the Alleghany Mountains in the memorable campaign of Gen. Braddock, and remained in service at the Great Meadows until its close. He was held as a slave until about 40 years ago, when, upon the death of his master, he was purchased by a gentleman who took him to the State of Ohio. Soon after his liberation he settled in Lancaster, where he continued to reside until his death. It is thought that he was the last man living who served in Braddock's expedition.

July 12. — At Richmond, Va., *Chapman Johnson, Esq.*, an eminent member of the Virginia bar, and one of the most distinguished and most respected of the leading men of that State.

Jan. 3. — *Ezra Keller, D. D.*, President of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

March 1. — At Gardiner, Me., *Hon. Sanford Kingsberry*, aged 66. Judge Kingsberry was a native of Claremont, N. H. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801, settled in Gardiner in 1804 in the practice of the law, and resided there about thirty years, when he removed to an unsettled township of land, of which he was proprietor, in the county of Somerset, and which has been since incorporated into a town by his name. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a short time, and subsequently a member of the Senate for the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, from the county of Kennebec. In all his public trusts he was distinguished for ability and faithfulness, and in private life he enjoyed a high reputation for integrity and honor.

Aug. 20. — *Col. Edmund Kirby*, Paymaster U. S. A. Colonel Kirby joined the army as an ensign of the 4th Infantry, in July, 1812, and served with distinction during that war, as aid to Major-General Brown. He joined the army under General Taylor, soon after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and acted as a volunteer aid to General Taylor at the battle of Monterey. When the regular

troops of General Taylor's army were ordered to join the army under General Scott, Colonel Kirby was attached to General Scott's command, and served as chief of the pay department while the army remained in Mexico.

Jan. 11. — At New Orleans, *Thomas J. Lacy, Esq.*, an eminent member of the bar, and formerly a Judge of the Arkansas Supreme Court.

July 24. — At New York, *John L. Lawrence, Esq.*, Comptroller of the city. He was one of the secretaries of the Commissioners — Messrs. Adams, Gallatin, Clay, and Russell, — who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent. He was chosen a member of the Legislature from the city of New York, and took a distinguished part in the formation of the State constitution in 1822. He was frequently elected to the Legislature, and for the last two years he has been in the Senate of the State. He was a lawyer of high standing, but seldom appeared at the bar. His pursuits were chiefly confined to the care of large and important trusts, which he managed with great fidelity.

Feb. 2. — At Richmond, Va., *Benjamin Watkins Leigh*, aged 67, one of the most eminent citizens of Virginia, well known as a lawyer and a public man. He was from 1829 to 1841 Reporter of the State; frequently a member of the House of Delegates for the county of Chesterfield; a member of the Convention of 1830–31 for revising the constitution of Virginia, and of the Senate of the United States from 1834 to 1837.

Jan. 10. — At Cincinnati, Ohio, *Rev. Dr. Levings*, Financial Secretary of the American Bible Society, aged about 53.

Jan. 26. — At Sandwich, Mass., *Dr. Jonathan Leonard*, aged 86, a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1786.

Aug. 2. — At Portland, Me., *Hon. Stephen Longfellow*, aged 73. Mr. Longfellow was one of the most distinguished citizens of New England, and for many years held an eminent rank in the politics and at the bar of his adopted State. He was a leader of the old Federal school in Massachusetts before the separation of Maine from that State, and was honored with the highest marks of confidence from his fellow-citizens. He was chosen a member of the Hartford Convention in 1814, of which body at the time of his death he was, with one exception, the only surviving delegate from Massachusetts. He was a man of great intellectual acuteness and penetration; as a lawyer, celebrated for his nice and subtle discriminations; as a politician, of unsullied purity and fidelity to his convictions; as a member of society, possessing rare amenity of manners, delightful and instructive in conversation, with a memory rich in the stores of a long experience; as a Christian, devout in his feelings, rigid in his adherence to duty, and without a taint of sectarian bigotry. For the last few years he suffered a gradual decline of health, but without any perceptible diminution of his public spirit or his interest in society.

July. — *Col. Benjamin Love*, a chief of the Chickasaws, and one of their most intelligent and useful men.

June 7. — At Wheeling, Va., *Gen. Robert McCoy*, formerly of Carlisle, Penn., Prothonotary of Cumberland County, Brigadier-General, Representative in Congress, and Canal Commissioner.

July 14. — At St. Louis, Mo., *Lieut.-Col. Samuel MacRee*, Quartermaster U. S. A., aged 48. Col. MacRee was long attached to the army, and had seen much active service. He was in the Florida war, and during the Mexican war was a most efficient officer in his department. The brevet of lieutenant-colonel was conferred upon him for his services on the Rio Grande.

Feb. 3. — At Littlestown, Penn., *Hon. James McSherry*. For twenty years he had served in the Legislature of his native State; he was also one of the delegates to reform her constitution, and formerly a Representative in Congress.

Jan. 11. — At Woodstock, Vt., *Hon. Charles Marsh, LL. D.*, aged 83. Charles Marsh was born at Lebanon, Ct., July 10, 1765, but removed with his father's family to Vermont before the commencement of the Revolutionary war. His father, Hon. Joseph Marsh, was one of the leading Whig gentlemen of Vermont during that struggle, and was for several years Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Charles Marsh was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1786, and studied law under the venerable Judge Reeve, of Connecticut, and commenced the practice of his profession at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1788. He was an active, studious, and successful lawyer for the full period of fifty years, and during a large part of that time at the head of the bar in the State, and at the time of his death its

oldest member. He was also a distinguished patron of all the great benevolent enterprises of the day. The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Bible Society, the American Colonization Society, have long known him as among their most efficient and liberal members. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College for forty years, and therein was particularly efficient in the memorable controversy of that institution with the Legislature of New Hampshire, in which the independence of the College was ably and successfully vindicated, to the permanent good of sound learning in the land. Mr. Marsh served one term in Congress, from 1815 to 1817, and while there he was associated with Judges Marshall and Washington, with Henry Clay and others, in the first formation of the American Colonization Society.

May 25. — At New Orleans, *Stephen Mazureau, Esq.*, aged 77. Mr. Mazureau had for forty-five years been one of the most prominent members of the bar of the city, and at the time of his death was its oldest member. He was a native of France, and once an officer in the French navy. He came to New Orleans in 1804. Some years after, he successively filled the offices of a member of the State Legislature, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General.

Feb. 4. — At Concord, N. H., *Hon. David L. Morrill*, aged 77. He was formerly a Congregational minister in Goffstown, N. H., but was much in political and public life. He was in 1816 elected United States Senator for six years; and was Governor of New Hampshire in 1824, 1825, and 1826.

May 17. — At East Greenwich, R. I., *James Miller*, aged 95, a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war.

Feb. 2. — At Butternuts, N. Y., *John Cox Morris, Esq.*, aged 67, a prominent citizen of Otsego County, and second son of Gen. Jacob Morris, one of the earliest settlers and most distinguished inhabitants of that town.

May 25. — At Batavia, *Frederic Van Braam Morris*, U. S. Consul.

Aug. — At Richmond, *Judge Philip N. Nicholas*, formerly Attorney-General of Virginia, and at his death Judge of the Superior Court of the City of Richmond.

July 15. — At New York, *Hon. David B. Ogden*, aged 80, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States, simple in his manners, kind in his dispositions, and upright in his life.

April 25. — At Salem, Mass., *Rev. Hezekiah Packard, D. D.*, a soldier throughout the Revolution, and since that time a much respected clergyman.

May 9. — At Newport, R. I., *Hon. Dutee J. Pearce*, aged 60, a prominent member of the bar of that State, and one of its Representatives in Congress from the year 1825 to the year 1837. He had been Attorney-General of the State, and United States District Attorney for that District.

April 14. — *Hon. John Phelps*. Judge Phelps was a native of Vermont. At the age of thirty-four, he was elected a member of the Convention for revising the State constitution, and a member of the State Legislature. At thirty-five, he received from the President a commission for the collection of direct taxes and internal revenues for the Second District of Vermont. At forty, he was elected a member of the State Council of Censors, to which he was again elected seven years afterwards, when he had the honor of drafting the existing constitution of the State of Vermont. At the age of fifty he was an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. He was twice chosen a member of the Executive Council of the State, and was elected to a seat in the Senate under the new constitution. This office he resigned in 1837, when he left his native State, to aid his wife, *Mrs. Lincoln Phelps*, in her plans for female education, which have been carried out in the Patapsco Female Institute.

June 15. — At Nashville, Tenn., *Hon. James K. Polk*, aged 54. James Knox Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, was the eldest of ten children, and was born on the 2d of November, 1795, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. His ancestor (whose original name, Pollock, has, by obvious transition, assumed its present form) emigrated, in the early part of the eighteenth century, from Ireland. The family trace their descent from Robert Polk, who was born in Ireland, and his wife, Magdalen Tusker. They had six sons and two daughters; Robert Polk, the ancestor of James Knox Polk, was the fifth son; he married a Miss Gullet, and removed to America. Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of James K. Polk, was one of his sons.

The Polk family settled in Somerset County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where some of their descendants still reside. Being the only Democrats of note in that county, they were called the Democratic family. The branch of the family from which the President is descended removed to the neighbourhood of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, and thence to the western frontier of North Carolina, some time before the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Some of the Polk family were honorably distinguished in that eventful struggle. Col. Thomas Polk, the prime mover and one of the signers of the famous "Mecklenburg Declaration" (of May 20, 1775), was the great-uncle of the President, and the family are also connected with the Alexanders, chairman and secretary of the meeting which adopted the Declaration, as well as with Dr. Ephraim Brevard, the author of the Declaration itself.

The father of James K. Polk was an enterprising farmer. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Jefferson, and through life a firm and undeviating Democrat. In the autumn of 1806, he removed, with his family of ten children, from the homestead in North Carolina, to Tennessee, where he was one of the pioneers of the fertile valley of Duck River, a branch of the Cumberland, then a wilderness, but now the most flourishing and populous portion of the State. In this region Mr. Polk resided until his election to the Presidency. Of course, in the infancy of its settlement, the opportunities for instruction could not be great. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, and the still more formidable one of a painful affection, from which, after years of suffering, he was finally relieved by a surgical operation, he acquired the elements of a good English education. Apprehending that his constitution had been too much impaired to permit the confinement of study, his father determined, much against the will of the son, to make him a commercial man; and, with this view, placed him with a merchant.

He remained a few weeks in this situation, but finally succeeded in overcoming the resistance of his father, and in July, 1813, he was placed, first under the care of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, and subsequently at the academy of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, then under the direction of Mr. Samuel P. Black, justly celebrated in that region as a classical teacher. In the autumn of 1815 he entered the University of North Carolina, being in his twentieth year.

Mr. Polk's career at the University was distinguished. At each semiannual examination he bore away the first honors, and graduated in 1818 with the reputation of being the first scholar in both the mathematics and classics. Of the former science he was passionately fond. His course at college was marked by the same assiduity which afterwards distinguished him. It is said that he never missed a recitation, nor omitted the punctilious performance of any duty.

From the University he returned to Tennessee, with health impaired by application, and in the beginning of the year 1819 commenced the study of the law, (that profession which has furnished nine of the eleven Presidents of the United States,) in the office of the late Felix Grundy, and was admitted to the bar at the close of 1820, where he at once took a distinguished position.

Mr. Polk continued to devote some years exclusively to the prosecution of his profession, with increasing success. In 1823, he was chosen to represent his county in the State legislature. He was for two successive years a member of that body. The early personal and political friend of General Jackson, he was one of those who, in the session of 1823-24, called that distinguished man from his retirement, by electing him to the Senate of the United States.

In August, 1825, being then in his thirtieth year, Mr. Polk was chosen to represent his district in Congress, and took his seat in December following. He brought with him those principles to which he has adhered through all the mutations of party. From his early youth he was a democratic republican of the strictest sect.

When Mr. Polk entered Congress, he was, with one or two exceptions, the junior member of that body. His first speech was in favor of a proposition to amend the Constitution in such manner as to prevent the choice of President from devolving on Congress in any event. At the same session, the subject of the Panamá mission was brought before Congress, and the project was opposed by Mr. Polk, who protested against the doctrine of the friends of the administration, that, as the President and Senate are the treaty-making power, the House of Representatives cannot deliberate upon nor refuse the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. The views of Mr. Polk were embodied in a series of

resolutions, which reproduced in a tangible shape the doctrines on this question of the Republican party of 1798.

From this time, Mr. Polk's history became inseparably interwoven with that of the House. He continued to oppose the administration of Mr. Adams until its termination; and during the whole period of Gen. Jackson's terms, he was one of his leading supporters, and at times, and on certain questions of paramount importance, his chief reliance. In December, 1827, Mr. Polk was placed on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and some time after, as chairman of a select committee, he made a report on the surplus revenue, denying the power of Congress to collect from the people, for distribution, a surplus beyond the wants of the government. In 1830, he defended the act of General Jackson in placing his veto on the Maysville Road Bill, and thus checking the system of internal improvement by the general government which had been sanctioned by Congress.

In December, 1832, Mr. Polk was transferred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and at that session presented the report of the minority of that committee with regard to certain charges against the United States Bank; this minority report presenting conclusions utterly adverse to the institution which had been the subject of inquiry.

The course of Mr. Polk arrayed against him the friends of the bank. His reelection to Congress was opposed; but after a violent contest, he was reelected by a majority of more than three thousand. In September, 1833, President Jackson determined upon the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States. This measure was carried into effect in October following, and, at the subsequent session of Congress it was the leading subject of discussion. In the Senate, the President was censured for the measure; but he was sustained in the House of Representatives. On this occasion, Mr. Polk, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, vindicated the President's measure, and, by his coolness, promptitude, and skill, carried through the resolutions of the committee relating to the bank and the deposits, and sustaining the administration; after which the cause of the bank was abandoned in Congress.

In December, 1835, Mr. Polk was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and again chosen to that station in 1837, at the extra session held in the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration. During the first session in which he presided, more appeals were taken from his decision than had occurred in the whole period since the origin of the government; but he was uniformly sustained by the House, including many of his political adversaries. Notwithstanding the violence with which he had been assailed, Congress passed, at the close of the session, in March, 1837, a unanimous vote of thanks to its presiding officer. In the twenty-fifth Congress, over which he presided as Speaker at three sessions, commencing in September, 1837, and ending in March, 1839, parties were more nearly balanced, (Mr. Polk's majority as Speaker being only eight,) and the most exciting questions were agitated during the whole period. At the close of the term, Mr. Elmore, of South Carolina, moved the usual vote of thanks. A long and exciting debate arose, which was terminated by the previous question, when the resolution was adopted, by 94 in the affirmative to 57 in the negative; but few of the members of the opposition concurred in the vote of approval.

After a service of fourteen years in Congress, Mr. Polk, in 1839, declined a reelection. He was then taken up by the friends of the administration in Tennessee, as a candidate for Governor. After an animated canvass, during which Mr. Polk visited the different counties of that extensive State, and addressed the people on the political topics of the day, the election took place, in August, 1839, and resulted in a majority for Mr. Polk of more than 2,500 over Governor Cannon. At the ensuing session of the Legislature, Governor Polk was nominated by that body for Vice-President of the United States, to be placed on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren. He was afterwards nominated for the same office in several other States, but at the election of 1840 he received one Electoral vote only for Vice-President, which was given by one of the Electors in Virginia.

Having served as Governor of Tennessee for the constitutional term of two years, Mr. Polk was a candidate for reelection in August, 1841. The result was the defeat of Mr. Polk, and the election of James C. Jones, the Whig candidate, as Governor, by a majority of 3,224. Two years after, in 1843, he was again a

candidate, in opposition to Gov. Jones; but he was the second time defeated, and the Whig candidate reelected by a majority of 3,833.

From October, 1841, until his elevation to the highest office of the Union, Mr. Polk remained in private life.

On the 29th of May, 1844, he received the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, assembled at Baltimore, for President of the United States. To this office he was elected in the fall of the same year, and his majority over Mr. Clay, the Whig candidate, as expressed through the Electoral colleges, in December, 1844, was 65. The votes of the Presidential Electors were, — for James K. Polk, 170; for Henry Clay, 105.

In person, President Polk was of middle stature, with a full, angular brow, and a quick, penetrating eye. The expression of his countenance was grave, but its serious cast was often relieved by a peculiarly pleasant smile. His private life, which had ever been upright and pure, secured to him the esteem of all who had the advantage of his acquaintance.

Jan. 23. — At Bucksport, Me., *Hon. Samuel M. Pond*, Judge of Probate for the county of Hancock, and a distinguished member of the bar for that county. He was long and extensively known for his philanthropy and public usefulness, having been an early, constant, and efficient advocate of the temperance reform, and a most valuable laborer in the cause of common school education.

May 24. — At New Orleans, La., *George Porter*, associate editor of the *Picayune*.

May 8. — At Langollen, Loudoun County, Va., *Cuthbert Powell, Esq.* Mr. Powell was formerly a resident of Alexandria, where he was Mayor; and, after his removal to Loudoun, was honored with a seat in the Legislature of his native State, and afterwards represented the district in Congress. He was for many years a magistrate in Loudoun County. In all the relations of life, public and private, he acted with singleness and honesty of purpose, and his correct judgment and excellent sense commanded an influence which was every way deserved.

March 21. — At Rhode Island, R. I., *Richard K. Randolph, Esq.*, aged 67, a native of Virginia, and long eminent as a lawyer and politician.

Jan. 20. — In Hallowell, Me., *Hon. Nathan Read*, aged 89, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Read removed to Hallowell, more than forty years since, from Essex South, Mass., which district he represented in Congress during the administration of the elder Adams. He was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1781. He was the last surviving member of his class, and with two exceptions, (Judge Farrar and James Lovell,) the oldest living graduate of the University. Two years after his graduation he was appointed Tutor. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was the first petitioner for a patent for an invention before the patent-law had been enacted. He was the first who applied steam for navigation, and long before Fulton succeeded had tried a boat on Wenham Pond propelled by steam, with paddles instead of wheels, which was not found available, and abandoned; the model, however, was long preserved in Salem. He was the inventor of many important agricultural implements, but, like many other original men, he did not find his inventions of much practical use, although they discovered much mechanical ingenuity. He possessed a strong mind and great perseverance and fortitude. He had some of the defects which grow out of strong passions, as well as many of the good qualities which are generated by an ardent temperament. His mental and physical powers remained with him until a few days before his death, which was caused by a lung fever, in consequence of exposure to extreme cold, which he had never taken much pains to avoid.

June 10. — At Baton Rouge, Louisiana, of cholera, *Amasa Read, Esq.*, aged 34. Mr. Read was a native of Ohio, graduated at the Ohio University, and studied law with his brother, Judge Read, of the Ohio Supreme Bench. In 1837 he removed to Louisiana, and was soon chosen a Professor in the College just about that time founded at Baton Rouge. While in this relation, he studied the peculiarities of the Louisiana Code, and soon resigned his position in the College, and entered upon the practice of the law. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed the State Attorney for his parish; and when the State constitution was to be revised, he was elected a member of the convention for revision. In this body,

Mr. Read gained a high reputation, and became known to the whole State as one of its ablest men. He was also a member of the first Legislature after the adoption of the new constitution, upon which devolved the labor of revising the laws, and adapting them to the new system. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and also of the Committee on Education, and by his industry and talents confirmed and enlarged the reputation he had previously acquired. He took great interest in public education, drafted the bill on this subject which became the law of the State, and at the time of his death held a commission from the Governor to select and report a site for the State seminary required by the new constitution.

May 19. — At Charleston, S. C., *John Robinson, Esq.*, aged 73. Mr. Robinson had, for nearly half a century, occupied an elevated position among the merchants of Charleston, and was distinguished for his prudence, his sagacity, and his strict and systematic attention to business.

Aug. 28. — In Grainger County, Tennessee, *Hon. William T. Senter*, aged 47, from 1843 to 1845 a Representative in Congress from that State.

April 5. — At Philadelphia, *Irvine Shubrick*, Commander U. S. N., aged 52. He was a native of South Carolina, and was in various actions during the war of 1812. In 1832, while first-lieutenant of the Potomac frigate, he commanded the expedition of sailors and marines who landed on the island of Sumatra, and, after a sharp conflict with the Malays, took possession of the town of Quallah Battoo.

Jan. 23. — At Savannah, *Major Charles Stephens*, a gallant officer of the war of 1812, and commander of the Savannah Volunteers in the Florida war. He had filled with credit several civil offices, and was appraiser of the customs at the time of his death.

June 18. — In West Needham, *Rev. William B. Tappan*, General Agent of the American Sunday School Union, and a prolific writer of religious poems.

June 18. — At Providence, R. I., *Rt. Rev. William Tyler*, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church for that diocese.

July 28. — At Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., *Hon. Cornelius Warren*, aged 59, a Representative in the last Congress of the United States from the counties of Dutchess and Putnam.

April 7. — At St. Petersburg, Russia, *George W. Whistler*, chief engineer of the Petersburg and Moscow Railroad. Col. Whistler was a graduate of West Point, and was one of those who left the army, when the internal improvement system of our country began to be developed, to devote themselves to civil engineering. For a while he was in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, soon after its organization, and was engaged also, for a season, on the Susquehanna Railroad. Subsequently he removed eastward, and, after very active duty in various companies, became the chief engineer of the Western Railroad, between Boston and Albany. He had just completed this great work, when the Emperor of Russia sent a commission to the United States, with a view of obtaining a suitable person to construct the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Col. Whistler was selected, and left this country never to return. This was in 1842; since which he has been constantly engaged in the duties of his station, and, had his life been spared for one year more, he would have seen the completion of the road which he had located and urged forward with so much energy and skill. In addition to his post of chief engineer of the road in question, he had lately been appointed to plan and construct extensive national dock-yards at St. Petersburg, which might have still detained him for many years abroad; an appointment which was, in itself, the best proof that could be given of the high standing which he had gained in Russia.

Jan. 7. — At Argyle, N. Y., *Rev. Archibald Whyte*, aged 93, a learned and pious man.

April. — At Louisville, Ky., *Col. James C. Wilkins*, of Natchez, Miss. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed to Mississippi about forty years since. He was an eminent cotton merchant, and the head of the house of Wilkins & Linton, at New Orleans and Natchez. His charity and benevolence were unbounded, and many merchants, now in affluence, were started in business by his kindness, or helped through difficulties by his assistance. To the widow and orphan he was always a fast friend.

April 8. — At Pawtucket, R. I., *Abraham Wilkinson*, aged 80. In connection with Samuel Slater, he founded the first cotton factories at Pawtucket.

Aug. 20. — At Poughkeepsie, *Robert Wilkinson, Esq.*, aged 62, eminent for his virtues and religious spirit.

Aug. 25. — At Cleveland, Ohio, *Hon. Austin E. Wing*, aged 58. Mr. Wing was a Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan as far back as 1832. Since that time he has filled a number of local offices with credit.

Aug. 3. — At Lexington, Ky., *Hon. Aaron K. Wooley, LL. D.*, aged 49. He was a native of Newark, N. J., and graduated the first of his class at West Point. Disliking the the service, he studied law, and began to practise in Mississippi. He removed to Kentucky in 1828, and was soon appointed Judge of the 3d District Court. He was State Senator for many years from the Fayette district; and at the time of his decease he had been for ten years Law Professor in Transylvania University.

May 7. — At San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, *Brevet Major-General W. J. Worth*. He was born in 1794, received a plain but substantial education, and began life as a trader's clerk in Hudson, N. Y. When the war of 1812 broke out, he entered the army as a private, but did not long remain in the ranks. He obtained a commission as lieutenant in the twenty-third regiment; and the merits of the young subaltern, joined to some good fortune, did the rest for his advancement. At Chippewa he distinguished himself so highly, that he was brevetted a captain; at Lundy's Lane he won the rank of major; and if peace had not been declared immediately afterwards, he would doubtless have advanced still farther.

After the peace, Worth was for some time superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. In 1824 he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel; in 1832, a major of ordnance; and in 1838, colonel of the eighth regiment of infantry, the rank he held in the line at the time of his death. In 1821, after the retirement of Gen. Armistead, Worth succeeded to the chief command in Florida, where he had been serving as second in rank for about a year. On the 17th of April, 1842, he overtook a large force of savages at Polaklaklaba, near the St. John's River. A terrible action ensued, but victory finally crowned Worth. In recompense for his gallantry on this occasion, he was brevetted a brigadier-general. He remained in Florida after this for some time, but the Indians could never be induced to try their strength with him again. When a war with Mexico became probable, he was detached to Corpus Christi, to join Taylor, and remained with the General until just before the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He then hastened to Washington, intending to resign, but the war altered his decision, and, cancelling his resignation, he hurried back to the army.

Gen. Taylor assigned to him, at Monterey, the task of carrying the heights on the Saltillo road, with one division of the army, while with the other the commander-in-chief advanced against the town from the Seralvo road. This was, in fact, giving Worth an independent command, for, after once separating, it was found impossible to keep up the communication between the two divisions of the army. Worth carried, in succession, the various forts commanding the Saltillo road, stormed the Bishop's Palace, which overlooked the town, and, pushing forward through the suburbs, entered the streets, throwing shot and shells, and carrying terror and dismay before him. He was within a short distance of the great square when the town capitulated to Taylor, penetrating to the Plaza from the other side. For his exploits at Monterey, Worth was brevetted a major-general.

Worth was among the generals withdrawn from Taylor prior to the battle of Buena Vista. His next great exploit was at Molino del Rey, where he carried the almost impregnable works of the enemy, after a tremendous struggle, in which more lives were lost, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than in any action of the war. This terrible battle illustrated the faults as well as merits of Worth. It is now generally conceded that the action was won at too great a cost. The defences of the Mexicans had been imperfectly reconnoitred, and proved far stronger than they were at first supposed. It was also believed that the enemy had an important cannon-foundry there, which was a mistake. The attack ought never to have been ordered; but, once determined on, Worth was the man to lead it.

Worth also fought with distinction at Cerro Gordo, at Churubusco, and at the storming of the gates of Mexico. He was, perhaps, after Taylor and Scott, the most efficient, certainly the most popular, of the generals of the war with Mexico.

The character of Worth may be sketched in few words. He was brave to a fault, sufficiently good as a tactician, chivalrous, of popular manners, of imposing presence, haughty, — at times overbearing, — impetuous, warm-hearted, and a fast friend. In many respects he resembled Decatur. In battle, especially where daring courage was required, he had no superior.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS.

1848.

Aug. 16. — An immense conflagration commences at Constantinople, consuming about 2,500 shops and 500 houses.

Aug. 16. — A serious insurrection takes place against the British authorities in Ceylon, which is subdued by strong measures.

Aug. 21. — A hurricane devastates Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, and St. Thomas.

Aug. 26. — A battle takes place between the English and the Boers at the Cape of Good Hope. The former are victorious, with a loss of 54 men killed and wounded. The Boers lose 199.

Aug. 26. — An armistice is signed between Denmark, Prussia, and Sweden, to continue till March 1, 1849.

Aug. 30. — Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, instructs Samuel H. Hempstead, Esq., United States Attorney of the District of Arkansas, to discover and prosecute all those who are engaged in preparing a military expedition for the invasion of Mexico, and establishing the Republic of the Sierra Madre.

Sept. 2-5. — The town of Messina is bombarded and taken by the King's troops. An insurrection occurs at Leghorn, and the city is placed by the insurgents in the hands of a provisional government.

Sept. 2-5. — Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is elected member of the French Assembly for the Departments of the Seine, the Moselle, the Yonne, and the Orne.

Sept. 5. — The German National Assembly votes to suspend the measures for carrying the Schleswig-Holstein armistice into execution. The ministry resigns.

Sept. 5. — The British Parliament is prorogued by the Queen.

Sept. 6-14. — The British forces, under General Whish, besiege the city of Moultan, in Northern India. After much bloody fighting, the desertion of Shere Singh, an important ally, compels them to withdraw.

Sept. 9. — At 11 o'clock, P. M., a destructive fire breaks out in Brooklyn, New York, and burns until 5 o'clock the next morning. About 200 houses are destroyed, and property to the amount of \$750,000 is consumed. The insurance amounts to \$350,000.

Sept. 16. — The German National Assembly, by a vote of 258 to 236, reconsiders its vote of September 5, annulling the armistice of Malmoe. The populace of Frankfort attempt an insurrection, but are quelled. Prince Lichnowsky and Major Von Auerswald are barbarously murdered by insurgents outside of the walls.

Sept. 27. — Count Lamberg, the Imperial commissioner appointed to take chief command in Hungary, is slain by the Hungarian populace at Pesth, where he had recently arrived.

Oct. 3. — The Emperor of Austria dissolves the Hungarian Diet, proclaims martial law for that province, and appoints the Ban Jellachich to the supreme government.

Oct. 4. — Mr. Clifford presents his credentials, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Mexico, to President Herrera.

Oct. 5. — Great excitement in Vienna, owing to the Emperor's recent proclamations.

Oct. 7. — A violent rain-storm, with much thunder and lightning, visits Washington, D. C., lasting from 8 o'clock, P. M., till near daylight.

Oct. — Kossuth is appointed, by the Hungarian Diet, President of the Defence Committee, with dictatorial powers.

Oct. 6. — The Grenadiers are ordered to join the Imperial troops in Hungary; their departure is opposed by the National Guard and the Academical Legion, and the railway track is torn up. The Grenadiers being ordered to proceed on foot to Gausendorf, the Tabor bridge is barricaded by the insurgents, and the Grenadiers fraternize with their opponents. General Bredy, commander of the Nassau Infantry, is killed in the encounter. The insurgents return to the city, and soon become irresistible. They take the Cathedral of St. Stephens, which was held by a party of loyal National Guards; between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M., they gain possession of the War Office, and seize Count Latour, the Minister of War, who is brought into the street, murdered, stripped, and gibbeted. At 6½ P. M., the loyal troops are besieged in the arsenal, which they defend with spirit; but the fortress is bombarded, and at 6 A. M. of the 7th, surrenders. The populace are then armed. The Diet (assembled on the 6th) elects a Committee of Safety, with executive power, and sends an address to the Emperor, demanding, (1.) a new ministry; (2.) the revocation of the proclamation against Hungary; (3.) the removal of Jellachich from his governorship; (4.) an amnesty for the rioters. The Emperor grants a new ministry; but the Diet deems his answer evasive, and the Committee of Safety is ordered to continue in power. The Emperor with his family leaves Vienna; but sends to the Diet a threatening proclamation, which he could find no minister to countersign. A few troops escort him.

Oct. 8. — The city is calm. The Diet continues its sittings, and passes a decree assuring the Emperor of the immutable love of his people. Count Auersperg, the Imperial commandant at Vienna, remains with 20,000 men outside of the city in a neutral attitude. The Emperor requests M. Hornbostl, one of the new ministry appointed by the Diet, to join him on the road.

Oct. 9. — Jellachich arrives at Bruck, on the Leytha. The Hungarian camp is at Wieselberg. Count Auersperg declines the request of the Diet to enter the city; Jellachich refuses to receive orders from the Diet.

Oct. 11. — The Hungarian army advances to Roth Neusiedl, six miles from Vienna. Their videttes are visible from the steeples of that city.

Oct. 11. — The troops of Jellachich arrive close to Vienna, and occupy the Wiener Berg; they afterwards retire to Schönbrunn.

Oct. 12. — Auersperg retires to Enzersdorf; the Hungarian army is at Schwacha.

Oct. 16. — The Emperor of Austria issues a proclamation against Vienna, and appoints Prince Windischgrätz to command his armies in Austria.

Oct. 17. — Vienna is in a state of siege;—and the Imperial troops draw closer around the city. Deputations are sent almost daily from the Diet at Vienna to the Emperor at Olmutz. Kossuth withdraws the Hungarian army within their own frontier.

Oct. 19. — The Mormon temple at Nauvoo is totally destroyed by fire,—the work of an incendiary.

Oct. 20. — The state of siege is raised in Paris, by a decree of the Assembly.

Oct. 20. — The Emperor proclaims the removal of the Austrian Diet from Vienna to Kremsier.

Oct. 21. — Windischgrätz occupies the island of Lobau, near Vienna. The Emperor refers to him all deputations from the city.

Oct. 23. — Windischgrätz summons the city to surrender, and offers terms.

Oct. 28. — Windischgrätz enters the suburbs of Vienna, and commences the attack. On the 29th proposals to surrender are sent him, but he declines to alter his terms of the 23d. The town council then vote that the defence cease; and announcement is made to Windischgrätz. General Bem, and the workmen under his command, encouraged by the approach of the Magyars, refuse to comply with the vote; the Imperial soldiers are fired upon as they enter, and a fierce fight is maintained in the streets. The Imperialists bombard the city, a succession of savage conflicts ensues, and the city is not completely mastered until the morning of November 2d.

Oct. 29. — Mazzini issues a proclamation to the Italians in aid of the "Central Junta of Insurrection"; great disorder prevails in Lombardy.

Oct. — Intelligence comes from Oregon of a battle fought, the 13th of March last, with the Indians, near the Toosha River, and that Governor Abernethy issued a proclamation on the 1st of April, calling for volunteers against the Indians.

Nov. 2. — A frightful collision takes place upon the Eastern Railroad in Massachusetts.

Nov. 4. — The French Assembly adopts the new constitution, by a vote of 739 to 30.

Nov. 7. — Lieutenant Edwardes engages a body of Sikh troops, near Moultan, with success; his loss (in allies) being estimated at 200.

Nov. 7. — According to the requisitions of the act of Congress of January 23, 1845, all the States of the Union vote for Electors of President and Vice-President.

Nov. 9. — Blum, a Leipzig publisher, and one of the Frankfort deputies, is shot at Vienna, by order of Windischgrätz, for his part in the insurrection.

Nov. 9. — The King of Prussia prorogues the Assembly at Berlin, and appoints Brandenburg as the next place of its meeting. The Assembly resolves to sit in permanence, and remains in the hall until late on the afternoon of the 10th. The military close around the hall, and the members are suffered to withdraw, attended by the Burgher Guard.

Nov. 11. — A destructive breach takes place in the southeastern side, or end, of the large basin and reservoir of the Northern Liberties and Spring Garden Water-works, at Philadelphia, by which the whole body of water, between five and six millions of gallons, is let out, and from 50 to 100 feet of the walls of the Girard College grounds, on the north and south sides, are carried away. The loss is estimated to be from \$ 25,000 to \$ 30,000.

Nov. 12. — The Burgher Guard at Berlin is dissolved by the King's proclamation. They refuse to give up their arms or to disband. General Wrangel proclaims the city in a state of siege.

Nov. 13. — The Deputies of the Assembly at Berlin, having reassembled in another place, are peaceably ejected from their hall by the military, and, after various removes from day to day, cease to assemble in a body.

Nov. 14. — Jellachich quits Vienna for Hungary.

Nov. 15. — Messenhauser, the commander of the National Guard at Vienna, suffers military execution.

Nov. 16. — Count Rossi, the Prime Minister of Rome, is stabbed in the neck, as he enters the Senate-House, and dies. The mob collect in the Piazza del Popolo, and, marching to the Quirinal Palace, at 1 P. M. present their demands to the Pope, viz.:—1. Italian nationality; 2. A Constituent Assembly and Federal Pact; 3. A war of independence; 4. Adoption of the Programme Mamiani, of June 5; 5. Their list of ministers. The Pope hesitating to comply, the Palace is besieged. Monsignore Palma, his private secretary, is shot at a window, and after a scattering fire of musketry, and the planting of cannon against the gates, the Pope, at 7 P. M., names a new and popular ministry.

Nov. 18. — The dam at Hadley Falls, near Springfield, Massachusetts, 1,000 feet long and 30 feet high, is carried away, at a loss of about \$ 50,000.

Nov. 22. — A great battle is fought near Ramnuggur, on the right bank of the Chenab, between the English forces under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs under Shere Singh; victory is claimed by the British, but at a great cost.

Nov. 24. — Pius IX. after continuing more than a week as a prisoner in his palace, leaves Rome in disguise, and proceeds to Mola di Gaeta.

Nov. 27. — The Prussian Assembly is convoked at Brandenburg, but a quorum is not present. A quorum afterwards is found, but at once adjourns.

Dec. — Hungary declares itself an independent republic. Windischgrätz occupies Raab.

Dec. 2. — Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria, abdicates the throne; Francis Charles, his brother and heir, renounces the succession; and Francis Joseph, son to the renouncing Archduke, is proclaimed Emperor.

Dec. 2. — Señor Luis de la Rosa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, is officially introduced to the President of the United States.

Dec. 5. — The Senate of Ohio succeeds in electing a Speaker on the 16th ballot, and a Clerk on the 121st ballot.

Dec. 6. — The Electors in the several States meet at their respective Capitols, and vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Dec. 6. — The King of Prussia dissolves the Assembly and promulgates a new constitution.

Dec. 8. — The first deposit of gold from California, weighing 1804.59 ounces Troy, is made at the mint of the United States, by Mr. David Carter, who brings it from San Francisco by the Isthmus route. **Dec. 9.** — A second deposit of 22.8 ounces is made by the Secretary of War. The average fineness of both deposits is 894, — 900 being the standard. The average value per ounce of the bullion before melting is \$ 18.05½; in bars, after melting, \$ 18.50.

Dec. 9. — The extra session of the Legislature of Louisiana, which met at New Orleans, Dec. 4th, to make appropriations for the support of free public schools, provided for by the constitution, adjourns. It is the last session of the Legislature that will be held at New Orleans.

Dec. 10, 11. — Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is elected President of the French Republic. The votes are for Louis Napoleon, 5,534,520. Cavaignac, 1,448,302. Ledru Rollin, 371,431. All others, 71,999.

Dec. 11. — The first meeting in favor of a provisional government in California is held at the Pueblo de San Jose, and recommends that the convention for the formation thereof shall be held January 8th, 1849.

Dec. 12. — The ship Swanton, with 275 immigrants, chiefly German, arrives at New Orleans, from Havre, having lost 16 passengers on the voyage by a disease resembling the Asiatic cholera.

Dec. 13. — Mr. Palfrey of Massachusetts asks leave to introduce a bill into the House of Representatives, of which previous notice has been given, to repeal all acts or parts of acts of Congress establishing or maintaining slavery or the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; and leave is refused, by 69 yeas to 81 nays.

Dec. 13. — Mr. Root of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution, — That the Committee on Territories be instructed to report to this House, with as little delay as practicable, a bill or bills providing a Territorial government for each of the Territories of New Mexico and California, and excluding slavery therefrom, which was agreed to by 107 yeas to 80 nays.

Dec. 13. — A petition is presented to the Senate of the United States by Mr. Benton of Missouri, from the people of New Mexico, assembled in convention at Sante Fé, Oct. 14, 1848, praying for a Territorial government, — against the dismemberment of their territory in favor of Texas, — and for the protection of Congress against the introduction of domestic slavery within their borders. Upon the motion to print, seconded by Mr. Clayton of Delaware, after a long debate, the question was taken by yeas and nays, as follows: —

Yeas, — Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglass, Felch, Fitzgerald, Hale, Hamlin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, and Walker, — 33.

Nays, — Messrs. Berrien, Borland, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Rusk, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee, — 14.

Dec. 14. — The bill giving the election of Presidential Electors in South Carolina to the people is lost in the Senate of that State, by a vote of 22 yeas to 23 nays.

Dec. 15. — The Postal Convention between Great Britain and the United States is signed at London by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bancroft.

Dec. 16. — This evening, a little after 6 o'clock, Park Theatre in New York is burnt to the ground.

Dec. 21. — The cholera breaks out with great violence in the 8th Infantry, encamped near Port Lavaca, Texas, and within three days one officer and 75 men die.

Dec. 21. — The second meeting in favor of a provisional government in California is held at San Francisco, and recommends holding the convention March

5th, 1849; and in this the people of Sonoma, Sacramento City, and several other places, concur. The people of Monterey recommend the 1st of May as the day of the convention. Finally, it is agreed that the convention be held at Monterey, August 6th, 1849, and it is recommended that the convention have full power to frame a constitution to be submitted to the people of California.

Dec. 23. — The first meeting of the convention of the Southern members of Congress is held, and adjourns to January 15, 1849.

Dec. 29. — The Roman Chambers are dissolved, and a Constituent Assembly convened. The Provisional Government of Venice decrees an Assembly with full powers, — to be elected by universal suffrage, one representative to 1,500 inhabitants.

1849.

Jan. 3. — The town of Moulton, after a long siege, is taken by the British forces, at a loss of about 400 killed and wounded on the part of the besiegers.

Jan. 5. — Windischgrätz enters Buda-Pesth. Kossuth retreats to Debreczin.

Jan. 5. — Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, announces to the Secretary of the Navy the discovery of the magnetic clock, by Dr. Locke, of Ohio.

Jan. 8. — The Pope issues a proclamation threatening excommunication to such as take any part in electing the new Assembly.

Jan. 13. — A severe battle is fought between Lord Gough and the Sikh forces, at Chillianwallah, without decisive results. The British loss is 757 killed, 1,512 wounded. Both parties intrench themselves near the field of battle.

Jan. 15. — The adjourned meeting of the Convention of the Southern members of Congress is held, and, by a vote of 52 to 36, determines to exclude reporters. Mr. Calhoun, from the committee of fifteen, reports an "Address of the Southern Members of Congress to their Constituents," and the meeting adjourns to January 22.

Jan. 22. — At the adjourned meeting of the Southern members of Congress, Mr. Berrien's address is reported and read. By a vote of 59 to 18, it is voted to be expedient for the Representatives of the slaveholding States to publish an address. By a vote of 34 to 27, Mr. Calhoun's address is preferred to Mr. Berrien's, and is adopted by a vote of 42 to 17, and the meeting adjourns *sine die*.

Jan. 22. — The fort of Moulton surrenders unconditionally to the English.

Jan. 25. — Major-General Taylor, having received official notice of the acceptance of his resignation, relinquishes the command of the Western Division of the army to General Gaines.

Jan. 25. — The usual convention of the two Houses of Congress is held, and the Vice-President, having opened and presented the certificates of the Electors of the different States, announces that Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore are elected President and Vice-President of the United States for four years from March 4, 1849.

Jan. 26. — The ratifications of the Postal Convention between Great Britain and the United States are exchanged at London.

Feb. 1. — The Queen opens the session of the British Parliament.

Feb. 9. — The Grand Duke of Tuscany flees from Florence. The Chambers meet. The Clubs proclaim a Provisional Government.

Feb. 9. — The "Glorious Roman Republic" is proclaimed in the National Assembly at Rome.

Feb. 21. — Lord Gough attacks Shere Singh near Goojerat, and defeats him at all points. The battle lasts from 7 A. M. until 4 P. M. The loss of the British is about 1,000.

Feb. 23. — General Taylor arrives in Washington.

Feb. 24. — The meeting of the people of the district of San Francisco, adjourned from February 17 to further consider and act upon the question of negro slavery in the Territory of California, assembles, and resolves that the delegates to the convention at San Jose be instructed to oppose, by all honorable means, the introduction of domestic slavery, or of free negroes as apprentices, by indenture or otherwise, to be employed in the Territory of California.

March 4-6. — The Emperor of Austria, by a series of decrees, promulgates a new constitution.

March 5. — The special session of the Senate of the United States is held at Washington.

March 5. — The Legislative Assembly of the district of San Francisco meet for the first time at the Public Institute. Francis J. Lippit is elected Speaker, and J. Howard Ackerman, Clerk.

March 6. — At the second meeting of the Legislative Assembly of the district of California, a committee was appointed to wait upon General Smith and Commodore Jones, and lay before them "a true statement of the affairs of this district, which have compelled the people to organize this Legislative Assembly, and to appoint justices and other ministerial officers, to enact suitable laws, to establish principles of justice and equity, and give protection to life, liberty, and property, and to solicit from the above high officers of the government of the United States such recognition and concurrence in our proceedings as will strengthen and if need be sustain the high conservative powers which have been delegated by the people of this district."

March 6. — The King of Naples concedes a constitution to Sicily based on that of 1812.

March 14. — The rupture of the armistice between Austria and Sardinia is officially announced in the Chamber of Deputies.

March 14. — The remainder of Shere Singh's forces surrender themselves to the British.

March 17. — William II., King of Holland, dies.

March 21. — Charles Albert engages the troops of Marshal Radetsky near Vercelli, is worsted, and driven back towards Turin.

March 23. — A second battle is fought at Novarra, and Charles Albert, being totally defeated, abdicates in favor of his eldest son, Victor Emanuel, Count of Savoy, and leaves the kingdom.

March 23. — The special session of the Senate, having completed its business, is adjourned *sine die*.

March 29. — The war in Lahore being finished, the Punjaub is formally annexed to the British crown.

March 30. — General Haynau assaults Brescia, which had risen against the Austrians, and after terrific slaughter the city is taken and sacked.

April 1. — An insurrection arises in Genoa against the new King. On the 3d the insurgents compel the garrison to surrender. On the 5th, General Marmora invests the city. On the 6th, it asks for a truce. On the 11th, the truce expires, and on an appearance of violence, the troops occupy the city unconditionally.

April 6. — Catania is bombarded by the royal troops, and is reduced after a stubborn resistance.

April 6. — The town of Eckenförde (in Schleswig-Holstein) is attacked by a Danish fleet, mounting 154 guns. The fleet is driven off, and the Christian VIII., 84 gun-ship, gets aground and is blown up, and the Gefion frigate surrenders.

April 12. — A new planet is discovered, at Naples, by Signor Gasparis. It resembles a star of the ninth or tenth magnitude, and its position is near a star which appears on Steinheil's celestial chart in right ascension 12h. 9m. 49s., and in declination 7deg. 0m. 9s., and forms No. 23,098 in Lalande's Catalogue. Its motion was retrograde, and it was approaching the equator. This is the ninth new body (including planets and satellites) which has been added to the solar system within the last four years.

April 15. — General Welden supersedes Windischgrätz in command of the Austrian troops.

April 22. — The Schleswig troops gain a battle against the Danes near Kolding.

April 25. — The French armament against Rome reaches Civita Vecchia.

April 26. — The Emperor Nicholas, by a ukase, declares his purpose of aiding Austria in the subjection of Hungary.

April 29. — The French arrive under the walls of Rome, but are repulsed in their attempt to enter the city, with the loss of about 600 killed and wounded.

May. — The Baden troops in the Federal citadel of Rastadt have revolted against their officers, mortally wounding some of them, and declared for the Central Government.

May 3. — A serious insurrection occurs in Dresden. The King and his ministry retire to Konigstein. On the 7th, the insurgents are quelled by the aid of Prussian troops.

May 7. — Mr. Macready, the distinguished English tragedian, is driven by hisses and missiles from the stage of the Astor-Place Opera-House. The outrage is alleged to have been committed for the purpose of avenging a slight said to have been offered to Mr. Forrest while in England by Mr. Macready.

May 10. — In consequence of an invitation from some of the leading citizens of New York, Mr. Macready plays Macbeth at the Astor-Place Opera-House. A furious and numerous mob collect, and encouraged by the presence of many thousand spectators, attempt to force and burn the building. They are for a while kept back by the police, but being about to gain the victory, the military are called in, and every attempt to disperse the mob peaceably failing, they fire upon the crowd with ball cartridge, and kill and wound a large number. Of the 244 military on the ground, 144 are wounded. Many arrests of the rioters are made.

May 10. — Leghorn is attacked and carried by the Tuscan troops.

May 11. — Mayor Woodhull, of New York, issues his proclamation, calling upon good citizens to sustain the supremacy of the laws, and says, "The peace of the city must and shall be maintained by the whole civil and military power of the country."

May 12. — A *crevasse* is made in the Levee of the Mississippi River at Sauv 's plantation, 14 miles above New Orleans by the course of the river. Though great efforts are made to close the breach, they are for a long time unsuccessful. The country back of the city is overflowed, and in the city 160 squares are inundated; 1,600 houses, occupied by about 8,000 persons, are flooded. The communication is by boats.

May 13. — A revolution breaks out in Carlsruhe, and the Grand Duke of Baden flees.

May 15 (week ending 19th). — The first case of cholera in New York is reported.

May 15. — The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers of Maryland is celebrated at the site of the ancient town of St. Mary's. An oration is delivered by Z. Collins Lee, Esq., of Baltimore.

May 16. — Bologna capitulates to the Austrians, after a conflict of eight days.

May 17. — At St. Louis, Missouri, a fire breaks out, at 10 P. M., on board the steamer White Cloud, lying at the Levee, and soon spreads among the other boats, and communicates with the buildings nearest the shore, burning until 7 o'clock the next morning. 23 steamboats, with their cargoes, are destroyed, together valued at \$ 439,500, and insured to the amount of \$ 225,500. The fire extended nearly a mile in length along the Levee, and nearly the same distance, for the width of two squares, through the business part of the city, and the whole or parts of fifteen blocks are consumed. The loss of stocks of goods, &c., will amount to \$ 2,000,000, of which amount nearly \$ 1,500,000 is covered by insurance. The assessors' books show the value of the buildings destroyed to be about \$ 500,000, of which there is insurance to nearly two thirds the value. The whole loss will then be nearly \$ 3,000,000, and the insurance nearly \$ 2,000,000. Several persons are burned to death, or are killed by the explosion of powder used in blowing up buildings to stop the fire.

May 18. — Dr. Valorous P. Coolidge, the notorious murderer of Matthews, commits suicide in his cell, in the Thomaston State prison, Me., upon learning that his plans for the murder of Flint, formerly a student in his office, and the main witness against him, by the assistance of a fellow-convict whose sentence was soon about to expire, have become known.

May 21. — Maria Edgeworth dies at Edgeworthstown, Ireland, aged 83.

June. — The revolutionary movement in Bavaria and Baden is suppressed by a battle fought by the insurgents under Mierolawski, and the Prussians under General Percker. The insurgents are defeated.

June. — General Haynau supersedes General Welden in the command of the armies employed by Austria against Hungary.

June 11. — M. Ledru Rollin, and 141 members of the Assembly, sign a proposition to impeach the President of France, on account of the expedition against

Rome. Great excitement is manifested (on the 13th) in the streets of Paris, but nothing is done.

June 11.—Ancona capitulates to the Austrians, after a destructive bombardment.

June 26.—The *crevasse* in the Levee of the Mississippi River, at Sauv  s, is stopped.

June 27.—Lat. 59° 49' N, Long. 29° W., the steamship *Europa*, on her voyage from Halifax to Liverpool, runs down the American bark *Charles Bartlett*, and out of 177 persons on board all but 43 perish.

July 2.—An attack is made by a party of four Indians upon a Mr. Russell, of Florida, on Indian River, Fla.; and there is much fear of another Seminole war.

July 2.—The city of Rome is surrendered to the French, after an attack of 29 days, and advantages gained by insincere or unauthorized negotiation on the part of the French diplomatic agent. On the 3d, General Oudinot enters, and Garibaldi leaves with from 3,000 to 4,000 men.

July 6.—The Danes besieged by the Schleswig-Holsteiners, in the fort of Frederica, make a resolute sortie, and after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict, the besiegers are driven off with a loss of 3,112 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

July 9.—The fortress of Rastadt is bombarded by the Prussians. The insurgents are commanded by Willich.

July 10.—An armistice for 12 weeks (with liberty to terminate it in 6 weeks) is agreed upon between Prussia and Denmark.

July 18.—The observations and instruments of the astronomical expedition to the Southern Hemisphere are embarked on board the ship *Louis Philippe*, at Baltimore, bound for Valparaiso, under charge of Passed Midshipmen Archibald McRae and H. C. Hunter. Lieut. Gilliss, the head of the expedition, goes over land.

July 23.—The garrison of Rastadt surrenders unconditionally to the Prussian forces.

July 27.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany re  nters his capital, and resumes his authority.

July 28.—Charles Albert, late King of Sardinia, dies at Lisbon.

Aug. 1.—The British Parliament is prorogued. During the session (Feb. 1 to Aug. 1), the Commons had held 134 sittings, occupying 922 hours 42 minutes. The Lords, 94 sittings, occupying 257 hours 28 minutes.

Aug. 1.—The King of Sardinia opens the Legislative Chamber. His speech is "moderate," and is warmly greeted.

Aug. 1.—Queen Victoria leaves Cowes, *en route* for Ireland, — where she is received with the most affectionate and overflowing welcome.

Aug. 1.—Ratifications are exchanged of a treaty of peace and commerce between Great Britain and Liberia.

Aug. 2.—The Roman chief, Garibaldi, accompanied by 300 followers, escapes on board some fishing-vessels, at Cesenatico, on the Adriatic. The remainder of his band surrenders itself to the Austrians.

Aug. 2.—Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, dies at Alexandria, aged 80.

Aug. 3.—General Oudinot surrenders the civil administration of the Papal States into the hands of the Pope's three Commissioners, who enter on the work of "reaction."

Aug. 6.—A treaty of peace is signed between Austria and Piedmont.

Aug. 11.—G  rgey, to whom the Hungarian Diet had confided its powers, surrenders his army to the Russian general, Rudiger, at Villagos, and the conquest of Hungary is supposed to be certain.

Aug. 11.—A proclamation is issued by President Taylor, warning all citizens of the United States against connecting themselves with an armed expedition which it is believed is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico.

Aug. 15.—The house of the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, the head of the ministry of Canada, at Montreal, is assailed by a mob. Fire-arms are discharged from the building, by which one of the mob is killed, and the rest are driven back.

Aug. 16, 17.—The conventions of the Democratic and the Free Soil parties meet at Rome, New York, and pass resolutions, and adjourn without effecting a union or compromise.

Aug. 18.—The President of France writes to M. Edgar Ney a letter, rebuk-

ing the violent reaction at Rome. He says, "I sum up thus the reestablishment of the temporal power of the Pope; — a general amnesty, the secularization of the administration, the Code Napoleon, and a liberal government."

Aug. 20. — A large overflow of the Red River does much injury to the cotton and sugar crop.

Aug. 21. — The National Convention of Inventors meets at Baltimore, and is organized by choosing Horace H. Day, of New York, Chairman, and J. H. Green, of Virginia, Secretary.

Aug. 22. — The Peace Congress opens its sittings at Paris.

Aug. 22. — Venice capitulates to Marshal Radetsky.

Aug. 24. — The Chamber of Representatives of Hayti, acting upon a petition which had been circulating since August 23 (the previous day), brings in a bill conferring the title and dignity of Emperor upon Faustin Soulouque, the President of Hayti.

Aug. 26. — The Senate of Hayti having this day concurred in the bill of the Chamber of Representatives, Faustin Soulouque submits to the wishes of the people, and is crowned and proclaimed Emperor of Hayti, under the title of Faustin I.

Aug. 30. — The Chamber of Deputies at Turin votes a sum of 100,000 livres to relieve the refugees from different parts of Italy.

Aug. 31. — The convention for framing a State constitution for California assembles at Monterey. The number of delegates fixed by the proclamation of Gov. Riley was 37, with such supernumeraries as the increased population in each district might justly demand.

Aug. — Don Carlos de España, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, recognizes in the sum of \$ 5,000, with sureties, to answer to the charge of abducting Juan Francisco Rey, *alias* Garcia, at the District Court of the United States, in December; and James B. McConnell, Fulgenci Llorente, William Eagle, and Henry Marie, as accessories, recognize in the sum of \$ 2,500 each for their appearance at the same court.

Sept. 1. — The deaths registered in London exceed those of any previous week. They are 2,796, of which 1,663 are by cholera and 234 by diarrhœa. The mortality is nearly three times the average of the season.

NOTE. — No account is given of the military operations in Hungary from the commencement of the war until the surrender of Görgey, the accounts being too partial and confused to deserve credit.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH LINES

In Operation under S. F. B. Morse's Patents, September 1, 1849.

1. *New York and Boston Magnetic Telegraph Association.* — One line. From Boston, *via* Worcester, Springfield, Enfield, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, New Rochelle, and Harlem, to New York city.

Same line, same company, diverging at Clappville, through Sturbridge and Stafford, to Enfield, where it unites with and follows the route of the first line to New York.

Same company have absorbed the Worcester, Norwich, and New London line, and are putting up a third wire from Boston, to join it at Worcester, and from New London, through Colchester and Middleton, to Meriden, thence pursuing the route of the other two wires to New York city, — 240 miles.

2. *Magnetic Telegraph Company.* — From New York, up North River, near to West Point; thence down the river to Newark, Princeton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Havre de Grace, and Baltimore, to Washington, D. C., — 340 miles.

Same company have a second wire at work, and are completing two more, making four, all on same route.

3. *Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.* — From Washington to New

Orleans, *via* Richmond, Petersburg, Va., Raleigh, Fayetteville, N. C., Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, and Mobile, Ala., under one company, — distance, 1,716 miles.

4. *Eastern Telegraph Company*. — From Boston, *via* Haverhill and Dover, to Portland, — 310 miles.

5. *Maine Telegraph Company*. — From Portland, *via* Brunswick, Bath, Thomaston, Belfast, and Bangor, to Calais, Me., — distance, 240 miles.

6. *New York, Albany, and Buffalo Telegraph Company*. — From New York to Buffalo, *via* Carmel, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, and Rochester, under one company, — distance, 509 miles.

7. *Erie and Michigan Telegraph Company*. — From Buffalo to Milwaukee, Wis., *via* Fredonia, in N. Y., Erie, in Pa., Painesville, Cleveland, Milan, Sandusky City, Toledo, in Ohio, Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Albion, Marshall, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Niles, South Bend, Michigan City, in Michigan, Chicago, Ill., Southport, and Racine, in Wisconsin, under one company, — distance, 812 miles.

8. *New York and Erie Magnetic Telegraph Company*. — From city of New York, *via* White Plains, Peekskill, Cold Spring, Newburg, Goshen, Middletown, N. Y., Honesdale, Carbondale, Moretown, Pa., Binghampton, Owego, Utica, Jefferson, Danville, and Pike, to Fredonia, N. Y., where it intersects the Erie and Michigan line, — distance, 441 miles.

9. From Sandusky City, connecting with the Erie and Michigan line, *via* Mad River Railroad and Springfield, to Cincinnati, — distance, 218 miles.

10. From Cleveland to Cincinnati, *via* Medina, Worcester, and Columbus, — about 250 miles.

11. From Cleveland, Ohio, to Pittsburg, Pa., *via* Ravenna, Warren, Newcastle, and Beaver, — distance, about 150 miles.

12. Another line from Cleveland and Pittsburg, *via* Wellsville, New Lisbon, Massillon, Akron, and Hudson, — distance, 165 miles.

13. From Fredonia, connecting with the Erie and Michigan line, *via* Warren, Meadville, Franklin, and New Castle, to Pittsburg, — about 175 miles.

14. From Milwaukee to Galena, *via* Jonesville, Madison, and Mineral Point, — about 250 miles.

15. From Milwaukee to Green Bay, *via* Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, and Mishwaukee, — about 200 miles.

16. From Ithaca, N. Y., to Elmyra, — 32 miles.

17. From Ithaca, *via* Springport, Auburn, Cayuga Bridge, Seneca Falls, and Waterloo, to Palmyra, — 57 miles.

18. From Bridgeport, Conn., *via* Litchfield, Salisbury, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Pittsfield, and North Adams, to Bennington, Vt., — 156 miles.

19. From Troy to Montreal, C. E., *via* Bennington, Manchester, Rutland, Vt., Whitehall, N. Y., Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, and St. Albans, Vt., under one company, to St. Johns and Montreal under another company, — distances as follows : — from Troy to Canada line, 228 miles ; thence to Montreal, 50 miles ; total, 278 miles.

20. From Syracuse, N. Y., to Oswego, — 38 miles.

21. From Troy to Saratoga, — 31 miles.

22. From Troy to Whitehall, *via* Schaghticoke, N. Y., Union Village, Cambridge, Salem, Granville's Corner, Middle Granville, and Poultney, — 85 miles.

23. *Buffalo and Canada Junction Company*. — From Buffalo, *via* Lockport and Niagara Falls, to Queenstown, Canada West, — 56 miles.

24. From Philadelphia to Pittsburg, *via* Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Pa., and Wheeling, Va., — distance, 309 miles.

25. From Pittsburg, Pa., *via* Washington, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Zanesville, Columbus, and Dayton, Ohio, to Cincinnati, — distance, 310 miles.

26. From Cincinnati, *via* Louisville, Ky., Vincennes, Ind., to St. Louis, — distance, 410 miles.

27. From Pittsburg, Pa., *via* Washington, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Marietta, Ohio, Athens, Pomroy, Gallipolis, Portsmouth, Maysville, Paris, Lexington, Versailles, Frankfort, Louisville, Ky., Bardstown, Glasgow, Nashville, Tenn., to Columbia, Tenn.,—distance, 680 miles.

28. From Waynesborough, Tenn., *via* Bolivar, to Memphis, — 140 miles.

29. From Nashville, Tenn., *via* Clarksville, Eddyville, Paducah, and Cairo, to St. Louis, — 375 miles.

30. *Scioto Telegraph Company*.—From Columbus, Ohio, *via* Circleville, Chillicothe, and Piketon, to Portsmouth, — 90 miles.

31. *Dayton and Logansport Telegraph Company*.—From Dayton, *via* Richmond, Ind., Cambridge, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, and Lafayette, to Logansport, — 251 miles.

32. Vincennes to Evansville, — 45 miles.

33. *Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company*.—From St. Louis, *via* Alton, Illinois, Springfield, Peoria, Peru, Ottawa, Morris, Lockport, Chicago, Dixon, Galena, Dubuque, (Iowa,) Beardstown, Rushville, Quincy, Hannibal, Keokuk, and Burlington, to Bloomington, — 372 miles.

34. *Macon and Western Branch Telegraph Company*.—From Macon and Griffin to Atlanta, — 101 miles.

35. *Western Telegraph Company*.—From Baltimore, *via* Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Va., Cumberland, Md., Uniontown, Pa., Brownsville, Washington, and Pittsburg, to Wheeling, — 277 miles.

36. From Philadelphia, *via* Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, Reading, Port Clinton, and Mount Carbon, to Pottsville, — 99 miles.

37. *Rhode Island Telegraph Company*.—From Worcester, *via* Uxbridge, Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Providence, Taunton, and Fall River, to New Bedford, — 97 miles.

38. *Ocean, Delaware, and Philadelphia Telegraph Company*.—From Wilmington, Del., *via* Delaware city, Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Milton, Lewis, — 97 miles.

39. *American Telegraph Company*.—From Baltimore, Md., *via* Columbia and Lancaster, to Harrisburg, — 87 miles.

40. *Valley Telegraph Company*.—From Harper's Ferry to Winchester, — 32 miles.

The line from Boston to Salem has been suspended; also the line from New York to Fire Island, through Brooklyn, &c.

A line has been constructed and put in operation between Boston and New York, *via* Providence, Springfield, and New Haven, called "House's Printing Telegraph," and another from Philadelphia to New York; also an Electric Telegraph, on Bain's plan, from Boston, *via* Providence, Middletown, Conn., and New Haven, to New York; another from Washington to Baltimore.

In the Province of New Brunswick the line has been extended and at work from St. John's to Sackville, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and is near completion; it extends thence to Halifax, N. S.

In Canada West, a line extends from Queenstown to Toronto, *via* St. Catherine and Hamilton, — distance, 95 miles.

Another from Hamilton, *via* Dundas, Brantford, Woodstock, and London, to Port Sarnia, — 146 miles.

Another from Chippewa to Queenstown, — 10 miles.

Another from Toronto, *via* Ottawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Montreal, (Canada East,) Berthier, and Three Rivers, to Quebec, — distance, 556 miles.

Another from Montreal, *via* St. John's, Phillipsburg, and St. Alban's, to Burlington, Vergennes, Middlebury, Orwell, Whitehall, Castleton, Rutland, and Manchester, to Bennington, — distance, 279 miles.

There are numerous short lines recently completed in the Western States, of which definite returns have not been made. All these lines, with the exceptions specifically stated, are worked entirely upon Professor Morse's system, making 11,607 miles worked upon that system.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 100. — John D. Barclay has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Customs Bureau in the Treasury Department. John S. Gallaher is 3d Auditor in the Treasury Department, *vice* Peter Hagner; and Walter Forward is Solicitor of the Treasury, *vice* R. H. Gillet. John Ford is Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, *vice* Louis A. Labeaume.

Page 102. — Samuel Pitkin is Postmaster at Saratoga Springs, N. *vice* Thos. J. Marvin.

Pages 105, 106. — Frederic G. Low is appointed Collector of Customs at Gloucester, Mass., *vice* John L. Rogers; Nicoll Fosdick, at New London, Ct., *vice* Thomas Mussey.

Pages 107, 108. — Solomon F. Holliday is appointed Receiver at Newnansville, Fa., *vice* George H. Smith; Blueford Johnson, at Edwardsville, Ill., *vice* John G. Cameron; Andrew Backus, at Sault Ste. Marie, *vice* Daniel Hicks; C. P. Bertrand, at Little Rock, *vice* Cyrus W. Wilson.

Ferdinand Maxwell is appointed Register at Kaskaskia, Ill., *vice* Jacob Feaman; Greer W. Davis, at Jackson, Mo., *vice* Franklin Cannon; Anthony Walke, at Chillicothe, Ohio, *vice* Thomas J. Winship; S. B. Todd, at Fayette, Mo., *vice* William McNair.

Page 117. — Thomas W. Wyman commands the Portsmouth Navy Yard; William D. Salter, the New York Yard; David Conner, the Philadelphia Yard; Henry E. Ballard, the Washington Yard.

Captain John Gwinn is dead. Commander James M. McIntosh is made Captain, and Lieut. William F. Lynch becomes a Commander.

Pages 122, 123. — Wm. M. Brown is Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee, and David M'Collum for the Eastern District.

Page 127. — Thomas G. Clemson is Chargé d'Affaires to Belgium.

Page 131. — M. G. P. Poussin is no longer Minister of France. The Secretaries of the Spanish Legation are, — 1st, Don Miguel Bañuelos, and 2d, Don Juan de Silva Tellez Jiron. There are now no Attachés to the Spanish Legation. Baron Von Roenne is Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. from Germany. M. Goudin is Secretary of the Brazilian Legation. Don Daniel Frost is no longer attached to the Chilian Legation. Señors Salvador de Iturbide and Antonio P. Gallardo are Secretaries of, and Vincente de la Barrera, Octaviano Perez, and Angel Huicé are attached to, the Mexican Legation.

New Granada is represented now by Señor Don Rafael Rivas, Chargé d'Affaires.

Page 161. — James C. Booth is Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Philadelphia, *vice* Richard J. McCulloh.

Page 223. — Richard J. Bowie is elected Representative to Congress from the 1st District of Maryland; Alexander Evans, from the 5th; William T. Hamilton, from the 2d; Edward Hammond, from the 3d; John B. Kerr, from the 6th; and Robert M. McLane, from the 4th.

Page 224. — Amos E. Wood is elected Representative from the 6th District in Ohio.

Pages 227, 228. — Elisha M. Thurston, of Charleston, is Secretary of the Board of Education in Maine. George K. Shaw is Register of Probate for Oxford County.

Page 255. — John A. Gamble is elected Canal Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

Pages 313, 314. — In the Account of the Population of the Austrian Empire, "Pruthenians and *Russians*" should be "Pruthenians and *Prussians*."



